Almost Every Person Has Time to Read in the Evening Paper

Victoria Daily Times.

Only a Few Have Time to Read in the Morning.

VOL. 17 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1892. NO. 16

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To the Citizens of Victoria:

The undersigned beg to announce that they have bought the business of Mr. J. H. Simpson, Tailor, 86 Government street, and having a long experience in the line of fine tailoring they are prepared to attend to the wants of all well-dressed Victorians. They carry positively the finest line of Suitings in British Columbia.

J. C. LEASK & CO.,
86 Government Street.

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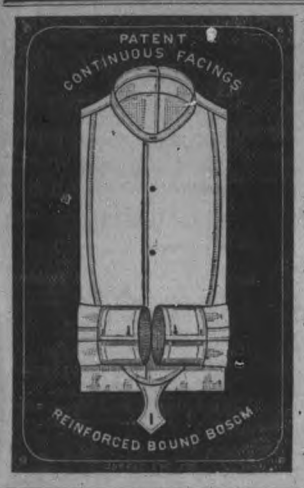

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FIRST PRIZE AND DIPLOMA
At Victoria Exhibition.

Satisfaction as to fit and quality guaranteed.

Seven different improvements of recent design applied in the making of our shirts for gentlemen.

NO FIT, NO PAY.

A good agent can make money by taking orders for our factory.

HUGHES & O'BRIEN

Have opened their new store at

74 YATES STREET

With a full line of

Groceries and Provisions.

EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH.

Telephone No. 530.

THE COLONIAL METROPOLE

31, 33, 35, 37, 39 Johnson Street.

THOS. TUGWELL, PROPRIETOR.

Without Exception the Very Best Moderate-Priced House in the City.

Meals in first-class style, 25c. Special rooms for families and others. Extra precautions taken to guard against infectious diseases. Only those accepted as guests who have clean bills of health.

BOURCHIER & CO.

SYNDICATE

—AND—

ESTATE - BROKERS

26 Fort Street.

THE WESTSIDE

The Dry Goods House Of

VICTORIA, B. C.

The Plain Truth Tells We are

SELLING CHEAP

GLADSTONE IN THE LEAD.

The Combined Opposition Forces Have To-Day Secured a Majority of Ten.

Captain Lugard Furnishes a Report on the Religious Warfare in Uganda.

Pasteur, the Famous Bacteriologist, Reported to be Dying of the Cholera.

LONDON, July 15.—It is practically conceded that the Gladstonian majority in the new house will be between 50 and 58. Official party estimates put it at 56, and nothing but wildly improbable gains or losses in the limited number of constituencies still out can much alter this. Assuming that it will be 56, and allowing Parnellites their apparent maximum of 9, they may be able by mutiny to lessen this majority to 38. It is interesting to note that in all computations of the two parties, the Parnellites are ranked with the Liberals and counted on to make their majority. This is an anomalous position for the faction which has been working in the interest of the Tories, has been helped by thousands of Tory votes and in at least a dozen cases must has its election expenses paid by Tories. The charge was publicly made in Dublin yesterday that there were 14 of these cases, and it is certainly difficult to explain the financial side of about that number of Parnellite candidates on any other hypothesis.

LONDON, July 15.—At 1:15 o'clock this afternoon the total returns received show the election of 252 Conservatives, 42 Liberal-Unionists, 240 Liberals, 54 Anti-Parnellites, 7 Parnellites and 3 Labor. This gives the Government 294 and the Opposition 304.

Sir Charles Dilke was elected to the House of Commons for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire by 2418 majority.

Following are some of yesterday's returns:

Ayr burghs—William Birkmeyer, Liberal, 2760; James Somervell, Conservative, 2073. This is a Liberal gain.

Kircaldy—Burns J. H. Dalzell, Liberal, re-elected, 2741; Chisholm, Liberal-Unionist, 937.

Galway, west division—P. J. Foley, Nationalist, Anti-Parnellite, re-elected, 2647; John Joyce, 598.

Lancashire, Southeast, Eccles division—M. J. Roby, Liberal, re-elected, 5340; Leigh Clare, Conservative, 5071.

Lancashire, Southwest, Widnes division—J. S. Gilliat, Conservative, elected, 3866; H. Wade Deacon, Liberal, 3661.

Middlesex, Enfield division—Captain Bowles, Conservative, elected, 5491; Hatchett Jones, Liberal, 3660.

Lancashire, Northeast, Rossendale division—J. H. Maden, Liberal, re-elected, 6058; A. Goldsmith-Sparrow, Liberal-Unionist, 4334. This is the constituency formerly represented by the Marquis of Hartington. It was captured by Mr. Maden last winter.

Yorkshire, West riding, East Pudsey division—B. Priestly, Liberal, re-elected, 5527; Edwin Woodhouse, Liberal-Unionist, 4924.

Lancashire, Southeast, Heywood division—T. Snape, Liberal, elected, 4366; Sir H. Lawrence, Liberal-Unionist, 3745.

THE CHOLERA.

Pasteur, the Eminent Scientest Dying From the Scourge.

LONDON, July 15.—It is reported Prof. Pasteur's illness is almost certain to prove fatal. The distinguished scientist is suffering from a disease prevalent in this city which authorities call cholerine, but which is declared by many experienced physicians to be genuine cholera.

RELIGIOUS WAR.

Protestants and Catholics in Uganda—Lugard's Statement.

LONDON, July 15.—Official dispatches from Captain Lugard, the agent of the British East Africa Company in Uganda, in regard to the religious warfare in that country have been received. Lugard says the troubles commenced on January 12th, on the arrival at Uganda of a French bishop, who, the captain believes, brought an announcement of the intended withdrawal of the British forces in Uganda. On receipt of the news, Lugard declares continual aggression by the Catholic faction ensued. When Lugard asked King Mwanga, leader of the Catholic party, to punish the murderers of the Protestant chief, he was told if he interfered everyone of his soldiers would be killed. The following day, overwhelming French forces attacked Lugard's command, who armed with Maxime rifles made a brave stand and succeeded in repulsing them. Lugard's men then fled to the islands, after seizing King Mwanga, which move was of immense importance to Uganda, where the people are devoted to the King. Lugard offered to reinstate Mwanga but owing to intrigues and lies of the French bishops the overtures were rejected. "Finally," Lugard continues, "we were forced to attack the islands where the French forces had entrenched themselves, and after a heavy fight drove out the enemy with great loss. They are now entering Budda." The Protestants are in a critical position, the Catholics, Mohammedans and heathens all being arranged against them.

A Naptha Explosion.

NORWALK, Conn., July 15.—The Italian laborers employed in digging a sewer at Shepard's leather factory in Westport this afternoon were blown up by an explosion of a 12 barrel tank of naptha, and four were fatally injured. The accident happened about 4 o'clock. One of the men, after lighting his pipe, carelessly threw a burning match on the roof of the building in which the naptha was stored, and before he was aware of what he had done, the structure was in flames and past saving. Several men hastened for pails of water, while others endeavored to prevent the flames spreading to the surrounding buildings. While thus engaged, a terrible explosion occurred and four of the Italians were thrown high in the air. Their names are unknown. All four were very seriously injured, and a report was telegraphed that they would die. The report of the explosion was terrific, and people in the village thought they had been shaken by an earthquake. Window glass in the vicinity was shattered and the loss to property will be great.

RUDLIN ON TRIAL

For Landing Passengers at Port Moody—Capt. Irving in Command.

VANCOUVER, July 15.—The Yosemite arrived at the dock at the usual hour. The gang plank was thrown out and after fastening the steamer, two passengers came ashore and were allowed to proceed a few yards. The police ordered Officer Grady to take the gentlemen to the quarantine station at the new hospital building, Pender street, where, unless released by habeas corpus, they will be detained 14 days. One was L. W. Jenns, Victoria, and the other a gentleman on his way to England. They protested against retention. Capt. Rudlin is now being tried for landing passengers at Port Moody yesterday. A decision has not been rendered. Captain Irving is also here, having arrived on the Islander at one this morning.

The determination here is to enforce the quarantine regulations at all hazards. Such a step is deemed necessary.

The Rudlin case was adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow. Capt. Irving took the Yosemite to Port Moody, where the passengers will be landed.

To-day's Pacific express is five hours late.

The Yosemite was refused a landing this morning. Two passengers, Messrs. Berwick and Percy Jenns, got off and were immediately quarantined. A writ of habeas corpus has been applied for at New Westminster for their release, and is now being argued. Dr. Herald, health officer, allowed the baggage to be landed, and is severely condemned. He may lose his job.

Capt. Irving refused to promise not to land passengers at Port Moody, and when asked where he was going to, replied "None of your business." The Yosemite left for Victoria about two o'clock, going first to Hastings or Port Moody.

Henry Croft, Major Dupont, J. B. Lynch and Allan Cameron are on the boat for Victoria.

Vancouver is bound to fight it out if it takes all summer. The mayor says it has cost ten thousand dollars now to keep the epidemic down, and he don't propose taking any more risks.

D. E. Brown will be banquetted at the Hotel Vancouver this evening.

J. M. Spinks and R. G. MacKay, who escaped from the Yosemite, are secluded at Hastings and threaten proceedings for enforced absence from the city.

Charley McVetie, five years old, was drowned in False Creek yesterday afternoon.

A Unique Career Ended.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The death of Ben Nathan, which occurred at his residence, 88 Broadway, on Wednesday, after an illness of several months, closed a busy and somewhat unique career. Nathan enjoyed a wide acquaintance with theatrical and sporting people. He was an active personality in the city for many years, and his generous disposition won for him many friends. After accumulating considerable money in the lottery business, he turned his attention to theatrical speculation. In his time he backed many struggling stars, sometimes with profit and sometimes with losses. He was an associate manager of one of the first Italian opera companies brought to this country, was George S. Knight's financial backer in the production of "Baron Rudolph" and subsequent ventures; he invested a good sum in Charley White's minstrels, and was never averse to lending a helping hand.

St. John's Relief.

TORONTO, July 15.—The private subscription to the St. John's relief fund amounts to over $7000. The Ontario executive council yesterday donated $1000. The city council has already given $5000 and various other sums make the total to date $22,000.

MONTREAL, July 15.—Total collections in this city up to date for St. John's, Newfoundland, fire amount to over $25,000.

The Esquimalt Fortifications.

OTTAWA, July 15.—The Minister of Militia and the Major-General contemplate a trip to the Pacific on a tour of inspection. The Hon. Frank Smith and Senator Sanford will also accompany them. The plan of fortification at Esquimalt, in which the Imperial authorities are interested, will be looked into.

Will Not Exhibit.

OTTAWA, July 15.—It is rumored that the Canadian manufacturers have reconsidered their determination to exhibit at the World's Fair and had notified the World's Fair commissioners here. It is alleged that the recent action of President Harrison towards Canada is the reason for the reconsideration.

Withdrawing From the Militia.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 15.—A member of the Columbus Typographical Union informed Adjutant-General Peacock to-day of a general movement on the part of labor unions of all kinds to induce such of their members as belonged to the state militia to withdraw from it as soon as possible.

Try the Dairy Kitchen; something new and very popular. *

The Pocket Health Officer, a reliable disinfectant, at Bowes and Co., 27 Johnson street. *

AT A STANDSTILL.

No Fresh Cases, Only One Death And All Doing Well—The Report for To-day.

Intelligent Men Among the Chinese Residents are Taking Precautions.

Provincial Authorities Try Their Hand at Moving Patients to Quarantine.

The most welcome news for many days is that contained in the health officer's bulletin to-day: "No fresh cases and no deaths, all doing well." The disease has been checked at last, and every vestige of it will ere long be stamped out.

Health Officer's Daily Bulletin.

I take pleasure in stating that not a single fresh case of smallpox or a death therefrom, has occurred since my last bulletin. A report was made that a young man named William Short had died of the disease, but when investigated the report was found to be without foundation. Three cases were removed to Jubilee Hospital last night and several to-day. The number of cases remains the same as yesterday, 56.

G. L. MILNE, Health Officer.

Well Cooked Mail.

The first mail to leave for the Sound since Monday night went out last night on the steamer North Pacific. The postmaster supplied a certificate to the effect that the mail had been thoroughly fumigated according to the American Government's regulations. This mail will be also fumigated on board the boat on the trip over, then the Seattle authorities will cook them for 24 hours more and then the mail will be distributed, with many misgivings, to the public. Postmaster Shakespeare put a lot more mail in the government cook house last night and they will be ready for despatch this evening. The letters, after stewing in sulphur for a day, smell like a medicinal well when the flow is on. No microbes have yet been discovered fooling around the mail, but if any are they will be quarantined without delay. The postmaster has not received a reply from the polite authorities at Ottawa, to whom a telegram was sent some days ago asking instructions about the disinfecting of the mail.

Chinatown Free From Disease.

Chief Sheppard this morning in company with Gong Chung made a thorough inspection of Chinatown, and finds that there is not a case of smallpox in that community. The Chinese assure the authorities that they will keep a vigilant watch and if a case of the disease develops among them will immediately report. Two nurses have been engaged, a tent hospital has been established on an eight-acre block about three miles from the city on the Saanich road, which property is owned by a Chinese firm. A farmer who lives in the vicinity of this place was in the city this afternoon endeavoring to move the authorities to persuade the Chinese to establish their hospital at a point a mile further out, which it is claimed was a more isolated position. As the place chosen is not within many hundred feet of any residence it is not likely any change will be made.

Injunction Removed.

The application of W. J. Taylor, on behalf of the city of Victoria, to have removed the interim injunction granted by Chief Justice Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie restraining the city from using the smallpox hospital at Ross Bay, came up for argument before the Chief Justice yesterday. Mr. A. E. McPhillips appeared for the original petitioners. After considerable argument Sir Matthew said that in view of the importance of the matter, he thought the city would be acting graciously if it did not use the building as a hospital until time had been allowed the petitioners to carry the matter to the full court, if they so wished. He did not advise an appeal and was very clear on the matter himself, but thought it would be well to get the opinion of the full court. He gave judgment suspending the order, with the question of costs reserved.

Tried to Leave Town.

Dr. Mullinix and party and Mrs. L. Levy who were prisoners in the city for several days on account of the outside cities quaranting against Victoria, made an unsuccessful attempt to land at Port Angeles yesterday afternoon. The party chartered the steamer Alert and left Victoria about three o'clock yesterday, reaching Port Angeles a couple of hours later. They were met in the harbor by the health officer who examined them and then returned to the city to report before allowing them to land. The city officials, however, would not agree to let them step on the wharf, sick or well, and the steamer had to return to Victoria with her passengers. Dr. Mullinix and party left the city by the Yosemite this morning.

The San Francisco Steamers.

The steamer City of Puebla from San Francisco will go to Port Townsend before coming here. She will bring a gang of longshoremen over with her to discharge the freight, and none of the officers will be allowed to leave the dock. The Vancouver freight will be landed here as usual and transhipped by the C.P.N. boats. The Umatilla will leave here as usual on Sunday.

Much Cry Little Wool.

The provincial authorities announced yesterday that they were going to take hold of the smallpox business and squeeze the life out of it right off. They were going to show the slow-going city officials how to hustle smallpox patients out to quarantine in the twinkling of a lamb's caudle appendage; and then, after spitting on their hands and rolling up their shirt sleeves started in to do it. Everybody thought they would have every case in the city at the Jubilee quarantine before midnight, but they managed to get only three there after all the hullabaloo. These were Messrs. Vernon, Curry and Watson. To-day Superintendents Hussey and Sheppard, Sergeants Langley and Levin, Constables McNeill and Abell, drove around and saw that the remaining cases were removed. They were determined to suppress all obstruction by friends and relatives and prepared to execute the order of the provincial health officer in letter and spirit. Several other cases were taken out this afternoon, and so far as learned were allowed to go peaceably. The provincial authorities have made a remarkable discovery and that is that it is not all plain sailing removing patients to quarantine, and the city's officials were doing not so badly after all.

The Mayor and Dr. Davie.

TO THE EDITOR:—I observe a report in your paper from Dr. J. C. Davie, in which he refers to me. Dr. Davie wished Dr. Crompton to reside at the hospital grounds, and that the city should provide an hotel to accomodate people who have been exposed to the infection, and who had been in attendance on smallpox patients. I endeavor to attend to suggestions from all quarters. Mr. Joshua Davies handed me the letter and I immediately went with him to Dr. Milne the city health officer. The subjects were then fully discussed and we parted deeming them unnecessary and impracticable after hearing Dr. Milne's statements. Dr. Crompton's services are paid for by the city, he devotes all his time to smallpox patients. The larger number of those he attends are in the city proper; he has been able to pay proper attention to those at the hospital grounds as well. Dr. Fraser has visited the patients at Albert Head. I do not advance my own views on questions of this kind, but am guided by the properly authorised medical authorities of the city.

The hotel proposition was explained to be then quite unnecessary, the practice being to remove the patients as soon as possible, without endangering their lives or health, to the hospital grounds, the premises occupied are then disinfected and the apartment the patient had left locked up, so as to prevent occupancy, and all persons suspected of exposure to infection quarantined in the building until all suspicion of infection had passed. It was suggested that if the injunction was removed from the Ross Bay building all "suspects" be removed there, if thought then advisable. The injunction is now removed and that building is available. I may say that I have always favored sending the patients to the hospital grounds, provided it can be done with the assent of the patient, and at a time and in a manner that will not endanger the health or life of those removed. The principal inducement which actuated my mind in deciding upon the erection of buildings at the hospital for smallpox patients was the assurance that patients would have ample attendance and careful nursing. Dr. Crompton was mentioned by me as the medical man in attendance on behalf of the city upon smallpox patients. The city is paying for all that its properly authorized officers order at the Jubilee Hospital, and in the city, and at the quarantine station at Albert Head. Dr. Milne is the health officer. Dr. Crompton devotes his whole time to attendance, and Dr. Fraser has visited at Albert Head. Every effort and inducement is offered to patients to go out to the hospital grounds; the city is now providing isolated cottages in addition to the building erected last Sunday.

Dr. Davie says "he requested an immediate reply from me, but so far I have not seen fit to give him an answer." This statement from Dr. Davie is a sufficient answer in itself, I should suppose. But I must say, regarding his complaint, that I was more concerned at the time in attending to the suggestions he offered to prevent the spread of smallpox than the formal courtesy of replying to his letter. However, I now say that Dr. Davie's letter was not, in my opinion, couched in the language one ought to expect from a person in his position.

I have devoted my time to municipal work ever since I was elected to the municipal chair. I have now hardly a moment to spare. My anxiety is for the proper care of the sick, the prevention of the disease from spreading and the quieting of the public mind, which I feel has been unduly alarmed, to the great injury of the city. Mr. Davies, the president of the hospital, heard Dr. Milne's views upon Dr. Davie's suggestions.

It has been suggested that Dr. Crompton, by visiting patients in the city, would spread the disease; the same argument would surely apply to other medical men who attend smallpox patients and afterwards attend patients who are not inflicted with the complaint. I think the care of smallpox patients should be undertaken by medical men who devote all their time to that duty. It was with that object in view that I engaged Dr. Crompton on behalf of the city and propose to retain his services. If Dr. Davie or any other official connected with the Jubilee Hospital prevents him attending upon patients sent there by the city officials, he will not be carrying out the agreement entered into with me as mayor of the city, and Mr. Davies as president of the hospital.

ROBERT BEAVEN.

July 14, 1892.

The Vancouver Boat.

The steamer Yosemite arrived from Vancouver last evening with freight, mails and passengers. All the passengers landed at Port Moody yesterday got to their destinations before the Vancouverites were out of bed. In fact several of them were met yesterday at the Mission on their way east. The Yosemite left again this morning for Vancouver.

Mr. Jenns Quarantined.

L. H. Jenns was one of the passengers to Vancouver last night. On arrival of the Yosemite at Vancouver

[Continued on page 5.]

Plate, Ornamental and Sheet Glass, Paints, Oils, &c.

MORSE'S ENGLISH SANITARY CALCARUM

For Tinting Plaster Walls and Ceilings, at

J. W. MELLOR'S, 76 and 78 Fort Street, above Douglas,

SANITARY and other WALLPAPER

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire from all Parts of the Dominion.

F. X. Trudel, father of the late Senator Trudel, is dead.

Alexis Marceil, paying teller of the Banque du Peuple, Montreal, dropped dead.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company propose some extensions to their lines in Southwestern Manitoba.

Statistics show that nine million bushels of wheat have been inspected at Winnipeg during the past year.

Joseph Jackson, ex-M.P. for South Norfolk, has been appointed sheriff of Norfolk, succeeding the late Mr. Deedes.

The public school board of Winnipeg has decided to teach drawing in the schools, music having been taught for the past year with good results.

Jacob Spence, a well-known temperance advocate, and father of F. S. Spence, equally well known to temperance workers, died in Toronto.

William Glendenning, aged 30, belonging to Ellesmere, has died at the Toronto hospital from injuries received by a falling beam at a barn raising on Saturday.

The Toronto Furnace Co. has assigned. The liabilities will probably amount to $15,000 in excess of assets. Dulness in the building trade and adverse litigation are among the causes of failure.

The centenary of the advent of the Masons in Canada will be celebrated in Toronto on October 2, 3 and 4. Forty-five thousand Masons are expected to participate.

Representatives of the Toronto unions of the different branches of the building trade have formed a new organization named the Federated Council of building trades.

As the result of a suit of the Bank of British North America against C. McCallum & Co., wholesale druggists, of London, the latter have gone into liquidation, with liabilities over $25,500.

News has reached Halifax of a disastrous fire at St. Pierre, Miquelon, on Thursday last. Eight dwelling houses and several shops were burned. Loss about $30,000.

Two Montreal policemen were taking a drunken man to the lockup, when M. J. Feron thought they handled him too roughly and interfered. Feron was arrested and roughly handled. He is now suing the city for $5,000 damages.

On account of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease in Great Britain the Agricultural Department will shortly issue instructions doubling the duration at quarantine of the detention of cattle, sheep and swine from the Old Country.

Edna, the 10-year-old daughter of Jackson Brown, a prominent farmer of Sidney, was brutally outraged by her father's hired man, a young Englishman named Charles Whalen. Whalen fled but Brown is in hot pursuit of him with a shot gun.

John Werner of Stratford, was engaged to be married to Margaret Walker of Berlin, Ont., and gave the girl a number of presents. She now declines to become his wife and he has entered an action against her for obtaining goods under false pretences.

The Toronto Board of Trade, at a special meeting, enthusiastically endorsed the action of the council of the board in appealing for aid for the St. Johns sufferers. The president announced that over $3500 had already been subscribed in money and a large donation of flour.

A young man named Courtemanche, belonging to Chambly, forged a note to the extent of $3000 on the bank of St. Johns, Que., and afterwards eloped to the United States with his aunt, a widow, much older than he. Courtemanche left behind him a young bride of three weeks.

During a thunder storm in the Hamilton district Isaac Flewelling, a wealthy farmer living near Troy was killed, and his hired man, Edward Craft, probably fatally injured by lightning. In Stony Creek district the downpour was accompanied by hail, which did much damage to hop vines and crops.

Rev. Father Paradis has undertaken the task of colonizing a hundred square miles of territory in Northwestern Ontario. The tract of country to be settled lies between Lakes Temiscamingue and Tamagaming. The people will be brought from France and the society is to be known as the Oblate and Colonizing missionaries of St. Jean Baptiste.

The report prepared by Hon. E. Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, on the location of the court houses and registry offices througout the Northwest, for which parliament has made an appropriation, has been referred to a sub-committee of the privy council, made up of Sir John Thompson, Hon. G. Foster, and Hon. E. Dewdney.

Bickerdike & Crowe, live stock dealers, Montreal, have caused the seizure of the steamship State of Georgia, claiming damages to the extent of $5300. The vessel on its last trip took 246 cattle for the claimants to Aberdeen. She lost seven days in going and the cattle food ran short, the animals arriving at their destination in a bad condition, and the shippers lost money in consequence.

Joseph H. Langlois, whose fat stationery contract with the Mercier government was cancelled, has assigned at the demand of J. B. Rolland & Co., wholesale stationers, Montreal. His liabitities are $135,000, and his assets $225,000. His assets include $100,000 anticipated profits on his five years stationery contract, which the De Boucherville Government refused to carry out. His assignment is ascribed to the action of the present Government.

At a meeting of the missionary committee of consultation and finance of the Methodist Church held in Toronto, the report of the work of Rev. Dr. Bolton, medical missionary at Fort Simpson was read. From the report it would appear that a good deal is being done there, and medical assistance has been given to Indians as to whites. The hospital in course of erection gives increased facilities forwork. The plans for the institute at Chilliwhack, B.C., were submitted, but referred back for modification, the cost being too great.

The council of St. John, N. B., has voted $6000 for the relief of the St. John's, Nfld., fire sufferers. The private donations amount to $2000, Montreal has voted $10,060. It is expected that the private subscriptions will equal that sum, as all the leading citizens are donating liberally. The Allan Steamship Company has granted the free use of a steamer to convey supplies. The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and intercolonial railways will also offer free transportation for the relief supplies which are being offered at almost all the towns in the eastern provinces. Toronto city council has voted $5000 and the Toronto Board of Trade collections amount to $5700. The Merchants' Bank has subscribed $1200. The Dominion Express Company will carry supplies for St. John's, Nfld., free. The Ontario Government has donated $10,000 to the sufferers.

Cable Notes.

LONDON, July 14.—The fund for the sufferers of St. John's, Newfoundland, now amount to £4400.

DUBLIN, July 14.—At Navan, County Meath, this afternoon Father Casey, a Roman Catholic priest, and Patrick Byrne had a heated political discussion. Byrne called the priest a liar, and the priest felled him with a heavy blackthorn stick. Several of Byrne's friends ran up and Father Casey's friends, thinking that revenge was contemplated, tried to drive them back. In a minute some 30 men were in a close fight with clubs swinging and stones flying. A crowd of several hundred men gathered, and when the police arrived and attempted to make arrests, the mob drove them back and rescued the prisoners. The adherents of Casey and Byrne fought for three hours.

LONDON, July 14.—At a meeting of the London Trades' Council, this evening, the following resolution concerning the Homestead strike was passed: "Resolved, that we earnestly protest against the employment by Andrew Carnegie of a gang of armed bullies to coerce the men struggling against the reduction of their wages." The council also expressed the hope that the men would continue their fight against the company, and criticised Mr. Carnegie on the ground that he did not prosecute his "well boomed philanthropy" at home rather than on English soil.

Hudson Bay Co.

LONDON, July 14.—At a meeting of the Hudson Bay Co., held in London, England, yesterday, the directors recommended a division of six shilling and sixpence per share, which will absorb £32,500, leaving a sum of £17,763 7s. 2d. to be carried forward. The report says "this to be regretted and is in consequence of the fur sales held in January and March bringing lower average prices than those of last year, on account of the dull state of trade, both at home and abroad." Report says that acting under instructions of the board the new commissioner, Mr. Chipman, is effecting a very considerable reduction in the expenses of management rendered possible now that improved means of communication brings many of the agencies directly under the central authority at Winnipeg. It is estimated that by changes already decided upon a reduction of £10,000 in the annual working expenses will be accomplished. The land sales during the past year have been as follows: Farm lands, 17,599 acres, for $104,501, averaging $5.94 per acre; town lots, 119 lots for $55,025. Total, $159,226.

Reported Dead at Sea.

NEW YORK, July 15.—There was a story last night along upper Broadway that Hugh Fay, the comedian, who for a number of years was with Wm. Barry, died on the steamship Wisconsin, which sailed for Europe on the 2nd inst. According to the story, the comedian took a hemorrhage during the voyage and died before the vessel reached Liverpool.

Cyrus Field's Life Assurance.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cyrus W. Field was a believer in insurance. At the age of 24 years he took out a policy of $10,000. When 40 years old he took another for the same amount. By doubled dividends and total premiums paid, his heirs receive the sum of $45,565. It is said that at various times during his life Mr. Field increased his insurance until the face value of his policies amounted to $250,000.

Died in China.

KINGSTON, July 15.—The cable brought the painful news to friends in Kingston yesterday of the death that day at Chunte, China, of the wife of Dr. Omar O. Killburn, a medical missionary of the Methodist Church. She was stricken with cholera. The deceased was a daughter of Prof. James Fowler, of Queen's University, and was married in August last.

Relief for St. John's.

BOSTON, July 14.—A meeting of Newfoundlanders, resident in Boston and vicinity, was held last night to organize a movement for the relief of the St. John's fire sufferers. The Hon. Wm. Taylor presided, and was subsequently elected chairman of the relief committee.

Mothers

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

The smallpox has proved to some that it does not pay to have washing done at Chinese wash-houses. Wake up lovers of cleanliness and patronize the Steam Laundry.

Genuine Boston baked beans at the Dairy Kitchen to-day.

Retaliation in Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A Canadian retaliation resolution has been introduced by Mr. Higgins, of Delaware, levying increased port charges and tonnage on Canadian vessels, suspending the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Bill, where it would enable Canadian roads to compete with the American railroads, rescinding the privilege of transporting goods in bond across U.S. territory, and levying duties on coffee and sugar imported into the U.S. through Canada. Mr. Stewart proposed to cut down the salaries of Government employes 25 per cent. as a punishment for their alleged sympathy with the anti-free silver coinage. Mr. Pfeffer introduced a bill to stop the coinage of gold. A Homestead resolution was reported by the committee on contingent expenses, and lies over till to-morrow for action. It is very broad in its provisions as respects the employment of Pinkerton men, and authorizes the committee to sit either in Washington or elsewhere.

Every Testimonial

In behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is strictly true and will bear the closest investigation. No matter where it may come from, it is as reliable and worthy your confidence as if it came from your most respected neighbor. Have you ever tried this excellent medicine?

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend **Hood's Pills.** They should be in every home medicine chest.

Pure coffee, with pure cream, at the Dairy Kitchen.

Dr. Neill Found Guilty.

LONDON, July 14.—The jury which has been investigating into the death of Matilda Clever, the girl who died in October last, and an examination of whose remains showed that she had been poisoned with strychnine, to-day returned a verdict of wilful murder against Thomas Neill. The accused is in custody for attempting to blackmail Dr. Harper, of Barnstaple, by claiming that he had evidence showing that Dr. Harper's son had poisoned Alice March and Emma Sherival, who died in April from the effects of strychnine. It was shown that Neill had procured medicine in Chicago under the name of Thomas Neill Cream.

Mrs. Mary Asten

of Lewisburg, Pa., suffered untold agony from broken varicose veins, with intense itching and burning. On the recommendation of a physician she took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and used Hood's Olive Ointment. Soon the ulcers began to heal, the inflammation ceased, she was completely cured, and says, "I enjoy health as I have not for many years."

"We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Asten and know the above to be true." J. S. GRIFFEN & SON, Lewisburg, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROGRAMME

—FOR—

FALL MEETING

—OF THE—

Victoria Jockey Club.

Thursday, September 8, 1892.

FIRST RACE—Trotting and Pacing—For stallions owned in the province six months previous to day of race. 1 mile heats, 3 in 5. Purse.....$300

SECOND—Running—½ mile and repeat. Open. Purse.....$200

THIRD—Running—1 mile and repeat. Open. Purse.....$300

Trotting—Friday, September 9.

FOURTH—Trotting and Pacing—Open to all. 1 mile heats, 3 in 5. Purse.....$400

FIFTH—Running—½ mile and repeat. For all horses foaled, owned and raised in the province. Purse.....$250

SIXTH—Running—1 mile dash. Open. Purse.....$300

Saturday, September 10.

SEVENTH—Trotting and Pacing, 2:40 class. 1 mile heats, 3 in 5. Purse.....$300

EIGHTH—Running—1¼ mile dash. Purse $250

NINTH—Running-British Columbia Derby 1½ mile dash. Purse (entrance added)....$500

Entries close Thursday, August 25, 1892, with the secretary. Entrance fees, 10 per cent. of purse.

Nominations for the British Columbia Derby of 1893 close December 31, 1892. Acceptances May 24, 1893.

For further particulars and entry forms apply to

W. H. BAINBRIDGE,
jy14 Jewell Block, Douglas St., Victoria.

WASHBURN

Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers in volume and quality of tone are the BEST IN THE WORLD. Warranted to wear in any climate. Sold by all leading dealers. Beautifully illustrated souvenir catalogue with portraits of famous artists will be Mailed FREE.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Try Lemon Sugar and Lime Fruit Juice

Two of the finest Summer Drinks in existence.

FRUITS AND BERRIES FOR PRESERVING. CHOICE GROCERIES.

WATSON & HALL,

Telephone 448. je23-3m m-w-f 55 Yates Street.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex "Ariadne," "Lizzie Bell," and "Irvine," large consignments of

PAINTS

direct from the manufacturers, which we are selling at Low Prices.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

We carry the most complete line of Coach Colors, Varnishes, and Paints in the Province.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF

Cor. Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B.C.

TELEPHONE 82. P.O. BOX 86.

WHAT WE CLEAN, DYE AND FINISH

OSTRICH FEATHERS. LADIES' DRESSES. VELVET. DAMASK. SHAWLS. FURNITURE COVERING. WINDOW CURTAINS CARPETS.

Orders from the Country, by Mail or Express, Promptly Attended to

The British Columbia Steam Power Dye Works

OFFICE—52 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

D. C. HUTCHINSON & SONS (Late of Paisley, Scotland), PROPRIETORS.

We claim our regular prices are fully

10 PER CENT. LOWER

than others in our line, and in addition we

GIVE 5 PER CENT.

in goods on all cash sales.

CAMERON

The Clothier,

55 JOHNSON STREET.

GUARANTEED

The Best Cigars on the Market.

RIALTO PERFECTO. INVINCIBLE SPOTS.

PEC TOP. L.O.C. CUBANAS.

L. O. GROTHE & CO.

MONTREAL. my21

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

5 STORE STREET,

Have the following very desirable properties for sale on terms to suit. Sure to turn out first-class investments.

100 acres, only $25 per acre; easy terms, 7 per cent. interest.

100 acres, only $45 per acre; with good cottage; 20 acres under cultivation.

100 acres, only $75 per acre.

50 acres, only $50 per acre.

100 acres, only $50 per acre.

8 acres, only $500 per acre; cleared; splendid soil and position.

9½ acres, only $425 per acre.

9 acres, only $425 per acre.

1 cottage, Victoria West, $800; easy terms.

1 house, Victoria West, $1050; easy terms.

1 house, Oak Bay avenue, $1600; $600 cash balance on mortgage (snap).

3 lots Fowl Bay, close to tram, cheap.

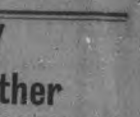
1 lot, splendid building site, Richardson street, $2000.

FOR SALE.

ONE POOL TABLE, nearly new (6 ft. x 10 ft) by Brunswick, Balke & Co., with balls, cues and usual fittings complete. Can be seen by applying to the steward at the Victoria Club Fort street, Victoria. au22 tf

STEAMBOATS.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY



CARRYING UNITED States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

FOR HONOLULU

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1892, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, Without Change.

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Iron Steamer Alameda.....THURSDAY, July 21st, 1892, 3 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the Eastern mails.

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS. Agents

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER ISABEL

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after November 19th, '89, Until further notice, The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows:

CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo.....Tuesday, 5 a.m
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday 7 a.m

For freight or passage apply on board. oct7

Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Co.

TIME CARD.

VICTORIA ROUTE.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF KINGSTON

8:00 a.m	*Lv	Tacoma	Ar	5:15 a.m.
10:15 a.m	Lv	Seattle	Lv	3:00 a.m.
1:30 p.m	Lv	Pt Towns'd	Lv	11:45 p.m.
4:30 p.m	Ar	Victoria	Lv†	8:30 p.m.

PORT TOWNSEND (MAIL) ROUTE.

11:00 p.m	*Lv	Seattle	Ar	3:00 p.m.
12:30 a.m	Lv	Pt Madison	Lv	2:10 p.m.
	Lv	Kingston	Lv	
3:00 a.m	Lv	Pt Gamble	Lv	11:00 a.m.
4:00 a.m	Lv	Pt Ludlow	Lv	10:00 a.m.
6:00 a.m	Ar	Pt Towns'd	Lv†	8:00 a.m.

SNOHOMISH RIVER ROUTE.

7:00 a.m	*Lv	Seattle	Ar	2:00 p.m.
8:45 a.m	Lv	Edmonds	Lv	12:30 p.m.
10:30 a.m	Lv	Muckilteo	Lv	10:45 a.m.
11:00 a.m	Lv	Everett	Lv	9:45 a.m.
12:00 m	Lv	Marysville	Lv	9:30 a.m.
2:00 p.m	Lv	Lowell	Lv	8:00 a.m.
3:00 p.m	Ar	Snohomish	Lv‡	7:00 a.m.

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday ‡Daily except Monday.

Snohomish River steamer leaves Tacoma, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6:00 p.m.

Steamer City of Kingston makes close connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

G. G. CHANDLER, G. F. & P. A., Tacoma, Wash. ja18

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Umatilla - - July 17

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 17,

Taking effect April 1, 1892.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent

See the Butter Melt!

Get a family size

American :: Refrigerator

And keep your Butter, Meat, Milk, etc., nice and sweet during the hot weather.

A stock of all sizes just arrived. Also Ice Cream Freezers, Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, etc., etc., at

McLENNAN & McFEELY'S

134-136 Government Street.

ROBERT N. FITTON, LANDSCAPE GARDENER

Fifteen years' practical experience

Pruning, Flower and Vegetable Gardens laid out and kept in order by day or contract.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR TILE OR BOX DRAINING.

All communications attended to promptly. RESIDENCE 58 NORTH PARK ST. Box 745. mh7-tf Victoria, B.C.

BOATING SUITS, FINE FLANNEL SHIRTS, LIGHT WEIGHT JACKETS,
CRICKETING PANTS, STRAW HATS, SUMMER SUITS
For Men and Boys.
LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES.
B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
97 Johnson Street.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

MARK Tapley used to be able to discover a cause for "jollity" in even the most deplorable circumstances, and there is the comic side of nearly everything if we are alive to it. The smallpox scare has its humorous aspect, as well as its ghastly hue. Moving about Yates street pretty regularly I notice a well-known medical gentleman often standing in the doorway of his residence looking desirous to capture stray business that may be passing, irresistibly reminding one of the old nursery song;

"Will you walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly.
'Tis the prettiest little parlor that ever you did spy."

It appears there are people who complain of steam wood sawing on the street and a by-law of the city condemns it. Yet the gentlemen who carry on the business are good citizens who are only using brains and capital to compete with the Chinese. Without fear of contradiction I assert their business interferes far less with public convenience than many other encroachments on the public highway, and as their earnings are expended in the city to our own merchants, I venture to suggest that the police act with judgment in their interpretation of the by-law.

A friend of mine, who is a collector for a large mercantile institution of this city, is a firm believer in the "total depravity of human nature." The shifty excuses, the heartless evasions, the indignant remonstrances, the affable delays are enough, he says, to try the patience of the patriarch Job, and a collector of accounts in Victoria deserves to be awarded the resurrection of the just. The TIMES collector on reading this item in manuscript broke in with a guttural "Amen." QUIZ.

SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR:—I once heard of a man lying on his bed in a burning building wondering how the fire commenced. While he wondered the house burned, and if it had not been for the firemen, who pulled him out he would have lost his life. We in Victoria are somewhat like the man who wondered while his house burned. It is not so much a matter of moment with us just now how the smallpox came to be with us as it is to get rid of it as quickly as possible.

In order to do this it seems to me there ought to be united action and differences of all kinds should be forgotten for the time being. I am one of those who believe that there should be a full and complete investigation into this whole smallpox matter, but now is hardly the time for it, or even for its discussion. The investigation idea can slumber in our minds while we are busy stamping out the disease.

It would not be a bad idea to prepare and have ready a supply of tar and feathers with which to treat the first individual caught sending out exaggerated accounts of the condition of this city. I believe that Victoria in a large measure owes its present isolated position to the lying statements sent out by these correspondents. It is bad enough to have enemies outside the lines without harboring them inside. The prospect of a coat of tar and feathers might deter such traitors for the future.

In this connection might I offer a suggestion to the mayor without any idea on my part of instructing him in his duty, because he may have already done what I now suggest. If Mr. Beaven in his official capacity as the chief magistrate of the city were to place himself in communication with the mayors of the Sound cities and San Francisco, and place before them officially the true condition of Victoria so far as smallpox is concerned, with a request to lay the same before the federal authorities of the United States, I feel sure it would result in the almost immediate rising of a full quarantine against us. That our neighbors will continue for some time to use every precaution by a rigid examination of all vessels hailing from here we may expect, but a full quarantine is a very different affair and is doing great injustice to Victoria. A letter from the Mayor, giving the exact facts, would certainly counteract the misapprehension which evidently exists abroad about us.

Something should certainly be done at once in the way I have indicated, because every day is adding to the injury being inflicted upon the trade of Victoria through the truth not being made known.

The idea that 50 cases of smallpox (most of them of a mild form) in a city of 25,000 people, with the disease already checked and certainly not spreading, should constitute an epidemic seems absurd. It is certainly not sufficient reason for the strict measures taken by our neighbors and when they are made aware of the exact truth they will I feel sure act differently and much more moderately.

What Victorians have to do is to stand shoulder to shoulder together just now. Let us not magnify the danger even amongst ourselves and above all let us render aid and encouragement to the officials, many of whom are overworked, instead of annoying and worrying them by criticism and fault finding. While undoubtedly it is proper for newspapers to point out any flagrant disregard of official duty, even this at a time like the present should be done with great care and judgment and nothing approaching the sensational should be allowed to appear.

It is to be regretted also that there should be any appearance of wrangling among the officials themselves. The people are not in the humor for it and the slightest idea that a political fight was being fought over the misfortune of the city would be indignantly resented.

It is meet for all of us to act in harmony at present and when smallpox is no more in Victoria then will be the time to bring to account those who have neglected their duty, and fight out personal and political differences. Yours, A. B.

THE CAUSE.

TO THE EDITOR:—I guess the shrewdest of us are at a loss to really locate the cause of this smallpox visitation. Amongst all classes of the community the idea is that we owe it to our intercourse with previously affected places. Now that is as it may be; but let us apply the rod to our own backs, for as a community we richly deserve all we have found of the deadly epidemic and the pestilence that walks at noonday. I do not believe with one or two reverend gentlemen at present with us, and who have already given us their views on the subject. It is a very gloomy fact to the dwellers in the vicinity, that they are afflicted with a heavy percentage more in any epidemic than other portions of the town. Johnson street and Pandora street I am now alluding too. It was bad enough when every abomination was scattered through the detestable ravine, but since a great portion of all this sewerage has been concentrated and emptied at the foot of Johnson street it is a thousand times worse. Why should we seek to deny the fact and ignore the evil. Our harbor is but a cesspool in that neighborhood, the stench of which is wafted to every home on a certain level from its source. Now, sir, with this disgrace to any municipal government, at our doors, can we wonder at any virluent disease of any type taking such severe hold. I do not want to assume the role of a prophet, but let the slightest taint of the eastern cholera come this way, and our beautiful city would be a charnel house. S.

TREAT ALL ALIKE.

TO THE EDITOR:—I notice that both the morning journals are agreed on condemning the action of the municipal health officer in allowing what is now known as the "walking case" to walk through the most crowded streets in the city. And while thoroughly agreeing with them that it was worse than carelessness on his part, I would ask why they are so eloquently silent regarding the actions of the Provincial health officer, who was equally cognisant of the case. ANTI HUMBUG.

TRY B. Sprung & Co., stalls 26 and 27 City Market, for mild bacon, fresh smoked hams, butter, eggs, etc.

ANIMALS HAVE MEMORIES.

They Never Forget the Trap or Gun That Once Injured Them.

From the Vienna Stein der Weisen.]

The proof that experience is the guide of life among the lower animals may be found very low in the scale of animal organisms. The razor shell, or mollusk, as soon as the tide retreats buries itself in the sand, often to the depth of several feet. The fishermen who hunt them use a long, thin iron rod, hooked at the end, or they sprinkle a little salt in the hole to drive out its occupant. This generally succeeds; there is a movement in the sand, and half the creature appears on the surface. With a quick movement the fisherman tries to seize him; if he fails the mollusk vanishes into its hole and all the blandishments of the fisher's art would fail to tempt him out a second time—the mollusk has profited by experience.

Similar conduct of animals which cannot be regarded as other than the result of experience may be noted among the most diverse species.

A fox that has once been caught in a trap and fortunately regained his freedom will profit by the experience and beware of traps in future. The same is true of many other animals and the birds also. Quails which have been once netted by the allurements of the "call," if they regain their freedom will never be allured by it again. Every hunter is familiar with the fact that it is much easier to outwit a young animal than an experienced one.

Bortase tells a very interesting story of how a lobster got the better of an oyster. The lobster several times inserted his claws in the half-opened shell, but the oyster always closed in time to save himself. The lobster then seized a stone and inserted it quickly into the cautiously opened shell and devoured the oyster. Monkeys secure oysters by the same trick, but there is nothing so remarkable in that, as their intelligence is well known. Kirby tells of the bees that after repeated raids of the "death's head" upon their store they build a sort of bulwark of wax about the hole of entrance to keep him out. Duges observed a spider which had seized a bee from behind and thus hindered it from flying. The stronger bee, however, had its legs free, and walked off with the spider, which tried to drag her into his den. The struggle lasted some time, when the spider lowered itself with its prey by a thread. The bees' legs were useless in midair, and the spider clung to her until he had accomplished his full purpose.

It is impossible to argue that these are exceptions which afford no proof of a general intellectual capacity of animals. Every such experience is individual, and from circumstances of its origin cannot extend to species. We must concede, too, that even among animals there are individuals much more highly gifted than the general run of the species. Innumerable instances are seen among horses, dogs, elephants and monkeys. To deny the fact would be to deny the capacity of animals for further development. The possibilities of such advance are, of course, limited, but so, also, is the possibility of human advance, although the boundary line is not yet in sight.

The higher animals are much more ready to meet exceptional exigencies than the lower, both because their capacities are greater and because they have been more highly developed by a wide range of experiences.

Found at last a cure for dyspepsia K. D. C., guaranteed to cure. To be had from your druggist, or Beckwith, Thompson & King, agents for B. C. *

Home-made pastry and apple dumplings at the Dairy Kitchen. *

A BY-LAW

In Aid of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia passed at the last session, intituled, "The Victoria & Sidney Railway Act, 1892," a company was incorporated with power to lay out, construct, maintain and operate a line of railway from some convenient and accessible point within the City of Victoria by the most feasible and available engineering route to the Townsite of Sidney in the District of North Saanich.

AND WHEREAS, under and by virtue of another Act of the said Legislature passed at the last session thereof, intituled, "The Victoria & Sidney Railway Subsidy Act, 1892," power was taken by the Government of British Columbia to guarantee the payment of interest, until maturity, at two per cent. per annum on bonds of the said railway company, issued to an amount not exceeding $300,000, or its equivalent in sterling money, the principal of such bonds to be payable not later than 25 years from their date.

AND WHEREAS, under and by virtue of section 104, subsections 2, 3 and 4 of the Municipal Act, 1892, the Council in every municipality is authorized from time to time to make by-laws among other things for endorsing and guaranteeing the payment of any debentures or interest on any debentures to be issued by any railway or tramway company, constructed or proposed to be constructed, either wholly within the limits or partly within the limits and partly without, for the money by them borrowed, and for assessing and levying, from time to time, upon the whole rateable property of the Municipality a sum sufficient to discharge the debt or engagements so contracted.

AND WHEREAS the said Railway Company have applied to the Corporation of the City of Victoria for a guarantee of payment of interest on certain of the bonds of the said Company upon the railway proposed to be constructed by the said Company, by virtue of the said charter, to the amount of three per cent. on the sum of $300,000, for a period of 25 years.

AND WHEREAS, under and by virtue of the foregoing recited Act, intituled the "Victoria and Sidney Railway Subsidy Act, 1892, provision is made in clause 2 thereof that in case, at any time, an agreement is entered into by the Company with the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the furnishing by the said Corporation of a guarantee of payment of interest to a further amount of two or more per cent. on the bonds of the Company, up to not more than $300,000, the Government may make such arrangements for permitting the said Corporation to share any security taken by them for advances hereunder, and such provisions as to the manner of holding the same as to them may seem fit.

AND WHEREAS the said Company was thereby empowered to charge its undertaking and its tolls and property, real and personal, with the repayment of all the moneys paid by the Provincial Government in respect of the guarantee thereby authorized second and subject only to the charge given in favor of the bondholders under the Company's Act of Incorporation, and with further power to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into all agreements which might be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said Act.

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that a guarantee of payment of interest on bonds by the said Corporation should be made, and an agreement to that effect entered into by the said Corporation with the said Company, and that an arrangement should be made by the said Corporation with the said Government for permission to the said Corporation to share any security taken by the said Government for advance by them and by the said Corporation and otherwise as provided by the said Act.

AND WHEREAS it will require the sum of $9000 to be raised annually by special rate for paying the amount of the said guarantee in the event of the said Corporation being called upon to pay the same.

AND WHEREAS the whole amount of the rateable land and improvements of real property of the Municipality, according to the last revised assessment roll, is $17,563,148.

AND WHEREAS it will require an annual special rate of half a mill on the dollar for paying the amount of such guarantee in the event of the Corporation being called upon to pay the same.

AND WHEREAS the total amount of such guarantee in the event of the Corporation being called upon to pay the same is $9000.

THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria:

1. There shall be assessed and levied in each year an equal special rate of one-half of one mill on the dollar in addition to all other rates to be levied in each year for the payment of the interest payable under the said guarantee.

2. The amount of such special rate shall be collected in each year from time to time as the said Corporation may be called upon to pay the amount of the said guarantee.

3. The Corporation of the City of Victoria shall guarantee interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the bonds of the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company to the amount of $300,000 for a period not exceeding twenty-five years from the date of this By-Law going into effect, under and subject to the conditions prescribed in this By-Law.

4. Any sum or sums of money which may hereafter be paid by the Corporation under this guarantee shall be a first charge upon the undertaking, tolls and property of the said Company, subject only to the said bonds and to such division thereof as between the Government of British Columbia and the Corporation as may be agreed upon by the said Government and the said Corporation, and the acceptance of the benefit of this By-Law by the said Company shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the assent of the said Company to all the terms of this By-Law.

5. All the moneys obtained from the proceeds of the said bonds in respect of which interest is guaranteed by the said Corporation shall be applied by the said Company in payment of the right of way, construction, equipment of the said railway and expenses incidental thereto.

6. It shall be lawful for the Mayor for the time being of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to endorse, or cause to be endorsed, on the said bonds so proposed to be issued by the said railway company the guarantee in the form and manner prescribed in the memorandum of agreement set forth in the schedule attached to this by-law, and for the Clerk of the said Corporation to countersign and seal the said endorsements.

7. This by-law is passed upon the express condition that the said Company shall actually and bona fide commence the work of construction of the said railway on or before the first day of October, 1892, and thereafter prosecute the same with reasonable diligence until the completion of the railway ready for active operation; in any event such date of completion not to be later than the first day of September, 1894, and that a failure to observe such time limit or limits shall render the Company liable to a penalty of One Hundred Dollars ($100) per day for every day beyond such time limits the Company shall be in default in commencing or completing the said road, which said penalty may be recovered by action in any Court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of the Corporation or Government aforesaid.

8. The said Company shall not directly or indirectly employ Chinese upon, about or in connection with the work of construction, and in the event of so doing, or of any of the said Company's employees or any sub-contractor under them so doing the Company shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars ($10) for each day for each Chinese so employed, to be recovered as specified in Clause 7 of this By-Law.

9. The Company shall not pay any dividends to any shareholder or other person so long as any money remains due or owing to the said Government or the Corporation of the City of Victoria in respect of the said guarantee.

10. The said Railway to be constructed shall be of a standard guage and to be operated by steam power, and one train per day (Sundays excepted) shall be run over the said line from each end thereof.

11. Plans of the location of so much of the line and terminal works of the said Railway as shall be within the limits of the City of Victoria shall be filed by the Company in the office of the City Clerk, and shall be subject to the approval of the Municipal Council before any work of construction shall be proceeded with within such City limits.

12. All expenses connected with, or incidental to the passage of this by-law, shall be borne and paid by the said company to the corporation of the City of Victoria before this by-law shall be submitted to the ratepayers.

13. No contract in connection with the construction of the said proposed railway shall be let to any person or persons, firm or corporation, who have not been for over six months prior to the date of calling for tenders for the said contract, resident or residents of the said Province, from the date of receiving tenders for the said work.

14. This by-law is subject to the agreement made between the Government of the Province of British Columbia, and the Corporation of the City of Victoria, and the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company, in the words and figures set forth in the schedule hereto, which schedule is hereby incorporated herewith, and made part of this by-law.

15. This by-law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the municipality, in the manner provided in the Municipal Act, 1892, and shall take effect on the 25th day of July, 1892.

SCHEDULE.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made and entered into the seventh day of July, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two, between the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company hereinafter called the Company of the first part, the Corporation of the City of Victoria, hereinafter called the Corporation of the second part, and the Minister of Finance and Agriculture, acting for and on behalf of the Province of British Columbia, hereinafter called the Minister of the third part.

WHEREAS, The Company are duly incorporated under the provisions of the Victoria & Sidney Railway Act, 1892, and in and by the said act the Company are empowered to borrow money on mortgage or on bond or either, and they may in manner prescribed in the act issue bonds not exceeding twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00) per mile of railway, payable at such time and in such manner and in such place or places in Canada or elsewhere, and bear such rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent (8 per cent) per annum, as the Directors may think proper.

AND WHEREAS, by section one (1) of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Subsidy Act of 1892," it is provided that the Government of British Columbia may guarantee the payment of interest until maturity at 2 per cent. per annum on bonds of the company issued to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) or its equivalent in sterling money, but subject nevertheless to the conditions and restrictions in the said section contained, and the company are thereby empowered to charge its undertaking and its tolls and property, real and personal, then existing, or at any time thereafter acquired, with the repayment of all moneys to be paid by the Provincial Government in respect of the guarantee thereby authorized, subject to the rights of the bond-holders for payment of the principal of the bonds at maturity.

AND WHEREAS, by section two (2) of the last mentioned act it is provided that "in case at any time an agreement is entered into by the company with the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the furnishing by the said Corporation of a guarantee of interest to a further amount of two or more per cent. upon the bonds of the company up to not more than three hundred thousand dollars the Government may make such arrangements for permitting the said Corporation to share any security taken by them for advances hereunder, and such provisions as to the manner of holding the same as to them seem fit."

AND WHEREAS, the Company have applied to the Government to give such guarantee as aforesaid of interest on the sum of three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000.00) for a term of twenty-five (25) years, at the rate of two per cent. (2 per cent.) per annum, and agreed in consideration of such guarantee to pledge its undertaking and its said tolls and property as security thereof, which the said Government has agreed to do and to accept.

AND WHEREAS, similar application has been made by the Company to the Corporation to guarantee the interest to a further amount of three per cent. (3 per cent.) upon the Company's bonds up to not more than three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000.00) which the Corporation have agreed to do but subject, nevertheless, to ratification by the ratepayers of the City of Victoria in manner prescribed by section one hundred and eleven (111) of the Municipal Act, 1892.

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH, that in pursuance of the premises it is hereby agreed by and between the several parties hereto, as follows, viz:—

1. The Company shall commence the construction of their said intended railway on or before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in default of so doing this agreement shall be void and of no effect.

2. The Company shall within ninety days (90) after the date hereof proceed to issue the whole of the bonds authorized by the said Act of Incorporation, payable in twenty-five years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, but not to exceed in the whole the sum of three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000.00), such bonds to bear coupons for the half-yearly payments of the interest thereon, which bonds, subject to the provisions of section one (1) and two (2) of the said "Victoria & Sydney Railway Subsidy Act, 1892," shall bear the following endorsement, which endorsement shall be signed by the Minister and the Mayor for the time being of the City of Victoria, and be counter-signed and sealed by the Clerk of the Corporation. "The payment of the interest but not the capital of this bond at the rate of two per cent. (2 per cent.) per annum half-yearly on the first days of March and September in each year is undertaken and guaranteed by the Government of the Province of British Columbia for twenty-five years from the first day of September, A.D., 1892, to the first day of September, A.D., 1917, and the further payment of interest but not the capital of this bond at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the days and for the time aforesaid is undertaken and guaranteed by the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

3. The Government and Corporation shall guarantee in manner aforesaid the payment of the interest on the bonds so agreed to be issued as aforesaid in the proportions and at the times aforesaid, and the signature of the "Minister" and the Mayor, respectively, to the coupons may be affixed by printed, stamped or lithographed fac-simile.

4. The work of construction shall be placed in charge of a competent engineer or engineers selected by the Company, and approved of in writing by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works on behalf of the Government, and by the Mayor of the City of Victoria on behalf of the Corporation, and the Company may remove such engineer at pleasure and appoint another engineer, subject also to the same approval.

5. The aforesaid bonds, when issued, shall be handed by the Company to the "Minister," who shall have them duly noted in a book to be kept for that purpose, and immediately upon completion of such noting he shall deposit the bonds in one of the charter banks carrying on business in Victoria, to be approved by the parties thereto.

6. The Company shall negotiate the sale of their said bonds as soon as possible after their issue, having due regard in disposing of them to the best advantage, and may, with the approval of the Minister and Corporation, employ such agent or agents as they may deem proper.

7. The proceeds of the sale from time to time of the said bonds shall be deposited in one or more chartered banks in the City of Victoria at interest to a special account in the name of the said Railway Company, and shall be drawn out by cheques of the Railway Company, but no such cheques shall be paid by such bank unless attached thereto is a certificate of the engineer of the said Railway for the time being, countersigned by the City Engineer and by the Surveyor General of the Province, specifying the nature and character of the work, supplies, materials or other expenditure for which such cheque is given, and such certificates shall be retained by such bank.

8. All moneys paid by the Government of British Columbia and the Corporation respectively in respect of the aforesaid guarantees shall be considered as a debt due from the Company to the said Government and Corporation respectively, and shall be taken and considered and are hereby made a charge upon the undertaking, and the tolls and the property of the Company real and personal now existing or any time hereafter acquired, and the Minister of Finance and Agriculture for the time being shall be held and deemed to be a mortgagee or incumbrancer upon the said property in trust nevertheless as to two-fifths thereof for the Government of British Columbia and as to three-fifths in trust for the Corporation.

9. The company shall upon demand made by the said Minister execute to him a legal mortgage of all the aforesaid property of the Company as security for the repayment of all moneys paid by the said Government and Corporation respectively in respect of the said guarantees and the costs, charges and expenses they may be respectively put to, or incur in connection therewith, and the said Minister shall hold the said Mortgage and all other securities, if any, of the Company which may come into his hands and the moneys thereby secured in the proportion and upon the trust hereinbefore mentioned and declared, and which said mortgage shall contain all the covenants, powers and conditions usually inserted in mortgages of real and personal property together with the additional power of sale in default of the Company operating their said Railway for a period of three months, whilst any moneys shall be owing by the Company to the Government or Corporation respectively in respect of the said guarantees.

10. The said Company hereby agree to complete their said Railway on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and thereafter to continually maintain and operate the same so long as any of their said bonds shall remain unredeemed within the said period of twenty-five years.

11. Provided always that Chinese shall not be employed in the construction of the said railway, and provided also that in case a by-law to ratify this agreement on the part of the Corporation shall not be submitted within sixty days from the date hereof for the vote of the ratepayers, under section one hundred and eleven of the said Municipal Act, 1892, or if such by-law shall be submitted and shall be defeated at the polls, or shall not be carried, then, and in such case, this agreement and everything herein contained shall be void and of no effect.

12. The Company shall not pay any dividends to any shareholder, or other person, so long as any moneys remain due or owing to the said Government or the Corporation of the City of Victoria, in respect of the said guarantee.

13. The books of the Company shall be open to the inspection of any person authorized to inspect the same by either the said Government or the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at all times.

14. The Company shall operate and run over the said line of railway when constructed at least one train each way per diem (Sundays excepted) for the whole length of the railway.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company and the Corporation of the City of Victoria have hereunto respectively set their corporate seals, and the said Minister has set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

JULIUS BRETHOUR,
President.

[L. S.] ROBERT IRVING,
Secretary Victoria & Sidney Railway Company.

ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor of the City of Victoria. [L. S.]

J. H. TURNER,
Minister of Finance and Agriculture.

Passed the Municipal Council the 5th day of July, A. D. 1892.

TAKE NOTICE

That the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at Burnes' building, Bastion Square, for the Centre Ward; at the City Hall, corner of Pandora and Douglas streets, for the North Ward; and at a building situated on the east side of Government street, between Broughton and Courtenay streets, and known as No. 27, for the South Ward, in the City of Victoria, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of July instant, and that the poll will be kept open between the hours of eight o'clock, a. m. and four p. m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B. C., July 7th, 1892.

AUCTION SALES.

SMALLPOX

Has no terrors for me, but in the interests of my friends and fellow-citizens in general I have decided to discontinue auction sales for the present, but hold myself in readiness to serve the public in the promotion of health and confidence in the city authorities. (Signed)

D. JOHNSON,
40 Broad St., Victoria. jy14-3t Auctioneer.

AUCTION

At the late residence of F. G. Walker, Esquimalt road (just below Half-Way House)

On Saturday, 16th Inst., 2 p.m.

I am favored with instructions to sell all his effects as upon the premises, consisting of

IN OUTBUILDINGS

Fine Driving and Saddle Horse, 2 fine English Saddles and Bridles, fine family Donkey with Baskets, Saddle and Equipment complete, lot Black Spanish Chickens, two-wheel Driving Cart, Express Wagon (double seated, cushions, etc.), fine Sleigh, Farmers' Wagon, Horse Blankets, Stable Tools, ton Straw, Stoves (cooking and others), Garden Roller, two Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose, Gardening Utensils, Rakes, Grubbers, Seeding Machine, several thousand Cartridges (shotgun, rifle and pistol), Camping Outfit.

HOUSE

Kitchen Utensils, fine Universal Cooking Range with copper boiler attachment, Cooking Utensils, Tables, Chairs, etc.

DINING ROOM—Fine walnut Extension Table, Carpet, Hanging Lamp, fine Dining Room Lamp, Tea and Dinner Sets, two fine Heads, Easy and other Chairs, Curtains, Poles, Blinds.

PARLOR—Ottoman Lounge, a number of fine Rugs (skin and others), Ladies' Work Cabinet, two Centre Tables, Fancy Chairs, Parlor Lamps, Bookcase, Curtains, Poles, Blinds.

LIBRARY—Lot Books, several sets of volumes by popular authors, fine Head, double barrel pin fire Shotgun, two Book Shelves, Carpet, Tables, Curtains, Poles, Blinds.

Contents of five Bedrooms, etc.

JAMES MORTIMER,
jy12-td Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

On an early date (if not disposed of privately in the meantime) the

ELEGANT FURNISHINGS

of a 7-roomed house in James Bay. The house contains parlor, dining room, kitchen, four bedrooms and bathroom; seven minutes' walk from postoffice; on tram line; to let, $30 per month. The furniture can be bought en bloc.

RICHARDS & CUTHBERT,
my25 Auctioneers.

COLUMBIA MILLS

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Rough & Dressed Lumber

LATH,

SPECIALLY FINE LINE OF FLOORING,

SHIP LUMBER.

Wharf and Bridge Builders

Are especially invited to come and inspect our stock.

D. F. ADAMS, - - Proprietor.

Corner Bridge and David Streets, three blocks from the bridge.

P. O. Box 515. je30 Telephone 426.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.

A Good and Mild Smoke.

Choicest Brand of Manilla

CHEROOTS

"La Peria del Oriente."

Also Well Matured Manilla Cigars.

Full Line in Regular Articles.

T. S. FUTCHER,
41 FORT STREET VICTORIA, B.C.

PLATE GLASS

We have a consignment of Plate Glass which we expect

To Arrive About April.

APPLY TO

MUIRHEAD & MANN

2 m

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, three lines or under, two insertions, FREE. This applies only to men or women, boys or girls, looking for situations.

WANTED—A situation as working housekeeper for gentlemen, by a respectable person. Address "Erin," TIMES office. jy13-4t

GOOD English bread and cake baker wants situation in town or country. C.B., TIMES office. jy9-1w

WANTED—A young lady at present engaged in Toronto as bookkeeper, shorthand writer and typewriter, would accept similar duties with a responsible firm in Victoria. Best of references can be given. Address, stating salary paid, Miss J. H., care of TIMES office, Victoria. my31-tf

SITUATION WANTED—A young woman wishes to go out sewing by the day; an experienced hand. Apply 173 Johnson street. my30

MENDING OR MAKING—Sewing wanted by the day or at home. Address Needle, 93 Niagara street.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WIFE WANTED—A gentleman living in the country (two hours from Victoria) wishes to correspond with a pleasant looking lady, with view to correspondence for amusement or eventually matrimony, if suitable. For particulars address "Conjugem," TIMES office. jy14-2t

WANTED AT ONCE—A sloop, about 4 tons, to hire for one or two months. Address "Sloop," this office. jy14-1w

WANTED—To borrow two buggy horses for two months; keep for work, also two buggies. H. C. TIMES office. jy12-tf

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—Twenty girls at the Okell-Morris Fruit Preserving Co's Factory, Rock Bay. jy13-3t

WANTED—A servant girl. Apply at 53 Frederick street. je17-tf

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

TO LET—At Shawnigan Lake, a new cottage with use of boat. Apply to H. Findley, Weights and Measures office, 54 Langley street. jy15-2t

FOR RENT—Nos. 73 and 75 Pembroke street (five-roomed houses), $15 per month; 35 and 43 Chatham street, near Government (six-roomed, modern improvements), $16; 42 Herald street, near Gouernment (five-roomed), $13; Turner street, Rock Bay (five-roomed, new), $12. Apply 21 Queen's Avenue. jy7-2w

TO LET—Comfortable bedrooms, with partial board (breakfast and late dinner). Bath-room. Car passes the door. 127 Menzies street. je29-1m

"THE WILSON," 90 Yates Street—Will be occupied July 1. Fine offices on first floor in suites or single. Suites of three or four for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. Furnished suites and single rooms. Terms on application to W. K. Tullock, 93 Douglas street, Room 6. je-24-1m

TO LET—With immediate possession, a furnished house with over two acres of land situated on Rockland Avenue, Belcher street. Good stables and garden. Apply to Alan S. Dumbleton, P. O. box 585. m20-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Last evening, a lady's gold watch, on one of the following streets:—On Blanchard from Johnson to Yates, or on Yates from Blanchard to Cook. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at TIMES office. jy7-tf

A SMALL SILVER WATCH. No. 37,750, with short gold Albert chain. Menzies street near the beach. Reward. J.L.S., P.O. Box 95. je27

LOST—An English pug dog, answering to the name of "Blaine." Any person returning same to 283 Yates street will be suitably rewarded. F. G. Richards, Jr. je-21-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Furnishings of a commodious and desirable hotel. Apply to Weiler Bros., 55 Fort street. jy13

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, situated 300 yards southwest of Mission city bridge, containing 244 acres of Matsqui prairie dyked land; 175 acres of beautiful grass, a few clumps of graceful cotton-wood, with a charming frontage of three-quarters of a mile on Fraser river, the back land within fifteen feet of C. P. R. and Seattle railroad flag station. Must be sold. Apply to Wm. Andean, upper Pandora ave., Victoria. j25-1m

FOR SALE—Two cottages on Building Society plan of payment. Dalby & Claxton. je4

FOR SALE—Two lots on Chatham street (good corner) for $1800 Dalby & Claxton. ap11

FOR SALE—One lot on Oak Bay, 80 ft. water front; near the pavilion, $1000. Dalby & Claxton. ap11

FOR SALE—Fine building lot close to Dunsmuir Castle, 50'x126' 9". Price $900. Apply to Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—Good residential lot on Menzies street, opposite the Government grounds. Price $1650. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates St. fe3

FOR SALE—Lots in Fir Grove Estate, from $125 upwards. Beautiful suburban location. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. T. WATT,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and residence No. 38½ Douglas street (near Fort), Dr. Milne's old residence.
May 19-d&w-tf

DOCTOR MacGILLIS,
45 Yates Street.
SPECIALIST: — Skin, Kidney and Private Diseases. june 30-1m

H. D. LEITCH, M.D.C.M.
SPECIALTY:—Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Rectum.
Office with Dr. Frank Hall, Driard Block, 60 Douglas street. Residence corner of Pandora and Fernwood Road. Office telephone 420.

DR G. L. MILNE,
OFFICE—36 DOUGLAS STREET.
Telephone at office, No. 16.
Telephone at residence, No. 208. my28

HOMŒOPATHY
DR. JOHN HALL
98 Yates street, over Cochrane and Munn's Drug Store.
CHRONIC AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES A SPECIALTY.
Office hours, from 1 to p.m only except nday and holidays.

PIANO TUNING.

PIANOS TUNED AND REGULATED, $2. W. C. WINDEBANK,
Pianoforte Tuner from Broadwood's, London, England. 30 years' experience. VOCAL HUMORIST. ENTERTAINMENTS given and attended. Satisfaction guaranteed. 45 Blanchard street.
TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC.
Those who sing a little now,
Soon sing a little more. je17

PIANOFORTE TUNING AND REPAIRING
By a competent person from the leading manufacturers in the United States.
City references:—All the music stores, where orders may be left.
JAMES SHERIDAN.
je9-3m

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins, Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O. Box 472. m14-tf

Victoria's Leading Merchants

TRADERS :-: AGENTS :-: PRODUCERS

CHAS. E. REDFERN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
Chronometers rated by Transit Observations.
NO. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

200 CASES
Ripe, Rich
Champagne Apple Cider
Ready at
FALCONER'S VICTORIA VINEGAR WORKS

SIMON LEISER
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer.

The Finest FAMILY Grocery Establishment in B.C. is that of
HENRY SAUNDERS
39 & 41 JOHNSON STREET.
Give him a call and inspect his well selected stock of Fine Groceries and Table Luxuries.

S. SHORE
DEALER IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Material
Guns, Ammunition, Whips.
45 JOHNSON ST.

FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING
At moderate charges, at
Cohen's Printing Office
38 FORT STREET.

OSBORNE HOUSE
TEMPERANCE HOTEL.
Corner Pandora and Blanchard Streets.
34 Large and Airy Rooms.
Board and Lodging, $5 per week, or $1 per day. Day Board, $4 per week.
C. W. MONK, - - - PROPRIETOR.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT
that your advertisement
is not
IN THE TIMES?

Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co.
EWEN MORRISON, MANAGER.
Manufacturers of all kinds of rough and dressed
CEDAR AND FIR LUMBER.
Rustic, Shiplap, Flooring, Mouldings, Laths, Shingles, Pickets, etc., kept in stock or cut to order.
Yard: Discovery St., bet. Store & Government
VICTORIA, B.C.
Address all communications to Postoffice Box 398.

A. BUTCHER & CO.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
95 Douglas St., two doors from Johnson.
Our celebrated Cabinet Photographs are known and appreciated everywhere. $3 per dozen. Accurate likeness. Artistic finish.

LEWIS HALL, D.D.S.
DENTIST.
Graduate Philadelphia Dental College.
SPECIALTY:—Administration of Gas or Ether for painless extraction of teeth.
HOURS:—9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
OFFICE:—Corner Yates and Douglas.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE—Victoria Council No. 2, R. T. of T., meets every Monday night in the Pandora Temperance Hall, at 8 p.m. Visiting members welcome.
Select Degree meets 1st Wednesday in each month.
A. W. MATTHEW,
G. SUTHERLAND, S.C. ap12 R. Sec.

I. O. G. T. PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 1, I.O.G.T., meets every Tuesday evening in Temperance Hall, Pandora avenue, at 7:30 o'clock. my17

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy26 R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 130, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited.
E. LANGLEY,
1-1v Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of P. Regular convention every Friday evening in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
E. PFERDNER,
oct9 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, corner Langley and Yates streets, on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
J. M. MURDOCH, Secretary.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER,
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Ewing's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797. Amount insured $300,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent
Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan5-1y

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. ju18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. a22-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
js14 137 Cormorant Street.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 126

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.O. Box 90. m23

EDMONTON FRUIT FARM.
This celebrated Fruit still for sale
—AT—
MRS. P. WILSON'S, 185 Douglas St.
Large Ripe Red Currants.
Fresh Juicy White Currants.
Luscious Rare Black Currants.
Fine White and Red Raspberries.
And other Fruits equally cheap.

ORGAN, PIANO & SINGING LESSONS
50 cents an hour.
Oil Painting, Crayon, &c.
25 cents an hour.
Mrs. Bridges, No. 196 View Street,
Will take a few pupils on these terms.
The house is disinfected and away from the town. jy13-1w

JOSEPH SEARS
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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
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The Daily Times.

CHINESE SANITATION.

We do not wish to either underrate or overrate the obvious danger of the foreign element in our city from a sanitary or health point of view. The TIMES has never concealed its honest aversion to the Chinese settlement. Yet it is without any prejudice that we call attention to the sanitary aspect. A Chinese missionary working in that section of the city, admits in a letter that "the sanitary condition is deplorable." How deplorable only those know who have visited their dens and shacks, their haunts and huts. From ordinary houses the city scavengers remove refuse and waste at regular periods. But what city scavenger removes the accumulated filth of these Chinese residents? What vigilant eye cares for their sanitary condition? Upon the very spot where the market building now stands, upwards of 1000 Chinamen dwelt and a rent roll of $700 to $800 per month was furnished to the owners of the real estate. Huddled like cattle in a pen, as closely as the unfortunate poultry they peddle from door to door, the Chinese population are crowded together far worse than the worst revelations of the London poor. Who is to blame, and what is the remedy for these things? Doubtless the civic authorities have been both apathetic and careless. The evil is so gigantic and the remedies needful so stringent that any official authorities might well pause before undertaking the herculean task. Yet the presence of disease in our city might well induce the most lax to "arise and be doing." If any infectious disease once fairly took hold of the Chinese, it would sweep like an epidemic through them and hundreds would sicken and die like rabbits in a warren.

It is difficult to suggest the proper remedies. Yet as special legislation is deemed necessary for the Indians, so special legislation is equally necessary for the Chinese. First, let an inspector be specially appointed with large executive powers. Let every house inhabited by Chinese be properly registered and the number of residents be limited according to cubic space. Let there be a city scavenger appointed under the direction of the inspector, who shall remove all waste refuse and accumulations of every kind at regular periods. Let every building used by Chinese have proper appliances for ventilation and sanitation. Compel every property owner to register the name of his tenant, or any change of tenants, at the municipal office, and give to every tenant a copy in Chinese of the civic regulations. And lay the onus of cleansing and keeping in good condition every building inhabited by Chinese upon the owner of the real estate. As these or other sanitary regulations would cost money, let a special tax be levied upon all real estate rented to the Chinese. Mayor Beaven is an expert upon this question and we sincerely hope he will move in this business, striking while the iron is hot. He will earn the gratitude and support of the citizens generally in so doing.

WANTED—DECENCY.

The Colonist this morning takes pains to justify our assertion that political animus was at the bottom of its attack on Dr. Milne. We have shown very conclusively that if Dr. Milne deserved censure for his treatment of the "walking smallpox case," Dr. Davie deserved it even more, yet the Colonist attempts to pillory the former gentleman and has not one word to say in condemnation of the latter. If this is not "dragging politics into the discussion of health matters," we should like to know what would be. The Colonist is well aware that it made a very mean and dirty attempt to manufacture political capital out of the incident, and any person or paper who indulges in such tactics at this time is an enemy of the public. As to "justifying Dr. Milne's action," the TIMES has already shown that it was justified directly by Premier Davie, who investigated the case, and indirectly by Dr. Davie's example. If Dr. Milne is to blame the other two gentlemen should also be censured. Let the Colonist even now admit this, if it is not indecently endeavoring to make political capital out of a public misfortune.

In this connection may be noticed the combined attack of the two Government organs on Mayor Beaven. One accuses him of failing to pay due attention to the suggestions of the Provincial health officer, while the other insultingly refers to him as an "old woman." We submit that at such a time as this neither loose accusations nor insulting epithets should be used so freely. The public needs to be reassured, not frightened, but our two contemporaries seem to think that party advantage is not to be lost sight of even in the midst of a smallpox outbreak. Mayor Beaven's letter, published elsewhere, makes his position perfectly clear. He did not ignore Dr. Davie's suggestions, nor has he failed to take such action as the situation called for. The civic authorities had made definite and well understood arrangements with regard to the treatment of smallpox cases and the quarantining of houses, and they could not be expected to upset all these in a moment at the peremptory command of even Dr. Davie. They appear to be doing their best to cope with the outbreak, and it is too bad that the Government organs should endeavor to decry them and destroy public confidence in their efforts, all for the purpose of elevating the provincial authorities.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The News took the trouble to enquire whether Mayor Beaven would resign on account of his disagreement with Dr. Davie. That was surely quite unnecessary. Mayor Beaven got his office at the hands of the people of this city, of whom Dr. Davie is only one—not a majority.

The smallpox is bad enough, but it is nothing to the eruption that must appear on the consciences of the Vancouver people if they could be made visible to the naked eye. More lies have emanated from that burgh in connection with this smallpox outbreak than would sink the Empress of Japan. Our neighbors should take steps to eradicate this moral epidemic which afflicts them.

There are people in this city who scold the civic authorities because they did not quarantine Vancouver some weeks ago and thus prevent the importation of smallpox from that city. In the next breath they howl about Vancouver quarantining Victoria. The fact is that neither city has the legal power to declare "strict quarantine" against the other, but if they had such power it would surely be as open to Vancouver as to Victoria to make use of it. The situation is serious enough, but people should not lose their heads and indulge in foolish talk on account of it.

The Vancouver World of Wednesday says: "It is well known that it (the smallpox) was brought by an Oriental steamer direct to the port of Victoria." It can do neither the World nor anybody else any good to reiterate this falsehood. Every person of any intelligence knows that the disease was conveyed to Vancouver by the Empress of Japan, and that it came here from Vancouver. It is equally well known that the trouble was caused by the vessel being permitted to leave quarantine too soon. If any man has yet the least doubt on the subject he should again read the following paragraph from the report of Dr. Davie, provincial medical health officer, published yesterday:

"It cannot be too well understood that we owe the introduction of smallpox into British Columbia to the ridiculously indulgent quarantine laws provided by the Dominion Government. At their door lies the paralysis of the business of the city—the expense to which this municipality has been put. Last, but not least, the illness and death of a number of the inhabitants of the city. Honor to whom honor is due."

The World will make nothing out of its vile attempt to injure the trade of this port.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR:—In this morning's Colonist appears a flaming ad. to the effect that four medical men are prepared to vaccinate free all who can pay one dollar, and if perchance their assets do not amount to that prodigious sum, they are also vaccinated free, the Government stepping to their aid with the required fee. This ad. also extols the virtue of the lymph used, I believe a home manufactured article, whose purity can be called in question.

Is this newly appointed provincial official to be allowed to abuse sincere and overworked municipal officers? Is he to publicly advertise himself and his three satellites as being the only physicians capable of performing such a delicate and critical operation as vaccination? Is he to rush into contagion and attend private cases and be judged by only Dr. Davie?

If vaccination is a preventitive of smallpox, let us have it, and instead of the select four to vaccinate free and charge for it, such work should be impartially divided among the medical men of the city, who have refused none on account of straitened circumstances.

Why should Dr. Davie be remunerated by the government for self-appointed services, when I have already vaccinated over fifty from whom I asked no fee? And what is done in my office is done by others who are as capable of serving this public as any of the government's appointees. This is only another of Dr. Davie's high-handed officialisms. He has almost bankrupted the Jubilee Hospital by his previous course of unprofessional tactics, and now recreates himself by abusing Dr. Milne. Is this to continue or is it not?

ERNEST HALL.

AROUND NANAIMO.

Assaulting an Indian—The Act of a Miscreant—Business Change.

NANAIMO, July 15.—On the morning of the 13th some miscreant cut adrift from the mill stream a large boom containing about $1800 worth of logs belonging to Mayor Haslam, and which are strewn all over the meadows. The mayor is naturally very indignant over the matter and has offered a reward of $200 for information that may lead to the conviction of the guilty party.

Mr. J. Mahrer, the owner of the opera house, has purchased the wholesale liquor business of McKinnell, Wolfe & Co., on Wharf street, and in future the firm will be known as Mahrer, Wolfe & Co. Mr. Mahrer is very popular in the city and no doubt the business will become more extensive under his practical guidance.

Albert Wesley was brought before the magistrates yesterday on a charge of assaulting Louis Good, the chief of the Nanaimo Indians. After the case had been somewhat aired the defendant was further remanded until July 20th.

Dr. Good is indignant at the action of the health officer in quaranting the city of Nanaimo, and has denounced the latter in the press, but the whole of the citizens outside those who went on the excursion approve of the health officer's doing what he did.

The members of the Y.M.C.A. rambling club, went on their second outing yesterday afternoon in boats from Campbell & Foreman's boathouse. The party went to the big island where they were able to enter into all kinds of pastimes and a most enjoyable time was spent.

Mr. Hunter, B. A., received two bronze medals from Ottawa yesterday, presented by the Governor-General to the boy or girl at the head of the high school during the past year. Miss Dawson was presented with one for the previous year's schoolarship and Watson Dykes for the recent examinations. The medals have the usual inscriptions engraved thereon.

The rifle matches which were to have taken place to-morrow have been indefinitely postponed, at the request of the health officer, as a precaution against smallpox breaking out in this city.

KEEPING IT UP.

Smallpox on the Westminster-Vancouver Road—Boys Badly Injured.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 15.—A new case of smallpox is reported on the Vancouver road. Medical Health Officer DeWolf Smith and Governor Moresby have gone out to investigate.

Robert Manson, charged with attempting to brain Ed. Hurd, tailor, was this morning bound over in the sum of $250 to keep the peace.

Willie Stewart, one of the boys in the cart struck by a locomotive yesterday afternoon, is not expected to recover. Walter Eickhoff is suffering from fracture of the spine. It is alleged that when the accident occurred the train was running at a higher rate of speed than the city by-laws permit.

BRIEF LOCALS.

One Day's Doings in City and Province Briefly Related.

The phosphorescent light on the waters of the Arm last night was so bright that boats passing over the waters seemed to move on a sea of fire.

Fully two hundred people were out boating last night. The dance hall at the Gorge was the scene of considerable merriment.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sargison are mourning the loss of their youngest child, an infant six weeks old.

Mrs. Minnie West, of San Francisco, is suing for divorce from her husband, Dr. A. C. West, of this city.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled.

Schooner Fawn returned from the North last evening with but eight skins, her other 472 skins being on board the Coquitlam. She was not spoken by a warship but had to come home on account of her Indian crew.

The Douglas went round to Esquimalt yesterday for some stores and a large boat from the Quadra with which to land supplies at Carmanah Point on her trip to the western lighthouses. The Douglas afterwards proceeded from Esquimalt to Race Rocks with lighthouse stores, returning to this port.

Explosion at Wallace.

SPOKANE FALLS, 15.—A telephone message received late last night from Wallace says a loud explosion was heard in the direction of the granite mine, two miles away. It is thought by the owner, Van. B. Delashmutt, that it was been blown up. Troops are now en route to the scene.

Prevention is better than cure." Pendray's Carbolic soap is a pleasant disinfectant. *

Try the Boston cream toast, at the Dairy Kitchen. *

Our work advertises us. J. Wenger, watchmaker, 90 Government street. *

Disinfectants of first quality and effectiveness at Bowes & Co.'s. *

A 1 shaving materials at Fox's.

RUPTURE!

Fig. 29.
SEELEY'S
Hard Rubber Trusses,
Elastic Trusses,
Surgical Bandages
and Shoulder Braces
A FULL LINE IN STOCK.
COCHRANE & MUNN
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS
Corner Yates and Douglas Sts. Victoria, B.C
P.O. Box 4 je22

AT A STANDSTILL.

(Continued from page 1.)

to-day, he was detained and placed in quarantine, and this, too, in face of the fact that he has a certificate of successful vaccination from Dr. Sproule of this city. This is a most high-handed proceeding, that will undoubtedly end in trouble.

Pure Vaccine Received.

A large consignment of pure vaccine was received last evening and the doctors are ready once more to scratch from a dollar upwards. The number of applications for vaccination within the past few days has been very large. Every doctor in the city has been besieged with requests to vaccinate, and of course, had to decline on account of the absence of the material. To-day hundreds were treated and sent away happy.

Dr. Davie's Report.

The following report was issued this morning:

PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICE,
Midnight, July 14, 1892.

Nanaimo—No cases of smallpox in city or district.

New Westminster—Two cases in the city and two in the district.

Victoria—Fifty-six cases, as follows: Albert Head quarantine station, 14; Jubilee quarantine station, 26; in city proper, 16.

During the past 24 hours there have been two deaths—both city cases. No deaths have occurred at either of the quarantine stations.

Hon. Forbes G. Vernon was removed to-day to the Jubilee quarantine hospital and is doing very well.

Dr. Richardson of the Jubilee Hospital, has taken charge at the Jubilee quarantine station and does not leave the grounds.

(Signed) J. C. DAVIE, M. D.,
Provincial Health Officer.

Up the Line.

Dr. Hasell went up the E. & N. Railway to-day to vaccinate the railway employees and to enforce the compulsory vaccination regulations.

No Word From Tacoma.

Mr. E. E. Blackwood, of the N.P.R., yesterday telegraphed to Tacoma, enquiring if that port had been closed against Victoria. He had not received an answer late this afternoon.

Grand Lodge Adjourned.

The Grand Lodge meeting of the Knights of Pythias which was to have been held in Nanaimo on Tuesday next has been adjourned till October 4th. The secretaries of the different lodges have been notified.

Panic-Stricken Vancouverites.

A gentleman in this city received a letter from Vancouver last night, in which the following significant sentence occurs: "We shall deem it a favor if you would refrain from communicating further with us until the smallpox epidemic in Victoria is at an end. Please do not reply to this." This, the recipient of the letter says, is the coolest piece of impudence that ever came under his notice, knowing as he does as well as anybody else at all conversant with the history of the present trouble, that Vancouver is the actual seat of the smallpox trouble; from which place it has been spread all over the province, and for which Victoria is now suffering. He will give this communication the place of honor in his scrap-book of literary curiosities, and label it "the cake winner in the cheek competition."

Chief Sheppard Reports.

The work being done in relation to the smallpox trouble by Chief Sheppard and his staff deserves great praise. The chief has thoroughly inspected Chinatown at the request of Dr. Milne and supplied the latter with the following report. The city police have shown the utmost diligence in seeking out and reporting cases. As to Chinatown they have been thoroughly on the alert and the chief's report shows that the state of affairs there is satisfactory and the chief has matters so arranged that any case occurring there can be reported at any moment. Chief Sheppard's report is as follows:—

15th July, 1892.

To Dr. Milne:

SIR—I have visited Goon Gan, a Chinese merchant, this morning, and he states that they have employed two Chinamen to visit the whole of Chinatown and they have reported that so far they have no cases of smallpox whatever. They are also so prepared that if any case should crop up they have everything prepared for their own treatment and will notify me should any cases turn up. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

HENRY W. SHEPPARD,
Supt. of Police.

What Would Have Happened.

The Vancouver World describes the sort of reception prepared for the Yosemite on Thursday: "It was an exciting few minutes that followed the meeting of the two vessels. If the captain had refused to comply, a long whistle from the Senator would have announced the fact and two streams of chilly Capilano would have been ready to play on wheelhouse and deck before the Yosemite got near the dock. There was some delay in the getting of the answer and a lane was cleared for the hose wagon and the firemen got in readiness, while the specials felt their muscles and conjectured as to their ability to "chuck" the people who would attempt to land back of the ship. Finally the suspense was relieved by three short, sharp whistles which indicated that the Yosemite was not going to attempt to force a landing."

More Vancouver Theories.

Here is another extract from a letter received last night by a Victoria gentleman from a friend in Vancouver. It serves to show the wonderful obliquity of mental vision with which Vancouverites can afflict themselves when the facts are against them and Victoria is in the question. The writer of the letter is a prominent business man in the Terminal City. The extract is as follows:

"I am sorry about this smallpox business and will put off my trip till the scare is over, when I hope to come down and stay with you for a week or two. You are quite wrong about the smallpox being taken from here to Victoria. One of the residents of Victoria, the manager of the Hamilton Powder Works, to-day said that the smallpox had been in Victoria for at least two months. We have never had, altogether, I believe, 15 cases. It is a pity, in view of the facts, that Victorians should be so very hostile to this place. The disease came from the east in a C.P.R. steamship which discharged passengers and goods in Victoria, and that city got the disease at the same time as Vancouver, only that they kept it quiet, Vancouver did not. We stamped it out; Victoria did not and so it got ahead. That's the difference."

Life at the Health Office.

Some people are credulous enough to indulge the delusion that the city health officer has not very much to do, and that he has a comaratively easy time of it at present, his hardest work being the drawing up of the daily bulletin. The facts are far otherwise. A TIMES representative was in Dr. Milne's office the other afternoon and in the 10 minutes he was there 27 different people called about business of every kind. It was something like this:

Enter the TIMES man. "Good day, doctor, what cheer to-day?"

"Dr. Milne—Much about the——

"Ting a ling, ling," this from the door bell, very energetically handled. The doctor goes to the door.

"Please, mister, h'aint yer got any vaccine to-day?"

"No, madam, we won't have any until to-morrow." A large placard at the door bell with that time hung over the inscription in huge characters, "no vaccine to-day."

"Well," says the doctor returning to his chair, "as I was saying a ling, ling, the sit—

"Ting a ling, ting

"Say, doc, got any vaccine yet?"

The doctor silently points to the placard and looks unutterable things.

"Oh, you haven't got any then; when'll you have some?"

"To-morrow."

"Well," says the doctor again taking his seat, "the situation is still about the"—

"Rat-a-tat tat." Somebody has discarded the bell this time.

"Come in doctor, and we'll talk it over." The health officer and a brother practitioner retire for couple of minutes into the consulting room. They come out; the visitor has scarcely left the door mat when a man comes up and reports "a fresh case" somewhere or other. The doctor jots it down. Then two more doctors walk in and the air is filled with knotty technical terms for five minutes and they retire to give place to the sanitary officer who explains several points about the ambulance wagon.

"Well," says the doctor resuming his armchair with a big sigh of relief as two more vaccination requests are deferred until to-morrow." I might state that there is not much"——

"Hallo, doctor," says a gentleman poking his head round the edge of the door, "just half a second. Have you heard of that case down in Thingammy's cabins? Man looking very tough. Should be looked after y' know."

"Thanks, I'll see about it at once;" exit the head.

"Well," says the doctor, after making a note of the fact, "as I told you, there has been nothing very startling since"——

"'Scuse me boss, but am dis de health ossifer's office?" enquires six foot of able-bodied African humanity, showing magnificent rows of teeth.

"Yes, sir, what can I do for you?"

"Wal I wants my arm stabbed an' vaskinated; kin yeou do it fur me right away?"

"We haven't any vaccine at present call to-morrow."

"Now" says the doctor once again, picking up his pen, "we'll have a chance to talk. There have been several cases reported, and we are getting those in the city moved out as fast as"——

"When will you get that vaccine here, doctor?" This from another head shoved round the door, and who has a wholesome contempt for such mere conventionalities as door bells and preliminary knocks.

"To-morrow," says the doctor with admirable equanimity.

"Perhaps I'd better call again," says the journalistic visitor, rising to go.

"Perhaps you'd better," said the doctor somewhat sadly and the visitor departs.

One More Death.

As the paper goes to press it is learned that William Short did die at Albert Head at six o'clock last night. He was 28, resided near Swan Lake, had been here five years, and was a native of Eastern Canada.

Enquries from Afar.

The health officer, Dr. Milne, received the following despatches to-day.

Farm sends 500 vaccine points to-day. Telegraph if a daily supply is wanted, and if so, how many points.

P. H. BRYCE, M. D.,
Ontario Board of Health Office, Toronto.

Dr. Milne replied as follows:

Thanks. A supply has been already ordered. Will wire again.

The following is from Whatcom and shows the nonsensical reports that are being spread around by some of the gifted liars here and elsewhere:

How many cases? Are Indians taking people away? Answer. S. N. Kelly, M. D., Health Officer, New Whatcom.

Dr. Milne forwarded this reply:

Fifty-six cases to date. So far as we know Indians not interfering in any way.

Sunday Services.

Dr. Milne says he thinks it would be advisable for the clergymen of the city to hold only one service in the churches next Sunday, and discontinue the Sunday schools and week meetings altogether for the present, as a measure of safety for the people.

Not Quarantined.

The Walla Walla, which left here for San Francisco on Tuesday, was not quarantined on arriving there.

General Notes.

Dr. Hasell, accompanied by provincial officer Hunter, went up the E. & N. Railway line this morning to vaccinate the residents at the different stations.

Acme Lodge I.O.O.F., will not hold its regular weekly meeting until further orders.

It is hardly likely that there will be quorum at the regular meeting of Far West Lodge K. of P. to be held this evening.

The Y.M.I. will not meet on Monday evening.

Dr. Crompton drove out to Albert Head this afternoon to inspect the patients there.

Drs. Wade and Watt went around the city to-day on a tour of inspection and after several cases which had been mentioned as worth looking up.

The arrival of the fresh vaccine increased business in the doctors' offices to-day tenfold. The patients came in crowds.

THE CITY AND DISTRICT

Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Sixty-Second Birthday.

United States Consul Levi W. Myers to-day celebrated his sixty-second birthday. Although well on in years Mr. Myers is still active.

It is True.

If it is not right do not do it, if it is not true do not say it. In buying the Bush & Gert's piano you do right. It is true to say it is the best piano offered for sale in this market. Agency, 37 Fort street. *

Fine Fruit.

Mr. C. A. Lombard has on view in his windows samples of currants and gooseberries that for size and appearance are as good as the very best. They were grown on Mayne Island by Mr. Mandsley.

Wants Statistics.

The United States Government have instructed their consul to forward them with statistics of the sealskin trade, viz.: the prices obtained, the fluctuations and the causes of the fluctuations during the last few years.

Needs Attention.

Several young men have fallen into the habit of bathing in the waters of the Gorge without bathing suits. It seems too bad that men cannot supply themselves with at least a pair of trunks when they go in swimming.

Slaughtering Deer.

The provincial police have been notified that a number of hunters who are out camping have been slaughtering deer without any regard for the game protection law. The matter will be taken up and officers detailed to hunt out the guilty parties.

Removing the Patients.

The special provincial police last night removed three patients from the city to the quarantine station at the Jubilee. They resumed work this afternoon and if the weather continues fine they expect to have all of the patients out of town in a few days.

A Ph. D.

Rev. W. W. Percival, M.A., of Richmond Hill, father of Mrs. R. A. Anderson of Vancouver, has earned the title of Ph. D. from a leading United States college. Mr. Percival was formerly pastor of the Pandora street Methodist church in this city.

A Splendid Catch.

It was reported to-day that the sealing schooner Penelope, of this port, had been spoken a couple of weeks ago by a whaler. She had 1100 sealskins and a whale at the time. The latter the crew could not handle, so the captain of the whaler gave them 200 pounds of whalebone to leave the whale to him.

Lacrosse Boys' Retreat.

The lacrosse boys, in spite of the damp weather, are having a good time at their camp up the Gorge. The following are the members of the party: J. R. Frost, W. F. Blight, C. Van Allen, C. Blaine, H. Howard, W. N. Carmichael, J. Hyland, C. Cullin and A. E. Belfry.

Will Ship to London.

The principal sealers will send their skins to the London market this year as they did previously. The prices at present being offered by American dealers would not pay the expenses of the schooners, unless they had big catches. The 10,000 skins brought down on the Sapphire for E. B. Marvin & Co., will be shipped to England.

She Would Not Move.

The steamers Lorne, Capilano, Sadie, and Spratt's Ark, were at work on the San Pedro all yesterday. The water in the steamer's hold was lowered several feet but the Pedro did not move and so the steames and men were paid off. Captain Whitehead will send a report to the owners. Nothing will be done until an answer is received.

Dislocated his Arm.

An engineer named William McGinnis fell down a hatch on the steamer Lottie on which he is employed, and dislocated his right arm at the shoulder. Dr. Milne put the man under chloroform this afternoon and put the shoulder back in place. The man's powerful physique and the length of time that had elapsed since the accident made this a difficult thing to do.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

Another Capsize.

Two young men who paddle around in one of the handsomest canoes owned in the city—one which, by the way, generally carries good looking ballast—went out yesterday evening to witness the raising of the San Pedro, and met with a disagreeable accident. It was just a little disagreement as to how the craft should be handled, when over she went and the young men wished they were as firmly on a rock as the big collier near by. Two witnesses of the accident went to the rescue in a skiff and the canoeists were soon out of water and danger, though they remained damp for a while afterwards.

A Good Showing.

The following are the official returns of the bazaar held by the Ladies' Auxiliary:

RECEIPTS.

Donations and sales at stalls	$2,038 60
Door money	431 35
	$2,469 95

EXPENDITURE.

Less expenses	519 04
Net proceeds	$1,950 91

The honorary treasurer begs to acknowledge receipt of $1950.91, being net proceeds, also vouchers of expenditures thereon, from Mrs. G. A. McTavish, lady president of the Ladies' Auxilliary committee; and, on behalf of the Board of Directors, to tender their heartfelt gratitude to all the ladies who assisted to produce such a magnificent result.

Newcombe Pianos.

Tone pure, sweet, brilliant, powerful. Kerr & Begg, 45 Government street. *

Disinfectants.

Use Carbo-Napthazone for disinfecting purposes. For sale by Langley & Co., 21 and 23 Yates street. *

Smallpox.

Disinfectants of all kinds may be obtained at Geo. Morison's, 55 Government street. Pocket preventatives a specialty. *

A DI-OXIDE BLAST.

One of These Modern Machines Will Fumigate Vessels in Future.

Some time ago Dr. Macnaughton Jones, Dominion quarantine officer, reported to the department at Ottawa that the means provided him for fumigating vessels was most inadequate, and there was urgent necessity for more modern apparatus. The government decided to provide a di-oxide blast, one of the latest and most effective fumigators known to science, and had the machine together with a man to put it up, sent out immediately. The machine arrived a few days ago, but a suitable vessel to carry it was not immediately obtainable. A vessel in the employ of the government up north was suggested, but Dr. Macnaughton Jones after consultation with Capt. Devereux decided that it was not at all a suitable one, and the steamer Earle, now lying at Vancouver, was recommended to the government. Col. Prior telegraphed to Ottawa urging the government to purchase the steamer Earle as a quarantine vessel, and in consideration of this member's representations and those of the Dominion Quarantine Officer and Capt. Devereux, the Government concluded to make the purchase.

Dr. Macnaughton Jones to a TIMES reporter stated that the Earle would be brought over here at once, and inspected, when the di-oxide plant would be immediately placed in position. "You may be sure," said the doctor, "in justice to myself and in the interests of the public no time will be lost in getting the machine ready for use. The blast is a very powerful fumigator. It is so effective that were you to remain in the hold of a ship quarter of a minute where it was being operated, it would certainly kill you."

The reporter thanked the doctor for the information and departed immediately.

AT THE POLICE COURT.

Seven Cases in the Docket This Morning, Four of Which Were Drunks.

The docket at Magistrate Macrae's court contained a quartette of drunks this morning, of different types. The first on the list forfeited $10 bail; number two, who imagined he was road-building in Sooke, but had been roiling over Johnson street, paid $5; number taree was discharged, and the fourth had to be remanded for a day as he was not in a fit condition to be presented to court.

Wm. Daly was up before the court charged by Officer Taylor with having a bottle of whiskey in his possession on the Indian reserve. He admitted the offence and in default of payment of a $50 fine was sent up to jail for a month.

Michael Condon was convicted of assaulting Richard Bell on Government street on the 13th inst., and was called on to pay a $16 penalty.

Michael McFadden was arraigned charged with assaulting a Chinaman, Wung Chong, by throwing some mortar on him. The defendant vigorously protested his innocence and was supported by one witness, but the evidence of the complainant and another Chinese witness was very direct against him, and he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and $4 costs. Ferguson afterwards stated that he intended to appeal to a higher court.

FRIENDS FEELING ANXIOUS.

Mr. Morris Moss Has Not been Heard from Since June 15th.

The many friends of Mr. Morris Moss, of this city, are feeling very anxious about that gentleman, as it is feared that something has happened to him. Mr. Moss left Victoria on the 13th of June for Rock Creek, where he has a mine. He remained over for a day at Port Townsend and then proceeded to Marcus, Wash. He wrote a letter from Marcus on the 15th of June, and since then he has not been heard of, although a mail was received from the Creek last evening. When Mr. Moss left Victoria he only intended to remain away for a couple of weeks. He was not feeling well when he left, and therefore his friends and relatives feel very uneasy. A man will leave this evening to try and locate Mr. Moss.

Sensible Proposals.

Hearing that Dr. Milne, health officer, had had a conference with some Chinese representative men regarding the smallpox, a member of the TIMES staff called around at the doctor's office this afternoon.

"Yes," said Dr. Milne, "a deputation of leading Chinese doctors and merchants consulted me to-day about the smallpox. They take a very reasonable view of the matter. They said they wished to treat their own people in their own way; would put up tents on their own ground, furnish medicines, nurses and supplies, and have their patients cared for by their own medical men. I saw no objection to this and acquiesced, on the understanding that the city furnish the guards on the quarantine station. To this they agreed. The Chinese said they had Chinatown under complete surveillance and were quite as anxious as the white people to discover and deal with any cases that might occur. If any did occur they would be discovered at once and quarantined. The citizens need have no fear of Chinatown, they said, as strong preventive measures are being taken. The place they propose to select for a quarantine station is a piece of ground some miles out of the city, where suitable buildings will be erected."

Vaccination by a doctor at Atwood's drug store, 68 Douglas street. *

Fine fishing tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Dairy Kitchen opens to-day at 11 o'clock. *

Get prices from Victoria Litho raph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

THE two great COFFEES of the world are JAVA and MOCHA. These our house imports especially for our patrons.

In more than a million households our Trade Mark is welcomed as a guarantee for excellence and a protection against fraud.

Look at it, and remember it has never been dishonored.

Within every can that bears it, the purchaser will find coffee so fragrant, strong and pure, that millionaires and kings cannot buy better. We, the house of CHASE & SANBORN, hold ourselves responsible for this statement.

See! this is a fac-simile of a can of our SEAL BRAND JAVA and MOCHA.

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

ALBERNI.

We have the cheapest and most eligibly situated property in Alberni, for sale in five-acre blocks, on easy terms. Some of the choicest blocks still for sale.

J. E. CRANE & CO.

30 BROAD STREET.

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After a very satisfactory Spring trade, we still have a large stock of

Carpets, Rugs, Art Squares, and Chenille Curtains,

and during the balance of the month of July we offer our entire stock of above goods

AT GENUINE BARGAINS.

Call early and get your choice.

WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort St.

KASLO CITY

KOOTENAY LAKE.

SINCE the opening of navigation many hundreds of people have poured into Kaslo City. The discoveries of last fall have proved as rich as expected, and many new ones, fully as important, have been located this spring. The Kaslo-Kootenay Land Company have built roads and trails into the important mines, and surveys have been completed for the railway. The contract for clearing the right-of-way for the latter will be let in a few days. Many substantial buildings have been erected so far this year, and a large number will be begun immediately, including a handsome hotel.

A large number of business and residential lots have been sold, and many have changed hands at a good profit. In a short time the Company will advance the price of all lots.

Now is the Time to Invest.

For prices, terms and full particulars, apply to the undersigned.

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WILLIAMS' BUILDING, BROAD STREET, VICTORIA,

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Resident Agent, Kaslo, B. C.

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TAN SHOES
CANVAS SHOES
TENNIS SHOES

in ladies', gents', boys', and girls'. Also beautiful lines LADIES' OXFORDS in Cloth Top, Kid, Dongola, etc. Ladies' Cloth Top Button. Owing to delay in arriving we have determined to sell at away down prices.

CALL EARLY.

Carmichael & Paterson

35 Johnson Street.

NADA THE LILY.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

THE FINDING OF NADA.

The dress was the dress of a man, but this was no man's form.

Umslopogaas marshaled his companies. "Little light is left," he said, "but it must serve us to start these conies from their burrows. Come, my brother Galazi, you know where the conies hide; then take my place and lead us."

So Galazi led the impi. Turning a corner of the glen he came with them to a great open space that had a fountain in the midst of it, and this place was full of thousands of cattle. Then he turned again to the left and brought them to the inner side of the mountain where the cliff hung over, and here was the mouth of a great cave. Now the cave was dark, but by the door of the cave was stacked a pipe of resinous wood to serve as torches.

"Here is that which shall give us light," said Galazi, and one man of every two took a torch and lighted it at a fire that burned near the mouth of the cave. Then they rushed in, waving the flaring torches and assegais aloft. Here for the last time the Halakazi stood against them, and the torches floated up and down upon the wave of war. But they did not stand for very long. The People of the Ax drove them out into the open and finished them by starlight among the cattle.

In one corner of the cave Umslopogaas saw a knot of men clustered around something as though to guard it. He rushed at the men and with him went Galazi and others. Very soon most of them had spoken their last, for Groanmaker clave through them as an assegai cleaves the air, and there were others to deal with those he left. But when Umslopogaas was through by the light of his torch he saw a man, tall and slender, who leaned against the wall of the cave and held a shield before his face.

"You are a coward!" he cried, and smote with Groanmaker. The great ax pierced the hide, but missing the head behind rang loud against the rock, and as it rang a sweet voice said:

"Ah! my brother, slay me not. Wherefore are you angry with me?"

Now the shield had come away from the holder's hands upon the blade of the ax, and there was something in the notes of the voice that caused Umslopogaas to smite no more. It was as though a memory of childhood had come to him in a dream. His torch was burning low, but he thrust it forward to look on him who crouched against the rock. The dress was the dress of a man, but this was no man's form. Nay, rather that of a woman lovely to look on and well nigh white in color. She dropped her hands from before her face, and now he saw her well. He saw eyes that shone as stars, hair that curled and fell upon the shoulders, and such beauty as was not known among our people. And as the voice had spoken to him of something that was lost, so did the eyes seem to shine across the blackness of many years and the beauty to bring back he knew not what.

He looked on her in all her beauty and she looked on him in his fierceness and his might, red with war and wounds. They both looked, while the torchlight flared on them, on the walls of the cave and the broad blade of the Groanmaker, and from around rose the sounds of the slaying.

"How are you named who are so fair to see?" he asked at length.

"I am named the Lily now. Once I had another name. Nada, daughter of Umbova, I was once, but name and all else are dead and I go to join them. Slay me and make an end. I will shut my eyes that I may not see the great ax flash."

Now Umslopogaas gazed upon her again and Groanmaker fell from his hand.

"Look on me, Nada, daughter of Umbova," he said in a low voice, "look on me and say who am I."

She looked once again, and yet again. Now her face was thrust forward as one who gazes over the edge of the world. It grew fixed and strange. "By my heart!" she said; "by my heart thou art Umslopogaas, my brother who is dead, and whom dead as living I have loved ever and alone."

Then the torch flared out, but Umslopogaas took her in the darkness and pressed her to him and kissed her, the sister whom he had found after many years, and she kissed him.

"You kiss me now," she said, "yet not long ago that great ax shore my locks, missing me by but a finger's breadth, and still the sound of slaughter rings in my ears. Ah! a boon of you, my brother, a boon! Let there be no more death since we are met once more. The people of the Halakazi are conquered, and it is their just doom, for thus, in this same way, they slew those with whom I lived aforetime. Yet they have treated me well, not forcing me into wedlock and withholding me from Dingaan. So spare them, my brother, if you may."

Then Umslopogaas lifted up his voice, commanding that the killing should cease, and sent messengers running swiftly, with these words: "This is the command of Bulalio, that he who lifts hand against one more of the people of the Halakazi shall himself know the assegai."

Now, when the soldiers had eaten abundantly of the store of the Halakazi, and guards had been set to ward the cattle and watch against surprise, Umslopogaas spoke long with Nada the Lily, taking her apart, and told her all his story. She told him also all that tale you know, my father, of how she had lived with the little people that were subject to the Halakazi, she and her mother, Macropha, and how the fame of her beauty had spread about the land. Then she told him of how the Halakazi had claimed her, and of how in the end they had taken her by force of arms, slaying all the people of the kraal, and among them her own mother. Thereafter she had dwelt among the Halakazi, who named her anew, calling her the Lily, and they had done well by her, giving her reverence because of her sweetness and beauty, and forcing her into marriage with no man.

"And wherefore would you not wed a man, Nada, my sister," asked Umslopogaas, "you who are far past the age of marriage?"

"Nay, I know not," she answered, hanging her head, "but I have no heart that way. I seek this only—to be left alone."

Now Umslopogaas thought awhile and spoke: "Do you not know, then, Nada, why it is that I have made this war, and why the people of the Halakazi are dead and scattered, and their cattle the prize of my arm? I will tell you. I am come hither to win you, whom I know only by report as the Lily maid, the fairest of women, to be a wife to Dingaan. Therefore did I undertake this enterprise, to win you and make my peace with Dingaan.

Now, when she heard these words, Nada the Lily trembled and wept, and sinking to the earth she clasped the knees of Umslopogaas in supplication. "Oh, do not this cruel thing to me, your sister," she prayed; "take rather that great ax and make an end of me and of the beauty which has wrought so much woe, and most of all to me, who wear it. Would that I had not moved my head behind the shield, but had suffered the ax to fall upon it. For this end I was dressed as a man—that I might meet the fate of a man. Ah! a curse be on my woman's weakness that snatched me from death to give me up to shame!"

Thus she prayed him in her low, sweet voice, and his heart was shaken in him, though he had it not in mind to give Nada to Dingaan as Baleka was given to Chaka, perchance in the end to meet the fate of Baleka.

"There are many, Nada," he said, "who would think it no ill thing that they should be given as a wife to the first of chiefs."

"Then I am not of their number," she answered. "Nay, I will die first—by my own hand if need be."

Now Umslopogaas wondered how it came about that Nada looked on marriage thus, but he did not speak of the matter. He said only: "Tell me, then, Nada, how I can deliver myself of this charge. I must go to Dingaan, as I promised our father, Umbova, and what shall I say to Dingaan when he asks for the Lily; what shall I say to save myself alive from the wrath of Dingaan?"

Then Nada thought, and answered: "You shall say this, my brother. You shall say that the Lily, being clothed in the war dress of a warrior, was slain by chance in the fray. See, now, none of your people know that you have found me—they are thinking of other things than maids in the hour of their victory. This then is my plan: We will search now by the starlight till we find the body of a fair maid, for doubtless some were slain by hazard in the fight, and on her we will set a warrior's dress and lay by her the corpse of one of your own men. Tomorrow, at the light, you shall take the captains of your soldiers, and having laid the body of the girl in the dark of the cave you shall show it to them hurriedly and tell them that this was the Lily, slain by one of your own people, whom in your wrath you slew also. They will look little on so common a sight, and if by hazard they see the maid and think her not so very fair, they will deem that it is death which has robbed her of her comeliness. So shall the tale which you must tell to Dingaan be built up firmly, and Dingaan shall hold it for a true tale."

"And how shall this be, Nada," asked Umslopogaas, "how shall this be when men see you among the captives and know you by your beauty? Are there, then, two such Lilies in the land?"

"I shall not be known, for I shall not be seen, Umslopogaas. Now this night you must set me free. I will wander hence disguised as a youth and covered with a blanket, and if any meet me who shall say that I am the Lily?"

"And where will you wander, Nada? To your death? Must we then meet after so many years to part again forever?"

"Where was it that you said you lived, my brother? Beneath the shade of a Ghost mountain that men may know by a shape of stone that is fashioned like an old woman frozen into stone, was it not? Tell me of the road thither."

So Umslopogaas told her the road, and she listened silently.

"Good," she said. "I am strong and my feet are swift. Perchance they may serve to bring me so far, and perchance if I win the shadow of that mountain you will find me a hut to hide in, Umslopogaas, my brother?"

"Surely it shall be so, my sister," answered Umslopogaas, "and yet the way is long and many dangers lie in the path of a maid journeying alone, without food or shelter," and as he spoke he thought of Zinita, his wife, for he guessed that she would love Nada little, although she was but his sister.

"Still, it must be traveled and the dangers must be braved," she answered, smiling. "Alas! there is no other plan."

Then Umslopogaas summoned Galazi the Wolf and told to him all this story, for Galazi he could trust alone. The Wolf listened in silence, marveling the while at the beauty of Nada, as the starlight showed it. When all was told he said only that he no longer wondered that the people of the Halakazi had defied Dingaan and brought death upon themselves because of this maid.

Then they rose and went to search among the dead for a girl who should suit their purpose. Soon they found one—a maid tall and fair—and Galazi bore her in his arms to the great cave. Here in the cave were none but the dead, and tossed here and there in their last sleep they looked fearsome in the glare of the torches.

"They sleep sound," said the Lily, gazing on them. "Sweet is rest."

"We shall soon win it, maiden," answered Galazi, and again Nada trembled.

Then, having arrayed her in the dress of a warrior and put a spear and a shield by her, they laid down the slain girl in a dark place in the cave, and finding a dead warrior of the People of the Ax placed him beside her. Now they left the cave, and making pretense that they visited the sentries, Umslopogaas and Galazi passed from place to place and the Lily walked after them like a guard, hiding her face with a shield and holding a spear in her hand, and having with her a bag of corn and dried flesh.

So they passed on to the entry in the mountain side. The stones that had blocked it had been pulled down so as to suffer those of the Halakazi to fly who had been spared at the entreaty of Nada. But there was a guard by the entry to watch that none came back. Umslopogaas challenged them and they saluted him, but he saw that they were worn out with battle and journeying and knew little of what they saw or said. Then he, Galazi and Nada passed through the opening on to the plain beyond.

Here the Slaughterer and the Lily bade each other farewell, while Galazi watched, and presently the Wolf saw Umslopogaas return as one who is heavy at heart and caught sight of the Lily running across the plain lightly as a swallow.

Umslopogaas walked slowly through the archway in the mountain side.

"How is this, chief?" said he who was captain of the guard. "Three went out, but two return?"

"Fool!" answered Umslopogaas. "Are you drunk with Halakazi beer or blind with sleep? Two went out and two return. I sent him who was with us back to the camp."

"So be it, father," said the captain. "Two went out and two return. All is well."

(To be continued.)

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SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Friday, Sat. and Sun.	Miles from Wellington.
	Ar. 12:34 P M	Ar. 7:00 P M	78
	12:29	7:05	77
	12:10	6:46	72
	11:10 A M	5:46	58
	10:50	5:26	55
	10:37	5:13	53
	10:19	4:55	50
	10:00	4:36	47
	9:15	3:51	39
VICTORIA	Dp. 8:30	Dp. 3:15	33
ESQUIMALT	Ar. 8:25	Ar. 3:10	32
NANAIMO	Dp. 8:10	Dp. 4:30	0

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.	No. 4 Passenger Friday, Sat. and Sun.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	Miles from Victoria.
VICTORIA	Dp. 5:04 P M	Dp. 8:00 A M	0
ESQUIMALT	5:10	8:06	1
	5:30	8:26	4
	5:50	8:46	11
	6:07	9:03	20
	6:27	9:23	33
	6:37	9:33	41
	6:45	9:41	42
	6:55	9:51	45
	7:15	10:11	52
	7:35	10:31	59
	8:15	11:11	73
NANAIMO	Ar. 8:30	Ar. 11:30 P M	78
WELLINGTON	Dp. 8:34 P M	Dp. 11:34 P M	78

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G. G. CHANDLER, General Agent, Headquarters Building, Tacoma, Wash.
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RAILWAYS.

UNION PACIFIC THE OVERLAND ROUTE

Tickets ON SALE —TO— OMAHA

KANSAS CITY, ST. PAUL. CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS,

AND ALL POINTS

East, North and South.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS, COLONIST SLEEPERS, RECLINING CHAIR CARS AND DINERS.

STEAMERS PORTLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY 4 DAYS.

TICKETS TO AND FROM EUROPE

For rates and general information call on or address

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., Agents, 100 Government street.
W. H. HURLBURT, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agt. 254 Washington street, Portland Oregon.

FLEECING BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Minister Foster's Careful Arrangement for the Burdening of This Province.

An Excuse That Works Both Ways —Eastern Eggs and British Columbia Lead.

From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, July 8.—When the tariff changes were under discussion in the House last evening Mr. Mara wanted the duty on lead increased in British Columbia. He said: "Before the resolutions are reported I wish to state that I think British Columbia has a right to expect that if any changes in the tariff were made this session, the Government would have asked the House to consider the advisability of increasing the duty on lead. When we remember that the American Government impose a duty of $40 a ton on manufactured lead and $30 a ton on lead ore, which duties are almost prohibitive, and when we know that we have large deposits of low grade galena in British Columbia awaiting development, which, if developed, would find a market, I think we had a right to expect that the Government would have given this subject some consideration, or, at all events, have asked the House to consider it. I would like to ask the Minister of Finance if the Government have taken this question into consideration, and if they have any policy upon the subject."

Mr. Foster—I may say to my hon. friend, as he well knows, that full representations with reference to that matter have been laid before myself and other Ministers by the hon. gentleman himself, as coming from that district which is interested in these ores, and the Government has given some consideration to the subject. I myself have given some consideration to it, as has also the Premier; and if any extensive changes had been made in the tariff in the way of a general rearrangement of the duties, that subject would have received full consideration with a view to seeing whether or not the Government could have made a recommendation to the House in the line of placing a duty on lead. But as my hon. friend sees, these resolutions do not deal with additions to the tariff, with the sole exception of molasses which was in such a position that the Government did not see their way not to make a change.

Sir Richard Cartwright—And eggs.

Mr. Foster—Everybody has a sympathy for the Canadian hen, and the advantage of the small duty on eggs will be recognized by all, even by the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills.)

Mr. Scriver—As eggs have been mentioned, I suppose it will be in order for me to call the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance to some facts, and to ask him a question or two.

Mr. Foster—Make the question easy.

Mr. Scriver—I will show every consideration for my unfortunate friend in this matter. When I was at home a short time ago, in the little village in which I reside eggs were selling at 10 cents a dozen, while six miles away, across the border, in a little village in the State of New York, they were selling at 15 cents a dozen. Under these circumstances, I want to ask my hon. friend what particular addition to the revenue of the country he expects to derive from this impost, and what amount of protection it will really afford to the Canadian farmer. I believe it to be a fact, however, that for a small period of the year, mainly during the month of March, some importations of eggs are made into Canada from the southwestern states. Beyond that I am afraid no good will come from this impost.

Mr. Foster—As my hon. friend has answered himself, it is only necessary for me to cite himself in reply. He has laid down the position that the imposition of a duty of five cents a dozen by the McKinley tariff has made the price of eggs five cents a dozen higher in the United States.

Sir Richard Cartwright—But it may be some consolation to my hon. friend from British Columbia to know that although he cannot get a tax on lead, this duty on eggs will add about $10,000 to what the people of British Columbia will have to pay annually if they continue to import eggs from the United States to the same extent that they did last year, when they imported about 200,000 dozen.

Mr. Mara—And if some of the hon. gentleman's friends in Ontario who deal in eggs would take the trouble to put them up properly, so that they could be shipped to British Columbia, they would get from 25 to 50 cents a dozen for them. In British Columbia eggs are never sold at less than 25 cents a dozen; in winter they sell at 50 cents, and during the Christmas season as high as 75 cents a dozen. Though eggs are shipped to British Columbia from Ohio and other western states, the farmers of Ontario do not seem to be able to pack them in such a way that they can be shipped to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—The hon. Minister has held out hopes to the hon. member from British Columbia that there will be a further calamity inflicted on the people of this country in the form of higher taxes in the interest of any one who may undertake to mine what the hon. gentleman calls the inferior lead mines in the Province of British Columbia.

Mr. Mara—I beg pardon. I never said inferior. I said low grade galena, which is widely different.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—Low grade means inferior; it means mines in which the extent of the mineral is not very large——

Mr. Mara—Certainly not.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—And the hon. gentleman puts us in that position, and it is the necessary consequence of the tariff which hon. gentlemen adopted years ago, and which they persist in adhering to, notwithstanding that it has well nigh driven half the population out of the country, that every new discovery is an additional calamity upon the people of this country. If we had no coal mines or iron mines, we would have none of these high taxes; the agriculturist would have been able to buy his implements for about half what he buys them for now; but every new discovery is a pretext for an additional tax on the population of the country, and here is the hon. gentleman coming before us and saying that it does not pay to work the lead mines of British Columbia, and pleading for the imposition of another tax on the people of this country to increase the cost of lead, so that some person may be able to work mines which in the present state of the country cannot be worked at a profit. Just make the lead twice as dear to every one who consumes lead in this country, in order that somebody may make 5 per cent. on his investment in lead mines in British Columbia when he might make 10 per cent. on the same money if he engaged in some business that did not require the protection of the Government. The request of the hon. gentleman further illustrates the absurdity of the policy on which this country entered fourteen years ago. We well remember a physician in "Gil Blas," who, although he killed a great many patients by a particular system of practice, was never influenced in the smallest degree by the death of the patients to make any change in his system; and so the hon. gentlemen, although they have driven a million people out of the country during the past six or seven years, and although they are impoverishing the agricultural population through the depreciation in the value of real estate to the extent of 30 or 40 per cent. are ready to persist in their policy and to continue to impose additional burdens on every man who has not genius or sense enough to make a good use of his money in order to enable him to invest it in some profitless enterprise and to compel the rest of the country to pay tribute to him. My hon. friend from British Columbia will find that whenever that policy is extended in its full force to British Columbia the people will flee from that province just as they have fled from other provinces of the Dominion. SLABTOWN.

A Banquet in Japan.

Dining is not in Japan the serious business it is in England. The Japanese do not meet to eat, but eat because they have met, and conversation and amusements form the principal part of a banquet. Conversation need not be held only with your neighbors, but if a man wishes to speak to a friend in another part of the room he quietly slips the paper panel behind him, passes into the veranda, enters the room again, and sits down on the floor before his friend. Exchanging cups is the chief ceremony at a Japanese dinner. Sake—a spirit made from rice, resembling dry sherry—is drank hot out of the tiny lacquer and gold cups throughout dinner; and the musmes, who sit on their heels in the open space of the floor, patiently watch for every opportunity to fill your cup with sake. When a gentleman would exchange cups—which is equivalent to drinking your health—he sits down in front of you and begs the honor. You empty your cup into a bowl of water, have it filled with sake, drink, wash it again, and hand it to your friend; he raises it to his forehead, bows, has it filled, and drinks. As this ceremony has to be gone through with a great many times, drinking is often a mere pretense. Eating is, however, but a small part of the entertainment. We must be amused, and to amuse is the business of the geishas, the licensed singing and dancing girls who are attached to every tea house. But the singers at a Japanese dinner only take the part of the chorus in a Greek play, and they sing the story which dancing girls represent or suggest by a series of gestures and postures. The dancers are splendidly dressed, and their movements are so interesting, so unlike anything seen in Europe, that we watch them with a curious sense of pleasure. —*The Table.*

The Gun Factory.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—There is a possibility that the Pacific Coast gun plant which Mr. Irving and Mr. Scott proposes to construct, will be located on Puget Sound instead of at Radden as at first intended. Scott has recently returned home from a tour of inspection that took in much of the northern country, and he was much impressed with the adaptability of several places up on the Sound.

Starch grows sticky, common powders have a vulgar glare: *Pozzoni's* is the only complexion powder fit for use.

Fresh ranch eggs, creamery butter, pure cream and pure milk, at the Dairy Kitchen. *

BUY SLAB-WOOD!!

Only Half the Price of Cordwood.

Sawn to lengths to suit purchaser. Sawdust for sale.

H. E. MOLLER,

Sayward's Lumber Mills, 33 Constance Street.

je13-tf

FOR SALE

AT SAM'L CLAY'S

Johnson St., 4 doors above Douglas

20 TONS OF PRIME HEAVY BLACK OATS.
10 TONS OF HEAVY MAINLAND OATS, well cleaned.
10 TONS OF BRIGHT ISLAND-CROWN OATS.
ALSO, A CHOICE SAMPLE OF NOR'-WEST OATS.
HAY, STRAW, WHEAT AND BARLEY.

These being consignments, I will sell at

Bedrock Prices for Cash.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to Thursday, 21st inst., at noon, for the erection of an addition to the premises of Tai Yune & Co., Government and Pandora streets.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JNO. TEAGUE, Architect.

jy13-td

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED up to noon Saturday, 23rd inst., for the erection of an additional story to the premises occupied by Turner & Kirk, foot of Yates street.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JNO. TEAGUE, Architect.

jy13-td

TO LET.

House, standing on lot 100 feet square, containing 10 rooms, near Dallas Road, with full sea view. Apply to

J. GERHARD TIARKS,

34 Government St. je28tf Architect.

THE IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injuriant.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

NAVAL CONTRACTS.

Tenders will be received here on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Monday, 1st of August next, for supplying such quantities of Salt Beef, Soft Bread, Lime, Lumber, Coffins and Graves as may be required for Naval purposes.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this office.

JAMES H. INNES,
Naval Storekeeper, &c.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt,
1st July, 1892. jztd

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 20th August, 1892, at 4 p.m., for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B.C., amounting to $185,000 or thereabouts, in sums of $2000 each, payable in 25 years from date of issue, and bearing interest at 5 per centum per annum with principal and interest payable in currency either in Montreal, Canada, or New York, U.S.A.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The City of Victoria Act, 1892."

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

(Signed) WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., July 13th, 1892. jy1a

VACCINATION.

Dr. Hanington begs to inform patients that as he will not have any reliable Vaccine Lymph until Wednesday morning next, all his appointments for vaccination will have to be deferred to that date. jy11

NOTICE.

The Hotel Victoria.

The Management of the Hotel Victoria have taken every precaution to guard against infectious disease.

Everything pertaining to the house is new, the sewerage system perfect.

Dr. Geo. A. Duncan, who is the resident physician of the Hotel, makes a personal inspection daily.

P. T. PATTON.

NOTICE.

HOTEL DRIARD.

Owing to the unfortunate state of the city at present the management has decided to serve the meals at the Hotel in Table d'Hote style, thus enabling them to decrease the number of employees and diminish the chances of infection.

A doctor will be kept at the Hotel to examine visitors and employees.

jy11 REDON & HARTNAGLE.

PROVINCIAL

Royal-Jubilee-Hospital.

Any person, other than accident cases, seeking admission into this institution, must first have an order signed by either Drs. Davie or Hanington. Visitors will not be permitted to see patients in the public wards until further orders. Any visitor wishing to see a pay patient must have an order signed by Drs. Davie or Hanington.

By order. H. M. YATES, Secretary.

jy14

PROVINCIAL

Royal Jubilee Hospital.

All patients seeking admission to the above named institution must remain outside the grounds until examined by Dr. W. A. Richardson, Resident Medical Officer, at the gates nearest to the buildings. Directors will please only sign cards of admission subject to this order.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
President.

jy12

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., L'd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.),

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes). (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

(House and Steam Coal) are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating Power, unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the Leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

Argyle House

REDUCTIONS

IN THE PRICES OF

DRESS GOODS

Plaid and Figured Dress Goods, 12 yards for $1.00.

A Varied Assortment of Dress Goods, 10 yards for $1.00.

A nice lot of Figured and Plain Dress Goods, eight yards for $1.00.

Fine All-Wool Serge, plain colors, 20c. a yard.

15 yards Flannelette for $1.00.

15 yards Grey Calico for $1.00.

15 yards White Calico for $1.00.

SPECIAL VALUE.

Large size Honeycomb Quilts, $1.00
do do do 1.50

J. Horner & Co.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED dry goods firms have agreed to close their places of business on Saturday afternoons from 1 to 6:30 p.m. during June, July and August:

FIRMS.	PROPRIETORS.
Spencer's Arcade	D. Spencer
White House	H. Young & Co.
Westside	J. Hutcheson & Co.
Albion House	E. White
Victoria House	Shears and Page
City House	Wm. Wilson & Co.
Stanley House	W. S. Hampson & Co.
Lansdowne House	J. M. Partridge
Manchester House	Thos. Haughton & Co.
Vancouver House	Wm. Craft
Argyle House	John Horner & Co.
Somerset House	H. Bickford
Whitlaw Estate	T. Fowls

my31

SNOWFLAKE

FLOUR

—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other.

Manufactured by

ISOM LANNING & CO

ALBANY, OREGON.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY,
m29-tf 56 Third street Victoria.

MEDICAL.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by Ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. june10-1y

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH

For sale by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria. june10-1y.

THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CURE

Warranted to cure "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.

Is SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through Indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1.00 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5.00 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address THE APHRO MEDICINE CO WESTERN BRANCH, Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.

SOLD BY COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists Corner of Yates and Douglas streets, au29 Sole Wholesale Agents, Victoria

BE A MAN

All men can't be Apollos of strength and form, but all may have robust health and strong nerves and clear minds. Our treatment makes such men. The methods are our own exclusively, and where anything is left to build upon, the VIGOR OF MEN is easily, quickly, permanently restored. Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the result of over-work, sickness, worry, etc., forever cured. Full strength development, and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanations and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address,

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
BUFFALO, N.Y.

FLOWER SEEDS

Just received, direct from

ENGLAND AND GERMANY,

—A—

Very Choice Assortment

—OF—

FLOWER SEEDS.

G. A. McTAVISH

9 PARK ROAD, VICTORIA.

BUSINESS CHANCE

A GOOD RUSTLER can make money by calling at my store and buying my merry-go-round. The outfit consists of horses, engine, tent, sleighs, organ, etc., and is movable. The sale price can be cleared in two holidays. A great success for the right man.

a26-tf FRANK CAMPBELL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, doing business as real estate and financial brokers under the firm name of Hamlin, Bourchier and Company, have this day agreed to dissolve the partnership heretofore existing between us.

Mr. Bourchier will carry on the business in his own name at the offices occupied by the late firm, Mr. Hamlin occupying an office at the same place.

Mr. Bourchier will receive all moneys due the firm and pay all accounts against the same.

Dated July 6th, 1892.

L. B. HAMLIN.
FRANCIS BOURCHIER.

Messrs. Belyea & Gregory, barristers, 65½ Government street, are authorized to receive and receipt for all moneys due the late firm and to receive all accounts against the same.

Dated July 9th, 1892.

jy9-1w FRANCIS BOURCHIER.

NOTICE.

This is to notify the public that B. Moose is no longer in the employ of the California Wine Company nor authorised to collect any money due said Company.

CALIFORNIA WINE CO., Ltd.
jy12-tf 64 Douglas Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately existing between the undersigned Alexander Phillips and Phillip A. Phillips, as soda water manufacturers at No. 8 Yates street, Victoria, under the firm or style of "Phillips & Son," is dissolved as from this date by mutual consent, and the business will henceforth be carried on by the said Phillip A. Phillips and David A. Phillips under the firm or style of "Phillips Brothers," and they will pay all claims against both firms. All debts due to the firm are to be paid to them.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1892.

A. PHILLIPS.
PHIL A. PHILLIPS.
Witness: DAVID A. PHILLIPS.
C. DUBOIS MASON. je21-1m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between John Earsman and Alexander McKenzie Leitch, under the name or style of John Earsman & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business will in future be carried on by John Earsman.

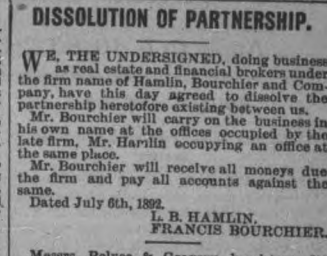
6th July, 1892. jy6-1m

Estate of Ira Wilson, Deceased.

All claims against the above estate are to be handed in to the executors, Messrs. George Deans and William Whittaker, who will collect all outstanding debts owing to the estate, which must be settled forthwith. All accounts must be certified and handed in to the undersigned under cover to the above named executors. JOHN J. AUSTIN,

63 Government Street, Victoria.
Victoria, B. C., June 2, 1892. jy7-tf

UNDERTAKERS.



CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
52 Government street, Victoria.

C. B. LOCKHART & CO.,
Funeral Directors and Embalmers.

PARLORS: Corner of Broad street and Trounce Avenue. wu15

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

Store street, Victoria, B. C.

Millers of China and Japan Rice

RICE MEAL,

Rice Flour, Chit Rice, Etc.

VICTORIA

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

Delta Brand Family Flour,
Superfine Flour Bran and Shorts

No. 64 & 66 Store St. Victoria.

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.

Dec. 30.

NELSON TOWN LOTS

PRESENT PRICES WILL BE ADVANCED AFTER 15TH JULY.

Choice Business and Residence Property for Sale

In the Town of Nelson, Kootenay District, the Mining and Business Centre of the Finest Mineral Portion of British Columbia. Communication by Rail and Steam Daily. Prices Reasonable and Easy Terms.

Lots for Sale at ROBSON, the Columbia River Terminus of the C. & K. Ry. (2 miles from Sproat's Landing.)

FIFTY DOLLARS TO TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.

junell Apply to F. FLETCHER, Land Department C. & K. Railway, Nelson, B. C.

YOUNG BAPTISTS.

The Baptist Young People's Union Meet at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—Closely following upon the heels of the great Christian Endeavor Convention in New York the second international gathering of the Baptist Young People's Union of America opened in the Detroit rink last night. The hotels and boarding houses are crowded with representatives of a majority of the Baptist congregations of the country. The first session was largely social, and addresses of welcome were made by A. H. Finn, Dr. Z. Grinnell, D.D. The annual report was read by Rev. Frank L. Wilkins, D.D.

The Baptist Young People's Union of America is to that denomination what the Epworth League is to Methodism, and is growing into an important branch of the church work. The present convention will aim to further perfect its organization and extend its work among the churches of the denomination. There will be no less than six thousand delegates in attendance upon the convention, and the only building in Detroit with sufficient capacity is the great rink, located in the business centre of Detroit, and accessible to all railway stations and hotels. All young people's societies in regular Baptist churches, and Baptist churches having no such organization, are invited to send delegates. As the purpose of the convention, after the transaction of its limited amount of business will be the study of methods, the enjoyment of spiritual privilege and inspiration, the executive committee is making every arrangement to provide seating room for all the young people and the friends of the work who may desire to attend the convention. The people of Detroit have arranged in all possible ways for the comfort and pleasure of the young people.

ROME AND AMERICA.

Archbishop Ireland Says Something About the Policy of the Vatican.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A Chicago special to the Tribune says: Archbishop Ireland in an interview to-day speaking of educational matters declared that the latest decision of the Vatican is not merely a judgment of toleration as applied to the individual instances of Faribault and Stillwater, but possesses a wider significance. The Archbishop said: "Rome deals with concrete cases, considering all questions and facts thus involved, and then adops a rule which is intended to apply to all other cases presenting the same state of facts." The decision of the Vatican in refcrence to the Faribault and Stillwater cases is that the same expedient may be adopted in any other case when the same circumstances exist.

"Then the system may under the decision of the Pope be extended in America?"

"Assuredly it can. In any parish where the parochial schools labor under the same difficulties that were encountered in these parishes the same arrangement may be made."

"Do you think that, in view of the condition of the church in America the system is likely to be extended?"

"Ah, that is another question, which I do not care to discuss."

When questioned on the subject of "Cahenslyism," the Archbishop said: "Cahenslyism is dead. The question is settled forever." Of the letter by the theologian Zimmerman, of Freibau, reviewing the Cahenslyism idea, Archbishop Ireland said "Zimmerman is a fool, and his letter is an insult to the patriotism of the American people."

The Democratic Campaign Manager.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The World says: Wm. F. Harrty of Pennsylvania, has consented to be the chairman of the campaign committee of the national Democratic organization. If nothing unexpected should happen between now and next Tuesday he will be selected by the national committee and will begin almost immediately the direction of the work of electing Grover Cleveland President of the United States. Mr. Harrty at first declined to listen to appeals of prominent members of the party who urged him to become campaign manager, but he finally yielded to the influences which were brought to bear upon him.

Carnegie's Striking Workmen.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 15.—Men at the Union Mills, of the Carnegie Steel Company at 29th and 33rd streets locked themselves out and they will have to wait till the company unlocks the gates before they go back. This is the conclusion of the company, as expressed by Lovejoy, who this morning said: "If those men who quit yesterday think they can strike and go in and out of our property and go to work and quit when they please they are very much mistaken. They will not be permitted to go back till the company says so, nor will they go back under the same terms and conditions. They broke the contract they had with us, and a new one will have to be made before they can work for us. If they wait as they say they will till we agree to a conference with the amalgamated men at Homestead, they will have a long wait, for no such conference shall take place. The mills will remain idle till we get ready to start them. I can positively say that within a week we can get enough men to run full every department of the Union Mills, as well as the Homestead plant, and we could do this if we so desired."

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 15.—General Snowden hesitates to proclaim martial law in Homestead. This would add to the labors of his command to an extent that few people realize. Hugh O'Donnel has sent this telegram to Attorney-General Henslat, Harrisburg. "What disposition do you advise shall be made of such Winchester rifles taken from Pinkertons as we can recover." The soldiers thought this was a sure sign that the men were weakening. O'Donnel, however, says he had intended all along to turn the weapons over to the state authorities. There are nearly 500 of them, mostly Winchesters.

Three hundred men were discovered assembled in the rear of some buildings of 8th Avenue, just below the strikers headquarters, shortly after dark last evening. There were other gatherings in out of the way places about town. Guards were at once placed double and orders were issued which placed the soldiers in readiness for any emergency that might arise. A picket line one mile long was thrown out between the town and Carnegie mills. Major Crawford is in charge of these guards. He placed 20 picket men across 8th Avenue, and every person who attempted to pass down the street was halted at the points of half a dozen bayonets. Similar lines of guards were thrown out on all sides, Col. Green, provost marshal, was on duty at his headquarters. The second battalion was held in reserve in tents close by. All the preparations were made quietly and few citizens knew that any extra precautious were being taken. No reason could be learned for the sudden activity of the troops further than the fact that the men were seen gathering in groups around the town, and that in several saloons there was more drinking than usual. More than 50 pounds of dynamite has been discovered by the soldiers just outside of the Carnegie plant. It has been confiscated and a quiet search is being made by the soldiers for other explosives. Over 1000 pounds of dynamite and nitro-glycerine was in possession of the strikers at the beginning of the work, but is carefully hidden now.

PERSONAL.

Movements of Well Known People in Various Directions.

E. H. Fletcher, P. O. Inspector, returned last evening from the Mainland.

F. Campbell, Mrs. McDonald and the Misses Campbell, are camping at Prospect Lake.

Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C. and Miss Richards, returned from the Mainland last evening.

Mrs. D. H. Ross and daughter arrived in Oakland this morning after a pleasant voyage.

Thomas Earle, M. P., Mrs. Earle and D. W. Gordon, M. P., returned from Ottawa last evening. Mr. Mara, M. P., left the party at Kamloops.

Rev. J. H. Scott, of the Baptist Church at Port Townsend, leaves by the Empress on Sunday for Osaka, Japan, as a missionary.

The following are the arrivals at the Occidental Hotel: H. Lethbridge, J. R. Shaw, F. Nelson, Wm. Kraft, A. Russell, J. C. Nicholson, J. Buchard, A. Moran, I. Carson, W. Clarke, George Barford, J. Urquhart.

Gum Versus Lymph.

The number of men with sore left arms encountered on the streets at present is remarkable. Some wags have a habit of pretending to grab the sufferers on the sore spot, and the stoutest of them cannot help squirming at the very idea. While many of those who were inoculated with pure gum arabic vaccine lymph of honest American manufacture are hugging themselves that they are not suffering any pangs, those who got the "straight goods" from Ontario grin while they bear it; knowing that they are sure to come out at the big end of the horn.

Westminster Follows Suit.

The city council of New Westminster hearing that the C.P.N. Company intended dispatching their boats to Westminster instead of Vancouver, met and decided to establish a quarantine against this city. The Rainbow will leave to-morrow morning and will stand her chances in making a landing. If the people interfere the company will again resort to law as they did in the case of Vancouver.

Balmoral hotel, finest restaurant in the province, excellent table board, European plan, homelike and cheerful. Strictly first-class. Cor. Fort and View, opposite Victoria theatre.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. P. N. COMPANY, L'D.

UNTIL further notice the steamer for Vancouver will leave at 7 a.m. sharp.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

jy15

NOTICE.

ON and after this date George A. Perrin has no claim upon, or right and title to act on our behalf. By order.

jy15-2w SAN JUAN FISHING CO.

VACCINATION

In order that vaccination may be carried out with dispatch, the medical men of the city have arranged with me to vaccinate all those who are unable to pay free of charge, and that those who can afford to pay, a charge of $1 will be made.

The public vaccinators of the city will vaccinate free all those who are in need of vaccinating.

A certificate of vaccination will be given in every case of where the vaccination has been successful.

G. L. MILNE, M.D., Health Officer.

THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

R. H. BERRYMAN, Proprietor.

Nice clean rooms, best of board, well stocked bar; rates low; special rates made to families. Strangers in the city will find this a comfortable, homelike house to stop at. No pains spared to give satisfaction. jy15-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE

VACCINATION

Public notice is hereby given that by order of the Provincial Health Officer arrangements have been made for daily vaccination between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p.m., at the offices of the following medical gentlemen, viz:

DR. HANINGTON,
DR. HASELL,
DR. J. D. HELMCKEN,
DR. J. C. DAVIE.

All persons who can pay will be expected to do so, the charge fixed being One Dollar. Those who are unable to pay will be vaccinated free of charge, the expense being borne by the Provincial Government.

The lymph used by the above named physicians is not imported, but has been cultivated by the doctors themselves who guarantee its purity.

By order.

J. C. DAVIE, M.D., Provincial Health Officer.

jy15

Notice to the Public.

HAVING heard so many reports about town that most of the Expressmen are carrying smallpox patients to the Quarantine Station, and finding it detrimental to our business, we think it nothing but right that we, the undersigned express and draymen, beg to inform the public that we have not carried patients infected with smallpox, and that our wagons and drays are free from infectious disease.

(Signed.) T. Whitwell, R. B. Andrews, M.F. Campbell, John Bennett, W. L. Lambert, John Porter, Wm. Hawksby, John McInnis, John Moraes, Vic. Transfer Co., W. Trickey, L. H. Sharp, W. Smithurst, E. Lewis, D. J. McDonald, D. M. Robertson, J. Vermouth, J. Smith.

jy15-2w

Notice to the Public.

I WISH to notify the public that the Victoria Transfer Company have strictly refused to carry any persons or baggage in any way connected with smallpox, and that all our drivers have had special orders from the time the first case was known in the city, to avoid and refuse any connection whatsoever with the disease. All our premises and conveyances are regularly and systematically disinfected, and I can therefore safely and conscientiously recommend our hacks and wagons to our patrons and the public.

A. HENDERSON, Supt. Victoria Transfer Co., L'd.

jy15

NOTICE.

The semi-annual general meeting of the members of the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's hall, Broad street, at 8 p.m. on Friday, the 22nd July, 1892.

BUSINESS:

Receiving reports of Board of Directors, Secretary and Treasurer, and holding the 59th drawing for an appropriation.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order.

B. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

jy15-td

C. P. N. CO.'S STEAMER

MAUDE

CAPT. ROBERTS,

WILL LEAVE SPRATT'S WHARF

—FOR—

Alberni & Barclay Sound Ports

ON

FRIDAY, JULY 15th,

AT 6 P.M. SHARP.

For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

jy15-td

TO ALASKA.

C.P.N. COMPANY'S

SS. "ISLANDER"

Captain Irving,

Will leave Victoria at 6 p.m.

ON MONDAY, JULY 18th,

Calling at all points of interest in British Columbia, and at Sitka and Muir Glacier in Alaska. Also taking passengers and freight for local points.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, $95.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table, at any time, without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

jy14-td

SPECTACLE WEARERS

NOTE:

The above illustration shows how you are fitted by jewelers and so-called opticians. RESULT:—Positive ruination of sight.

This shows how you are fitted by the first and ONLY OPTICIANS in British Columbia. RESULT:—Comfort and ease to the eyes, and preservation of sight.

F. W. NOLTE & CO

(Successors to Hyas s)

27 FORT STREET.

BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO.

Williams Building, 28 Broad Street.

5-ACRE GARDENS

Close to Victoria, $60 per acre. Terms extending over three years.

Money to loan on good security. Insurance effected at current rates.

OFFICE OPEN SATURDAY AND MONDAY EVENINGS.

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL BROKER.

Agent Union Fire Assurance Society of London, Eng.

Eighteen fine Lots on Michigan, Powell and Toronto streets, the very best residential property in James Bay. Reasonable prices and liberal terms.

Lots in Fernwood, Saanich Road, Work Estate, Spring Ridge and Victoria West. Some good buys in City Lots.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to June 5th next for that magnificent homestead property known as

STEVENS' FARM AND HOTEL (Westwood Farm)

on the Saanich Road, containing 950 acres, more or less, being Sections 63, 64, 75, 76, 77, 91, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, Lake District.

There are 150 acres under thorough cultivation. A magnificent orchard of about 1000 fruit trees, all bearing. Two-story Hotel and license. Barns, sheds and all kinds of outhouses. There is a living spring stream of water running through the property.

The above magnificent piece of property can be bought on the following easy terms:—One-third cash, one-third two years, one-third five years, at 7% interest.

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr. - - 51 Yates Street.

GEORGE E. MUNRO

82 DOUGLAS STREET.

Groceries, -:- Provisions.

ORDERS SOLICITED. GOODS DELIVERED FREE

PREVENT DISEASE

By using

CARBO-NAPTHAZONE

Disinfecting Powder.

LANGLEY & CO., - - 21-23 YATES STREET.

TWENTY-ACRE BLOCKS

FRASER RIVER VALLEY.

For a few days only, we offer for sale some very choice bottom land, suitable for Hop Culture, situate in Sections 6 and 7, old Langley Townsite, about ½ mile from river. Good Road. Land never flooded. At the low price of

$30 PER ACRE.

Full particulars on application to

HEISTERMAN & CO., 75 Government street.

GEORGE R. JACKSON

THE LEADING TAILOR

Is Selling the Balance of Summer Stock at Cost.

Everyone knows that this is as large as any other two establishments of the kind in the Province. We carry more stock and do more business than all others in town put together. Prices for the present as low as any. Summer Stock must be sold.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE A GOOD SELECTION.

FIVE SISTERS BLOCK, 57 GOVERNMENT ST.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 7—NO. 51.
WHOLE NUMBER, 388.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1892.

TIMES PRINTING & PUB. CO. (LTD PROPS
$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

STILL IN THE BALANCE.

Four Fresh Smallpox Cases Reported and Two Deaths Since Last Night.

Provincial Authorities Will Have All Cases Quarantined Before To-Morrow.

Mail Matter for the Sound Refused Last Night---Further Fumigation Demands.

From Thursday's Daily.]

There has not been much change in the aspect of affairs since last evening. The number of cases reported since last night has been slightly larger than on the preceding days. The two lamentable deaths of Messrs. Brown and Burrows have cast a shadow over the city, as both of them had many friends, and were much respected. The vigorous action of the provincial authorities in ordering every case of smallpox out of the city before midnight and the swearing in of a number of special constables, has caused quite a stir. By an agreement come to by the medical men Dr. Crompton assumes entire care of all the cases in the city, while Dr. Richardson looks after those at the quarantine station. By the statements made by various medical men spoken to to-day there can be no doubt that all fears of the disease spreading further may be set at rest. They say that the danger is practically over, and that the regulation compelling the immediate removal of each case as it is discovered diminishes the chances of the disease making any further headway.

Health Officer's Daily Bulletin.

Since issuance of the last report there have been four new cases reported to this office. One of these was the development of a suspected case which was under surveillance. One case came to my office this afternoon at 2:30 and was immediately dispatched to quarantine. The total number of cases to date is 54, distributed (at this writing) as follows: In the city 16, Jubilee Hospital station 24, Albert Head 14. Two deaths occurred last night, William Brown at his residence on Pandora avenue, and Thomas Burrows at Albert Head quarantine station. Both were interred immediately. The cases reported to-day are J. Robinson, Mrs. Butler, and one William, a butcher. The purchase by the city of a special ambulance carriage has much facilitated the work of removal. We expect a consignment of fresh vaccine in this evening.

G. L. MILNE,
Health Officer.

VANCOUVER VIOLENT.

The Yosemite Landed Passengers at Port Moody—Railway Quarantined.

VANCOUVER, July 14.—The Yosemite left for Port Moody this morning and landed her passengers and is now lying at her wharf here. The authorities offered no objection to the vessel landing, but will quarantine for fourteen days any passengers coming from Victoria.

An effort will be made to arrest the passengers landed at Port Moody this morning if they attempt to come to the city.

The news of an increase in the number of patients in Victoria stimulates the authorities here to greater determination to enforce quarantine regulations.

Quarantine has been placed on the railway at Sumas by the State of Washington.

The threat to send a detachment of the battery to compel the free admission of the people from Victoria is laughed at here. Should such be attempted, Vancouver will be equal to the emergency. No defiance of law by rigid enforcement insisted upon by citizens.

After receiving the injunction by wire from Victoria, the council held a special meeting to consider the matter. They decided to allow the passengers to land on condition that they go into quarantine, which they refused to do, preferring to remain aboard. The Yosemite laid to until about 4 this morning, and then started for Port Moody and landed her passengers. The passengers will probably go to Westminster or walk in. A sharp lookout is being kept on them. The Islander was expected last night and "fun" was looked for on the arrival of Captain Irving. She is not yet sighted. The Yosemite leaves to-day on time with a few passengers.

Messrs. Gordon and Earle arrived to-day from Ottawa.

The Order Obeyed.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell, solicitor for the C.P.N. Company received word this morning that the order of the Supreme Court, restraining the city of Vancouver from preventing the Yosemite landing, had been obeyed. It was with the understanding, however, that the passengers should be quarantined for 14 days in Vancouver. "The order has been obeyed," said Mr. Bodwell, "and if the passengers are quarantined they will have to apply for a habeas corpus."

No Governmental Action Yet.

Hon. Theodore Davie was spoken to this afternoon by a TIMES reporter with reference to the probable action of the Government regarding the rebellious conduct of the Vancouver authorities. Mr. Davie said that nothing had been done, and that until official information was received from Vancouver nothing could be done. He understood that the passengers had been allowed to land. He had not heard that 14 days' quarantine was to be imposed on all passengers landing in Vancouver from Victoria, or that the Yosemite's passengers preferred the discomforts and confinement of shipboard rather than risk their safety in Vancouver, it being understood among them that the smallpox was more prevalent there than in Victoria. He did not think that quarantine would last long.

A Very Bad Case.

This afternoon, as a representative of the TIMES was speaking with Dr. Milne in his office, a man opened the door of the consulting room, walked in and took a chair without saying a word. He began to gasp and sigh in a few moments and Dr. Crompton, who was present, was requested by Dr. Milne to take the man out into the yard and examine him. He gave his name as E. J. Wetterer and has been living in Trounce avenue. He slept out in Beacon Hill Tuesday and Wednesday nights, suspecting that the pains he felt were the preliminary symptoms of smallpox. Dr. Cromptom after examining the man at once pronounced him an advanced case. The pustules were thick upon his forehead and his temperature proclaimed that he had it badly. Dr. Milne ordered him to be kept closely guarded in the yard in case the Colonist's nerves might be shaken by the man being left alone a moment. At last accounts the poor fellow was picking the cherries while waiting for the ambulance. He was sent to quarantine this afternoon.

From Albert Head.

Dr. Fraser visited Albert Head quarantine station yesterday afternoon. He reported to Dr. Milne that all the patients, with the exception of Thomas Burrows, who leaped through a window into the sea the other day, were progressing favorably. Most them are walking about the grounds, while the remainder will be able to be up and about in two or three days. Mr. Lilley, the confectioner, is doing very well. He will be able to leave his room before the end of the week. The doctor said they would all pull through nicely. When he left Burrows was hovering between life and death. This patient died last night, and was immediately buried. The patients are supplied with everything necessary.

California Board of Health.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The report of the state board of health for June says: "Smallpox is not reported in California. It is, however, reported epidemic in Victoria, B. C., and although Washington lies between here and that point it may be necessary to place an inspector at the northern boundary of the state to detain any persons showing symptoms of the disease."

Jubilee Quarantine Patients.

The names of the patients at the Jubilee Hospital quarantine station are as follows:

Males—Phillips, Smart (a boy from the Clarence Hotel); Sprung, Campbell, (Kane street), Hutcheson (Fort street), Brown (Douglas street), L. Deerlie, Willie, an orphan, Ramsay, from the cabins; Jessop, Eddington, from Johnson street cabins; Wright, F. McKim, (boy from Clarence Hotel); Monk House (Clarence) Lindley, a boy.

Females—Annie Bull, Mrs. Sweat, a nurse; Rose Hamilton, of the P. O. Home; Isabel Scone, Indian; Mrs. H. Cavel, colored. The two last cases are very severe ones.

Dr. Davie's Statement.

Dr. J. C. Davie, Provincial Health Officer, last evening issued the following report:—

PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICE,
11 p.m., July 13, 1892.

I received a telegram to-day from the health officer at Vancouver, stating that the number of cases of smallpox in that city is five. The New Westminster health officer reports that there is one case in Westminster. The Nanaimo health officer wires that there is not a single case of smallpox there, and the proper precautions have been taken to prevent the introduction and spread of the disease. The steamer City of Nanaimo, from Vancouver, arrived at Nanaimo with an excursion, and only those who had been properly vaccinated were allowed to land, while unvaccinated people were detained on board. The Nanaimo health officer empowers me to say that the reported quarantine of Victoria by that city is untrue. In Victoria there are, to-night, the following cases, viz: At Albert Head quarantine station, 15 patients; at Jubilee Hospital quarantine, 21; throughout the city, 17. Total, 53 cases.

I have requested Dr. Milne, the municipal health officer for Victoria, to furnish me, by 10 a.m. to-morrow, with a list of the names and places of residence of all smallpox patients in the city and, if persuasion fails, the police will be employed in removing all cases within the city to the Jubilee Quarantine Hospital, within the next 48 hours. The buildings from which the patients are taken will then be closed under seal and will be properly disinfected under the supervision of the municipal health officer.

Yesterday, the 12th inst., I wrote officially to Mayor Beaven, requesting him to have Dr. Crompton permanently stationed at the Jubilee Quarantine Hospital for the treatment of patients and the general supervision of the station. I requested an immediate reply from him. He has seen fit to give me no answer. The president of the hospital, by my advice, has, therefore, superseded Dr. Crompton, the municipal physician, and has placed Dr. Richardson, of the Jubilee Hospital, in charge of the station, and he will not leave the establishment.

I also officially requested the Mayor to furnish me with an isolated building for the detention of all suspects and of those persons who may have been in attendance upon sick people who have been removed to the quarantine station, in order that such persons shall be vaccinated and isolated and kept isolated until they are no longer a danger to the inhabitants of the city. I again asked for an immediate reply. I have received no answer. If the same is not forthcoming to-morrow I shall apply to the provincial authorities to obtain such a building, as it is an absolute necessity.

The remedies for the prevention of the spread of the disease are:

1. And decidedly the most important, the vaccination of all, particularly of children who have never been vaccinated.

2. The removal from the city of all cases of smallpox and their careful quarantine.

3. The isolation and vaccination of all suspects.

4. Rigid disinfection of all apartments from which patients are taken.

5. Careful examination of all persons coming to Victoria.

If the foregoing precautions are taken and the rules suggested carried out with energy, the outbreak in this city will soon be a thing of the past.

It cannot be too well understood that we owe the introduction of smallpox into British Columbia to the ridiculously indulgent quarantine laws provided by the Dominion Government. At their door lies the paralysis of the business of the city—the expense to which this municipality has been put. Last, but not least, the illness and death of a number of the inhabitants of the city. Honor to whom honor is due.

J. C. DAVIE, M.D.,
Provincial Health Officer.

Will Remove the Patients.

The provincial police, assisted by six special constables sworn in for the purpose will this evening remove every smallpox patient from the city to the quarantine grounds at the Jubilee hospital. Arrangements have been made for receiving the patients and they will be made just as comfortable as possible. An easy wagon has been engaged and the sufferers will be handled carefully to give them as little pain as possible. It is expected that before to morrow morning every smallpox patient will be at the quarantine stations. The houses in which they have been living will of course have to remain in quarantine for a couple of weeks.

Sweet and Bitter.

The two following telegrams were received to-day by Health Officer Dr. Milne:

Sorry to learn Victoria's misfortune. In what way can I help you? We have a vaccine farm.
PETER H. BRYCE, M.D.,
Secretary Ontario Prov. Board of Health

John Vanhorn, M.D., Health Commissioner:—
You are hereby notified that quarantine has been declared against Victoria by Port Angeles.
HERRICK, M.D.,
Health Officer City of Port Angeles.

With relation to the name in the second telegram, "Vanhorn, M.D.," Dr. Milne explained that the great Van Horne, of the C.P.R., being known across the line as the ruler of railways, steamboat lines, etc., everything addressed to Canada in his name is sure to "get there." Port Angeles' health officer hit the mark sure enough.

Fumigating the Mails.

Postmaster Skakespeare did not receive an answer to his telegram to the Ottawa authorities yesterday, so took the matter up himself, not wishing to see two weeks' mail accumulate, and ordered the construction of a fumigating house in the court behind the post-office. This was built yesterday. It is a lean-to and measures about 12x6. It is not air tight, but that makes no difference, as the mail matter placed inside gets an ample share of the fumes. Racks are built inside, in which the letters are inserted, and when the house is full the sulphur is ignited, the door locked and the supposed bacilli left to wrestle for life with the choking fumes. Postmaster Shakespeare received another notification from the American authorities last night, something the delegation of health officers forgot when they were here, namely, that all letters must be perforated or punctured so as to allow the fumes to take full effect inside as well as outside the letter. This order is also being complied with faithfully, and each letter has a lot of holes punched in it before being hung up and cooked. From a scientific point of view this draconian system of disinfecting is interesting in many ways. For instance, letters written in copying ink are very apt to resume their state of pristine nakedness before the pen spreads the characters upon their pages and reach their destination like Tunstall's banner, "stainless white." Even letters written in ordinary black ink are affected in the same way, although not so severely, by the sulphur fumes. The recipients of these sulphuretted missives, if they wish the inscription to come up again as clearly as when written, will have to employ some other chemical process which will counteract the influence of the sulphur. Two days' mail will go forward this evening. Mr. Shakespeare informed the TIMES to-day that all mail will be thrown one day late owing to this fumigating process, that is, if no new orders come from the American authorities to increase the difficulties. It has been whispered that the American authorities have seriously contemplated having all mail from Victoria opened and read, and wherever the words "smallpox" or "varioloid," or any reference thereto occurs, to have the same obliterated with a tar brush, otherwise the mail to be peremptorily refused. Some people affect to look upon this as a mere conception of some humorist's brain.

Tricks of the Trade.

Sometimes a side light thrown upon a subject discloses depths and heights in it that the direct illumination from the front or above could not. The cant saying is that this is the age of adulteration and sham, and that even the adulterating matter itself is adulterated by something cheaper and something worse. The latest advance in the science of adulteration seems to be the manufacture of sham vaccine lymph. Two doctors were discussing the question vaccination the other day and conjecturing what could be the reason for so many of the points not "taking." "Ah," said one, "probably it was old, had been lying by for some weeks and so lost its virtue." The other, with a knowing look, said he guessed not, that probably the "points" had been dipped in a week solution of gum arabic by the astute Yankees, from whom most of the "points" lately used have come. The two doctors exchanged another knowing look, nodded, smiled and said "sad dogs," as they meandered. Nothing like this can be said against the Ontario lymph which is the genuine article.

Tough on the Boys.

The staffs in the various railway and steamship offices in the city are seriously contemplating the advisability of taking a fortnight's vacation during the present dull spell, and while the "scare" continues on the mainland. They have not sold a ticket or done any business of any kind for some days, and it is getting decidedly monotonous. United to this is the intense exasperation caused by casuals, members of the glorious army of "the boys," who drop in and tell of the perfectly splendid time they have been having up the Arm and elsewhere paddling the elegant Peterborough in the cool green shade, or picking the gay banjo by the evening camp fire while the gorgeous aroma of the baking pork and beans floats, like a beautiful dream, around them. One of these transient visitors who had been expatiating most glowingly on delights of camp in the woods he and his chums were enjoying, was told to "git right out o' this" by one of the railroad office clerks, who had murder in his bloodshot eye as he slaughtered fourteen able-bodied flies on the map as his visitor left with an airy "ta ta."

Reciprocity.

A prominent visitor who has been expressing his opinion on the smallpox question rather forcibly on account of the steamship company refusing to take him out of town, last evening loaded himself with Canadian whiskey and proceeded to paint the town red. During his perambulations he fell through a window in the N. P. R. Co.'s office. "You will have to pay for that," said the genial agent. "Make you (hic) pay for (hic) keeping me here," answered the visitor.

Will Run to Westminster.

Mr. F. W. Vincent, assistant manager of the C.P.N. Company, when asked what the company intended to do on account of Vancouver being closed against them, said that he could not say until the steamer Yosemite arrived from Vancouver. It is quite possible, however that the boats will run to New Westminster instead of to Vancouver. In that case the overland freight and passengers will be transferred at New Westminster, where the people are acting very fairly, being satisfied with an examination of the passengers and boat. The steamer Rainbow yesterday landed her freight and passengers without any trouble and on account of the increased traffic between New Westminster and Victoria the steamer Dunsmuir had to be engaged to assist the Rainbow. The two boats will arrive this evening.

Up for Argument.

The case of Shotbolt et. al. against the city of Victoria in which an interim injunction was granted by Sir Matthew Bailie Begbie, chief justice, restraining the city from maintaining a smallpox hospital at Ross Bay cemetery, came up for argument before the chief justice this afternoon. A decision had not been arrived at the time of going to press.

From the Sound.

The steamer North Pacific arrived last night from Tacoma, Seattle and Sound points with passengers, mails, freight and express packages. She discharged all freight, passengers, etc., but not a particle of return freight or a single passenger or a bag of mail was allowed on board. The steamer cleared at the usual hour for the Sound to bring over the mails, etc., this evening. To show the intense fear of contagion harbored by the timorous citizens across the water, even the consular certificate for the North Pacific's return trip had to be most carefully fumigated before the captain would allow it to be brought aboard.

The Smallpox Ambulance.

The city has been considering for some days past the advisability of purchasing a conveyance of some kind to take patients to the hospital. This has been done at last. A large, comfortable hack and team of horses were purchased to-day and will be used exclusively for the transfer of patients from the city to the quarantine stations. This ambulance will be painted in such a manner as to make it easily distinguishable from the ordinary hack.

Words of Wisdom.

U. S. Consul Myers was held up on the highway this afternoon by a TIMES man, and his opinion of the smallpox question demanded. The genial consul paused from industriously whittling a twig and smiled. "Well, I haven't got much to say about it, but I was just thinking that if the people would turn to and help the authorities all they possibly can this thing won't last very long. The authorities are doing their level best and the people should help them in every way."

At Nanaimo.

The work of fumigating the steamer City of Nanaimo, at Nanaimo, took people until 4 o'clock last night. One infant was nearly smothered. The unvaccinated, numbering 37, were then not permitted to land, and will have to remain on board until a fresh supply of vaccine is recived or return to Vancouver. Rev. G. E. Good is among the number, the most of whom are women and children.

A Cure.

An effectual remedy for smallpox found by a surgeon of the British army in China is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, and is regarded as a perfect cure.

General Notes.

City druggists report sales of disinfectants still enormous. Nothing like it ever known here. Chloride of lime leads the lot by a large majority.

Dr. Watt, deputy health officer, inspected the steamer Daisy this afternoon and issued a clean bill of health. The Daisy takes her regular run to Chemainus to-morrow morning.

There will be a supply of fresh, reliable Ontario vaccine in to-night, the doctors say.

Hundreds were disappointed to-day in not being able to get vaccinated owing to the failure of the supply of lymph.

There was another small exodus of citizens to the country to-day.

Ames, Holden & Co., who employ a number of Chinese, have shut down their shoe factory for the time being. A rumor that a case of smallpox had been discovered in Chinatown led to this action being taken.

The regular meetings of Pride of the West Lodge, C.O.O.F. M.U., and Victoria West Lodge I.O.G.T. have been cancelled. There will be no meetings until further notice.

Judgment Reserved.

LONDON, July 14.—The appeal of the city of Winnipeg against the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Barret vs. city of Winnipeg, came before the law lords of the Imperial Privy Council for argument on Tuesday the 12th, and lasted nearly three days. It was finished to-day, and at the conclusion judgment was reserved.

MR. BLAKE GETS HIS SEAT

He Was Elected in South Longford Yesterday by a Majority of Two Thousand.

The Liberals and Their Allies Had a Majority of One at Five O'clock To-day.

Gains in the Agricultural Districts—Timothy Healy Gets Roughly Handled.

TORONTO, July 14.—The World's commissioner accompanying Hon. E. Blake cables this morning that the latter has been elected in South Longford by 2090 majority.

LONDON, July 14.—At noon the returns gave Gladstone one majority over the Government. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the returns made Gladstone and the Government on exactly equal terms. Up to 5 o'clock this afternoon the total returns show the election of 246 Conservatives, 226 Liberals, 50 anti-Parnellites, 39 Liberal-Unionists, 7 Parnellites and 3 Labor men. This leaves the Government with 285 supporters and 286 opponents, there being yet 99 elections to come off.

The Liberals continue to make gains in the agricultural districts, and fully count on carrying a good majority of the remaining contests. Yesterday they captured the Frome division of Somersetshire, which was represented by Viscount Weymouth, eldest son of the Marquis of Bath. In the election of 1886 Lord Weymouth was elected over Mr. Samuelson, Liberal, by a vote of 4349 to 2347, but yesterday he was defeated by a Mr. Barlow. This is a severe reverse for not only the house of Thynne but the whole aristocracy. Other elections yesterday were:—

Renfrewshire, East—Michael Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Conservative, re-elected, 4484; John G. Murdoch, Liberal, 3397.

Cheshire, Macclesfield—W. Bromley-Davenport, Conservative, re-elected, 4332; J. Carlyle McCon, Liberal, 3395.

Cheshire, Altringham — Coningsby Disraeli, Conservative, elected, 5056; Isaac S. Ledam, Liberal, 4238.

Yorkshire, Otley—John Barran, Liberal, re-elected. 4717; Darcy Wyvill, Conservative, 4023.

Yorkshire, Spen Valley—T. S. Whittaker, Liberal, elected, 4952; K. Ellis, Conservative, 3747.

Sutherlandshire—Angus Sutherland, Liberal, 1472; P. J. McKay, Liberal-Unionist, 607.

Argyleshire—D. H. McFarlane, Liberal, elected, 3666; Col. John W. Malcolm, Conservative, 3586. This is a Liberal gain, largely from the Crofter issue.

Clackmananshire and Kinross—Right Hon. John Blair Balfour, Liberal, re-elected, 3641; Atchison, Liberal-Unionist, 1927.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the electors of Midlothian, gratefully thanking them for having elected him for the sixth time, and under local circumstances of special stress and difficulty, to represent them in the House of Commons. He expresses an earnest hope that he will not fall behind the electors in his desire and effort to minister to the happiness of the people of the three kingdoms and the strength and consolidation of the empire.

DUBLIN, July 14.—The Independent, the Parnellite organ, says that a select circle of Liberals in London last night received the announcement that the Home rule bill will be postponed by an agreement with the Irish party in order that some big reform measure may be introduced in the coming Parliament.

T. M. Healy has been elected to Parliament for North Longford. There was much rowdyism during the polling. Healy was assaulted and one of his friends was killed.

Cholera in France.

MADRID, July 14.—The government commission reports that the disease prevalent in Paris is Asiatic cholera. As a consequence steps are being taken to prevent its introduction over the Pyrenees.

PARIS, July 14.—The authorities have voted 150,000 francs for the erection of wooden cholerine hospitals in case of necessity. Steps are being taken to substitute spring water for that from the Seine for drinking purposes.

May Go To England.

OTTAWA, July 14.—There is a possibility of Premier Abbott visiting England this fall. It is felt in official circles that a friendly consultation with the Imperial authorities on the Newfoundland question, Canada's trade relations with the mother country, the colonies and with the United States on the Behring Sea matter, would be mutually advantageous to both countries. He has not yet signified his intention of making the trip, but it is known he is being strongly urged to do so.

The Homestead Troubles.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, says they have been watching all the labor agencies in this city and Brooklyn. They succeeded in persuading all applicants for work to keep away from Homestead. He is positive no non-union men would go to work there.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—Lovejoy, secretary of the Carnegie company, says the threat of the employees of several of the company's mills to strike unless the company grants a conference with the Homestead men, will have no effect on the company. The company will under no circumstances hold a conference, even if every man in every mill operated by the company goes out.

Cashier Murray's Proceedings.

NEWBURG, N.Y., July 14.—The investigation into the accounts of treasurer Wm. A. Murray, the defaulting cashier of the Goshen national bank, has already developed one thing for which he is harshly criticised. When Murray entered on his duties as county treasurer the Supreme Court fund, made up principally of money belonging to minors, and which usually amounts to more than $150,000, was nearly all invested in bonds and mortgages. Some of these bonds had been made years ago by former treasurers, and by transfers from the credit of one estate to that of another had been carried along for years. Mr. Murray determined on calling in these loans, and ignoring the fact that the interest had been paid promptly on them and that in many cases the security was more than ample, gave notice to the mortgagees that the loans must be paid without delay. Some on whom these demands were made were able to respond promptly, but others could not raise new loans in the limited time given them. Murray then made application to the court for an order giving him permission to foreclose 65 mortgages on farms in this county. Appeals for loans were made in vain, and some of the mortgages were foreclosed, ruining some of the holders. The proceeds were sacrificed, and the children whose money was lent on them must stand the loss in cash. When loans were paid the interest ceased, and thus a wrong was done the children whose money had been called in. Under the law the treasurer is allowed fees on all money paid in or out of the treasury on account of this fund, but it seems almost incredible that Murray could have put the screws on so many borrowers simply for the fees to which he would be entitled.

RIOTING AT WALLACE.

Troops Will Have to Fight—The Massacre Magnified.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., July 14.—It was reported this morning that the Mission massacre had been greatly exaggerated; only one man was killed and two accidentally wounded. It is now reported that the troops have penetrated the mining districts as far as Wallace, and that there is rioting going on there. The reported peaceable intention of the miners is evidently a bluff, and soldiers will have to fight. Troops from Fort Spokane left here at 11 o'clock for the seat of war.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Approaching Prorogation—B. C. Members Leave for Home.

OTTAWA, July 8.—The supply bill was read a third time in the Commons at 4 this afternoon. This closed all the business before the House. It will meet to-morrow at 11 and wait business from the Senate. An effort will be made to prorogue to-morrow afternoon.

Messrs. Earle and Gordon leave for British Columbia to-night.

The Senators have made one change in the criminal code, striking out the clause which exempted the province of Quebec lottery from the operation of the lottery section of the act. The Commons will be apt to replace it.

DROWNED AT OSOYOOS.

Contractor Sues Westminster—Thos. McWyan Drowned.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 14.—Thos. McWyan of Osoyoos, was drowned last week while trying to get a pack horse out of the water.

Waterworks Contractor McQuarrie has sued the corporation for sixteen thousand dollars. The city claims that only six thousand is due McQuarrie.

Two new cases of smallpox were discovered last night in the Chinese quarters. They came over from Vancouver last week. This morning when Health Inspector Pearce went to quarantine the Chinese they were gone. No guard was placed over the shacks.

It is thought that Francis A. McKeown, who broke jail in Vancouver, was driven out of the city last night by a woman.

A warrant is out for John McLeod, Vancouver, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences.

Absence of vaccine points in Westminister is causing alarm. All the points were sent to Victoria.

Passengers by the steamer Yosemite came into Westminster by the morning train, and will go to Vancouver by tram car. The Vancouver authorities are watching all Westminister cars.

The Manitoba School Case.

LONDON, July 14.—The Manitoba school case came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Monday. The Privy Council appeal is from the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, voiding the legislative enactment of the Manitoba Legislature abolishing separate schools. Dalton McCarthy and Hon. Joseph Martin, with the help of Sir Horace Daney, appeared for the applicants. Their argument was unfinished when the committee rose. The argument will last two or three days. So far their Lordships have expressed no opinion

H. B. Company.

LONDON, July 14.—At the meeting of the Hudson's Bay Co., Sir Donald Smith presiding and a large number of shareholders present, the efforts made by Mr. Chipman, the commissioner at Winnipeg, to reduce expenses and bring the company into line with modern times were approved. The old board of directors were all elected with the exception of Sir Thomas Eldridge, whose seat will be left unfilled for the present.

Quick Passage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cala., July 14.—The ship Shenandoah, Capt. Murphy, from New York, and ship Carleton, Captain Amesbury, from Philadelphia, both sailed for this port on March 27. At 10:30 yesterday morning the Shenandoah was sighted 80 miles outside Golden Gate, thus making the trip in 108 days. The ship Tam O'Shanter, which sailed at same time, arrived at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Eliza Edwards.

SAN DIEGO, July 15.—The Eliza Edwards was discovered to-day anchored in the stream along shore below this city. The custom officials are watching her closely.

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WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 15, 1892.

QUARANTINE.

Special messages from Seattle and Vancouver announce that the civic authorities in those places have declared absolute quarantine against Victoria on account of the smallpox. This is a very severe measure to adopt, and could only be warranted if the disease were epidemic in this city, which it is not, by any means. The Seattle and Vancouver people seemed to have scared themselves into something like a fit over this smallpox business, or they would never have dreamed of taking this step. There is not so much cause for surprise in the case of Seattle, for a good many people seem to have unloaded yarns of the wildest sort in that city; and though the authorities there could without much trouble have tested the credibility of those stories, they could not be expected to display much solicitude in that direction. But Vancouver's conduct is much less excusable. The health officers of the two cities can easily communicate with each other, and surely Dr. Milne's or Dr. Davie's word would be taken as to the status of the disease here. In the case of cities situated as are Victoria and Vancouver one owes the other at least the duty of a fair investigation before proceeding to such extremities. Besides, Vancouver's action is not warranted in law, a conclusion for which there is high legal authority, and the stoppage of traffic illegally might have serious consequences for the municipality. Again, it is quite well known that there is already smallpox in Vancouver, and that the disease was actually brought from there to Victoria. Taking all these things into consideration, it is not surprising that Victorians look upon the Mainland city's proceedings with very unpleasant feelings, nor need it be cause for wonder if their memories retain a very disagreeable impression therefrom.

THE BRITISH SITUATION.

The British elections are now virtually decided, for unless Gladstone meets with some unexpected reverses in to-day's and to-morrow's polling he will have at least a small majority. This much is conceded by his adversaries, who are now falling back on the hope that the small size of his majority and the want of cohesion among the sections of his party will prevent him from forming or successfully carrying on a government. That the Grand Old Man will yet have serious difficulties to meet is evident enough. Even in the framing of his Home Rule measure there will be many obstacles to overcome. There are four more or less distinct sections in his party, the straight Liberals, the labor section and the two Irish bodies. It is possible that the Liberals and anti-Parnellites will be numerous enough to leave him independent of the two smaller wings, nevertheless it will require the exercise of much skill and judgment to secure harmony in regard to the proposed Irish legislation. Then, if the initial difficulties are overcome and the Home Rule bill is carried through the House of Commons, the Lords will have to be reckoned with. They may be fully expected to reject the measure, no matter what its character may be, and the electoral battle will have to be fought over again. There is little reason to doubt that Mr. Gladstone will triumph in the long run, but the contest will be a prolonged and heavy one for a man of his years to wage.

OTTAWA NASTINESS.

Minister Foster announced his new duty on eggs to the House of Commons in these words: "It is also proposed to place a duty on eggs of five cents per dozen. In looking over the returns and studying carefully the trade we find that a very considerable number of eggs are imported from the United States into this country, and we consider it only fair to give the farmers of this country a protection of five cents per dozen, so that they may have the home market." If the Ministers "looked carefully over the returns" they must have discovered that British Columbia imports a third of all the eggs that are brought from the States. They must also, unless they are hopelessly given over to stupidity, have seen that owing to the exceptional position of this province fully half the tariff burden imposed by this duty will fall upon it. The eastern provinces produce millions of dozens of eggs for export, while their aggregate imports do not amount to half a million. Where, then, is there any need of "protection" for the eastern farmer? And as to the British Columbia farmer, he has every encouragement already to prosecute the egg industry, since the demand is so much greater than the supply. The burden to be imposed on the people of British Columbia by this duty may not be overwhelmingly great, but when it is added to many other burdens it is extremely annoying. The great iniquity of the tax consists in its being so directly aimed at this one corner of the Dominion. No further evidence is needed of the nasty spirit in which the Government regards this province, and the people here will do well to keep it in mind when election time comes again.

AN INVESTIGATION.

It has been suggested that a commission be appointed to enquire into the cause of the outbreak of smallpox in British Columbia. We hope it will be acted upon, and at once, while the interest in the matter is at its height. Commissions have been granted on questions of trifling importance in comparison with this one. The enquiry would necessarily embrace an investigation into all the circumstances attending the examination of each China steamer, and more particularly of the Empress of Japan, which brought the scourge to Vancouver. There are rumors that Dr. McNaughton Jones did not act altogether on his own judgment in allowing the Japan to leave quarantine, and in justice to him, as well as in justice to the people whose lives have been imperilled, a rigid enquiry ought to be instituted. Dr. Davie, also, has publicly condemned the quarantine laws. A commission could consider how much justification Dr. Davie had for his sweeping condemnation, and, perhaps, show the weak points in the present laws. From our geographical position Victoria will always be the first point of call for steamers from the Orient, and there is a possibility that the infectious diseases of China and Japan may be conveyed to our shores every year if precautions that the Government only can impose be not taken. If the Dominion Government will not appoint such a commission the Provincial authorities have ample power to do so.

ABOUT FALSE REPORTS.

In speaking of the smallpox visitation the Vancouver World very correctly remarks that "The worst thing is connecton with the matter in the fact that utterly false reports are being circulated." Thereafter the World instances a few such reports circulated at the expense of Vancouver, one of which, concerning the sugar refinery, it goes the length of describing as a "damnable lie." Now who would imagine that in the same column of this virtuous paper, and only a few lines above the remark quoted, appears one of the meanest and most audacious lies that have so far appeared in connection with this affair? We quote the World's own words:

Nearly every newspaper reader in the province will remember the British Columbia Sugar Refining Company's advertisement appearing in the World last September, in which a warning was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, she would not now be in sack cloth and ashes, because of a smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found beyond a doubt in goods and passengers brought by the Phra Nang, which before coming out here had been trading continually among infected ports. This sugar has done its deadly work well, and the few dollars extra profit made therein will cost Victoria in particular, and the other cities of the province, and the province in general, thousands of dollars.

Probably no journal but the World could produce a passage at once so malicious, so impudent and so hypocritical. The Phra Nang brought about 100 tons of goods for Victoria and something like 1000 tons for the Sound cities. Yet there are no cases of smallpox reported in the latter; and how could they have escaped if Victoria caught the contagion from the consignment left here? The World knows very well that its statement is a lie made out of whole cloth, intended to injure Victoria and the Northern Pacific line of steamships. If it was wrong for some unknown person to circulate a false report about the sugar refinery, how much better does it make the case to circulate one equally false for the purpose of injuring other people's business? The World should really get its morals disinfected. It should also remember that one other circumstance makes its lying appear altogether stupid. Every person knows that the smallpox was brought over on the Empress of Japan, and that it was allowed to spread because that vessel was not properly quarantined. When the fact is so well known it is utterly useless for the World or anyone else to try to place the blame where it does not belong. We further notice the following statement in the World's article: "As suggested by the World, special prayers—hearty and heartfelt—were offered up in the various churches yesterday for suffering Victoria." Such hypocrisy is sickening. Asking prayers for "suffering Victoria" in one breath and vindictively lying about her in the next is a scheme that does full credit to the World's ingenuity.

GET VACCINATED.

No person should pay the slightest attention to the preachings of anti-vaccinatonists at the present juncture. The testimony in support of vaccination is overwoelming, and there can be no reasonable doubt of its efficacy as a preventive of smallpox. Nevertheless some people with weak minds may be influenced by the declarations of a few men who deem it their duty to come out in opposition. It should be kept in mind that vaccination to-day is not done by transferring lymph from one person to another. Modern science has improved on ancient methods in this as well as in other matters, and there is scarcely any danger of being inoculated with other diseases, pure vaccine lymph being used. The public may be perfectly assured that vaccination is a very effective protection against smallpox, and that there is an infinitesimal amount of risk in being vaccinated. In this connection it may be well to recall the incident in which a Montreal physician figured prominently when that city was visited by the smallpox epidemic some years ago. The doctor's name has for the moment slipped from our memory, but it is likely that a good many of our readers remember it. The physician was a determined opponent of vaccination, and vigorously preached against it while the smallpox was raging around him, and while the French portion of the population were riotously objecting to the enforcement of the health regulations. The Ontario board of health in the meantime ordered that no unvaccinated person should be allowed to pass from Montreal into Ontario, appointing inspectors who boarded every train to see that the order was carried out. The doctor of whom we speak happened to be a passenger on one train, and he strenuously objected to an examination when the inspectors came to him. Great was the surprise and amusement when after his being compelled to show his arm a fresh and well developed vaccination mark was discovered thereon. He had, in fact, taken the precaution against smallpox which he earnestly advised others not to adopt. This incident should convey a moral to every person who is inclined to listen to the voice of the anti-vaccinators. We do not say all opponents of vaccination are hypocrites, as this man was, but we do affirm without hesitation, that their teachings are dangerous and should not be heeded for one moment. Let every person be vaccinated as promptly as possible.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Manitoba Opposition seems to feel rather weak in its struggle against the Greenway Government, else it it would never have conceived the scheme of placing Hugh John Macdonald at its head and endeavoring to conjure with the name of his dead father. Mr. Macdonald is a genial and likable gentleman; his kindly disposition and other good qualities secure him personal popularity; but the people of Manitoba could hardly be expected to take him seriously as the prospective head of their government. The Opposition could therefore hope to gain nothing by their project except the few votes that might be cast for him as the son of his father, and their adoption of this line of tactics only makes their weakness more apparent. At all events, their plans have fallen through, presumably because Mr. Macdonald would not change his intention to retire from politics. Accordingly they have put up three rather commonplace candidates for the Winnipeg seats, their party is left without a leader, and they are entering on the last stage of the battle with rather poor prospects of victory. It seems reasonable to expect, in the circumstances, that the Government will be sustained at the polls on the 23rd inst.

A Forger's Confession.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Herald this morning says: James C. Hallock, 19 years old, who says he is a student at the University of Michigan, spent last night in a cell in the police station. His anxiety to attend the convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in this city led him, according to his own admission, to commit forgery. Young Hallock walked into the police station last night. He told the sergeant he had been very anxious to attend the Christian Endeavor convention, and being unable to procure the necessary means, had committed forgery.

Romance of a Fortune.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Recorder this morning says: George S. Doyle, an actor with the Howard Theatrical Company, whose home is in New Brunswick, has just fallen heir to a legacy of $10,000. Two years ago he met a young lady who became so infatuated with the actor that she finally offered him her hand and fortune. Doyle, however, was in love with another girl at the time and declined. He is now living in Europe and the news has just been received by friends of his in New Brunswick of the death of the young lady and her bequest to Doyle of $10,000 in cold cash.

Did you notice that fine head of hair at church last Sunday? That was Mrs. B——. She never permits herself to be out of Hall's Hair Renewer.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire From All Parts of the Dominion.

John C. Wade, ex-M.P.P., Digby, N. S., is dead.

During May and June 13,071 immigrants have arrived at Montreal.

During a severe storm at Leeds, Que., two girls were killed by lightning.

Eight men have deserted from H. M. S. Pylades since her arrival at Montreal.

Cattle exporters lost $5 to $10 per head on the cattle sold in England last week.

The death sentence on Nez Perce Sam has been commuted to life imprisonment.

John Delaney, contractor, of Winnipeg, was drowned on Sunday at Great Falls, Mont.

Richard Van Horne, aged 20, son of John F. Van Horne, formerly of Belleville, has been drowned at Tacoma, Wash.

The Canadian Pacific auction sale of lands at Edmonton last week resulted in the disposal of 7000 acres for $30,000.

The first section of the Montreal & Western Railway was formally opened on Saturday. The line will run to Callander.

Three men belonging to "A" battery went out sailing at Kingston. The boat capsized and Gunner Jacomb was drowned.

The protest against the election of Y. B. Flint, Liberal member for the Commons at Yarmouth, N.S., has been dismissed.

The regatta of the Minnesota and Winnipeg Rowing Association takes place the first week in August at Lake Calhoun, Minn.

Proceedings are being taken against all the racing commission rooms in Toronto. A former attempt to suppress these institutions failed.

R. A. King, a prosperous farmer near Brantford, has given notice of application for divorce from his wife on the grounds of desertion and adultery.

The protest against the election of Joseph Featherston, Liberal member of the Commons for Peel, has been dismissed. No evidence was offered.

A special cable states that Hon. Ed. Blake has created a very favorable impression in South Longford, and his election is certain. Polling takes place on Wednesday.

The Halifax citizens' committee have sent a dispatch to all the mayors of the province soliciting money, provisions and clothing for the destitute people of St. John's, N.F.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Minister of Customs, has gone to New York. He intends submitting his throat trouble for the consideration of eminent throat specialists of New York.

A special cable announces that the Canadian rifle team defeated the Cambridge team at Bisley on Saturday, 888 to 825. They also defeated the Third Suffold Volunteers, 557 to 505.

Fifteen Chinamen who recently arrived in Manitoba from the coast were refused admittance to the States by the customs officers at Gretna. They have returned to Winnipeg for the present, but they will get there in time.

It is learned that the Government schooner Constance has lost all trace of the whiskey smuggling schooner which resisted capture the other day at Gaspe. The Constance is now at Gaspe and the schooner is probably far down the gulf on her way back to St. Pierre, Miquelon.

The Ontario Salt Manufacturing Company, of Kincardine, has given notice of withdrawal from the salt combine. The combine has obtained an injunction restraining the company from going out. An interesting law suit will result, as plea will be made that combines are illegal.

The body of Charles Drake, who left Winnipeg about a month ago for Toronto, has been found in Buffalo. He had been shot through the head, but whether it was a case of suicide or murder cannot yet be decided. A sum of money which was in his possession was missing when the body was found.

Alderman Dubuc, of Montreal, states that he has been offered money to influence him in voting on letting the contract for the electric street railway service. He refuses to give the names of the parties making the offer and the amount. It is understood that offers have been made to other aldermen. Sensational developments are looked for at next council meeting.

Alexander McLean, business manager of the Presbyterian News Company and Superintendent of St. Enoch's Presbyterian Church Sunday School, Toronto, has disappeared. He took a holiday on July 1st, and the examination of the mail received revealed many complaints of the non-receipt of goods for which remittances had been made, but he made a plausible explanation and was not interfered with. It has been discovered that he has been robbing registered letters for a month. The amount stolen will prove large.

The Sir John Macdonald memorial committee in Toronto has selected a model which represents the late premier wearing a Prince Albert coat, buttoned, with the right hand extended. The model was designed by Geo. E. Wade, of London, England, and is an excellent likeness. The statue will be of bronze, seven feet high, and will have a pedestal of Canadian granite. The monument will be unveiled some time late this fall or early winter, when Governor-General Stanley, Sir John Thompson and other prominent men will be present and take part.

A cyclone in the western part of Manitoba did great damage to farmers' property. Near Douglas station the building of J. Boles was completely wrecked, the logs from the house and stables being carried many miles, the machinery and wagons were smashed to atoms, the furniture and clothing were found in his neighbor's field. Mr. Nevins and Mr. Crawford, further west, lost everything but the clothing they wore. Mr. Nevins has lost four horses and a steam thrasher. The horses have been found in a neighbor's wheat field, and nothing was left about the place but the boiler belonging to the thresher. Mr. Nevins and family saved their lives by taking refuge in an underground milk house. At Charter many horses and cattle were killed. Miss Dobson was killed, north of Brandon, and her mother badly injured. The Episcopal church at Dynvor, near Selkirk, was damaged by lightning.

William Webb, aged 88, has just been married to Mrs. Way, aged 46, at London, Ont.

The fine new residence, built for Charles Langelier, Quebec, was sold by the sheriff.

Matthew Patton, a farmer at Rocklyn, Township Euphrasia, has suicided with poison.

Philip Law, county crown attorney, Picton, Ont., is dead. He was twice mayor of Picton.

The body of Robert English, Port Dover, Ont., who died some time ago, has been stolen from the grave.

It is reported that the Legislative Assembly of the N.W.T. will be called about the end of the present month.

Prof. Saunders is at Winnipeg making arrangements for a creditable representation of Manitoba at the World's fair.

M. A. Sagour, a Montreal artist, has obtained one of the chief prizes out of 316 competitors at the chief art academy in Paris.

Thirty barrels of smuggled whiskey have been seized at Rimouski. There is as yet no trace of the schooner which resisted capture last week.

The Canadian Pacific officials deny the alleged blockade of low grade Manitoba grain at Montreal. They say that there are only 30,000 bushels of grain in the elevators.

Toronto's revenue from the street railway franchise continues to increase. For June it amounted to $6039, and for the first half of the year it reached a total of $30,267.

The Manitoba government crop bulletin, just issued, states that the weather in June on the whole was favorable to the crops, which are in a fairly well-advanced state, and the harvest prospects are bright.

R. J. Whitla, the Winnipeg wholesale dry goods merchant, who has just returned from British Columbia, speaks with unbounded enthusiasm of the beauties and resources of the Pacific province and its cities.

The Rev. Dr. Kellogg, of the St. James Square Presbyterian Church, Toronto, who goes to India to assist in translating the Bible into Hindoo, has informed the Presbytery that he will tender his resignation in September.

The strike among the nailmakers is general throughout Canada. About 500 men are affected in Montreal. The nailmakers are asking to be put on the same schedule of wages as the nailmakers in the United States, which would mean about 25 per cent. increase over their present wages.

The Conservatives have announced their candidates for the Winnipeg divisions in the local Legislature. D. E. Sprague will run in the South division, John Winran in the Centre, and George H. Campbell in the North. The nominations were delayed in the hope that Hugh John Macdonald, son of the late premier, would contest one of the constituencies.

Priests' residences in the country districts seem to be in special favor with thieves. Only last week two presbyteries were robbed in the Berthier district, and now a report comes that the Rev. Mr. Guy, parish priest of Ste. Rosalie, was visited by robbers a few nights ago. His trousers were hanging at the head of his bed, and without disturbing him in the least, they succeeded in abstracting the sum of $90 that happened to be in one of the pockets.—Montreal Witness.

The Quebec government has declined to carry out the contract made by Mercier with Jean Langers for supplying stationery, and also refuses to recognize the letters of credit to the amount of $85,000, irregularly issued by Mercier to Langers, most of which the latter has already had discounted at the banks. Another important departure of the government is the decision that all their servants must either devote their whole attention to public business or resign. This will compel Senator Thibaudeau either to resign or give up his office as sheriff of Montreal.

A St. John, N.B., dispatch says: The grand jury at Hampton County Court to-day found no bill against Fenwick, charged with burning the Belyea house. This is probably the last stage in the long faction fight, which included Scott Act fines, imprisonment of Belyea in St. John jail for debt, charges of forgery, arson and various offences. Belyea, one of the parties to the conflict, was fined, imprisoned, lost a house by fire, which it was claimed he had maliciously erected as an obstruction to the other party's view and business, and lately died. Fenwick, one of three persons charged with arson, is the last to be cleared out and is the only one who was placed in jail.

Mr. John Robinson, of Lindsay, the petitioner against the return of Mr. Sam Hughes, M.P. for North Victoria, received the following letter, dated at Lindsay, March 25, and signed Klu Klux:—"I have been creditably informed that you are the miserable creature that has entered the protest against our good and noble and also loyal, Sam Hughes, who has fought and bled for our country's sake. Now, you miserable fellow, take warning that the first dark night that you are caught out of your den you will be treated to a coat of tar and feathers. I am very sorry to think that in this nineteenth century we have a man in our midst who is so low that he will sell himself for one dollar and a quarter, when there was not a man in the whole north riding mean enough to do it. Vengeance is mine. Look out for us." Sam should order out the forces against Robinson.

The Sharon Estate Wins.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Judge Hawley in the United States circuit court this morning rendered a decision in the famous case of Lizzie F. Ralston vs. F. W. Sharon and F. G. Newlands, trustees of the estate of William Sharon, deceased. This is the case in which complainant asks for an accounting, and the suit involves about $5,000,000. The suit was decided in favor of defendant. Sharon and Newlands entered a demurrer to the complaint, and Judge Hawley, in concluding his decision, said: "The demurrer is sustained and the bill of complaint against Sharon and Newlands is dismissed on the ground of want of jurisdiction on the part of this court, as both parties are residents of this State."

CARON AND EDGAR.

The Knight and His Accuser Exchange a Few Pleasant Remarks in the House.

OTTAWA, July 5.—In the House last evening Mr. Edgar and Sir Adolphe Caron had a very interesting passage of rhetoric. Each told the other that he was not afraid, and to these brave words they added others not particularly pleasant, but quite parliamentary in these days of party wrangling. It all arose over the proposed grant of $21,600 to the Temiscouata Railway Company for 12 miles of their line from the end of the St. Francis branch. Mr. Edgar began the attack on this subject. He thought it was time to call a halt in voting money to this railway company. From the Dominion Government, he said, the company had received $649,200; from the Provincial Government of Quebec, $462,000; from that of New Brunswick, $36,000; and from local municipalities, $25,000; making a total of $1,172,000. That was the sum the company had received from the public as a gratuity. That was equal to a subsidy of $14,000 per mile. Besides all this, they had

FLOATED THEIR BONDS

and taking these at 75 per cent. of their face value, about as much more had been secured. This would give the company a sum equal to $29,050 per mile. That was enough, without giving them any more.

Mr. Lister took a hand in the matter, and clinched what Mr. Edgar had said.

Mr. McMullen called the company a bloodsucker, and one or two other names, and then Mr. Costigan and Haggart explained all about the Temiscouata Railway. Mr. Haggart stated that seventy miles of the railway had been subsidized at the rate of $7000 per mile, eight miles at the rate of $6000 per mile, twenty miles at the rate of $5000, which, in fact, was a different company, and twelve miles, known as the St. Francis branch, at the rate of $3200 per mile. The subsidy of the Province of Quebec was to secure the interest of hypothecated bonds. That was the whole matter in a nutshell.

Sir Adolphe Caron now took the floor, and proceeded to address the committee for Mr. Edgar's especial benefit. He came rather abruptly to the charges, in which, it will be remembered, subsidies to the Temiscouata Railway figured prominently. "He will find me ready," said Sir Adolphe, "to meet him face to face, and if he can prove his charges I will do what he has not the manliness to do. I will walk out of this House disgraced," but Sir Adolphe gave his word that the

CHARGES COULD NOT BE PROVED.

Whatever connection he had had with the railway company had only been for the purpose of promoting the interests of that section of the country. He implied that Mr. Edgar was shirking the matter.

Mr. Edgar had something to say about this. He denied that he had taken advantage of his position in Parliament. He had not sheltered himself behind the seat, and the Postmaster-General would find that out before he had done with the investigation. "Who had shirked? Had he not asked for an investigation before their peers of the House, and it had been denied? The shirking had been done by the Postmaster-General and his backers. That hon. gentleman had not sat meekly by Sir Hector Langevin. He had shown pluck, and he must be admired for that. He had told his colleagues that they must hang together or hang separately, and they hang together, and they will hang together yet." Mr. Edgar told them that whatever he might lack it was not pluck, perhaps to their cost.

The debate drifted away to the Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway and its cost. Mr. Chapleau spoke of the cost of the construction, but after some good-natured sparring between himself and Mr. Fraser the talk came back to the grant to the Temiscouata Railway subsidy. The

OPPOSITION FORCED A VOTE.

on the grant, and it was carried, the yeas being 63 and the nays 43. Proceeding, the committee voted $63,000 to the Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway Company. The sum of $25,600 was voted to the Joliette & St. Jean de Martha Railway Company for eight miles from St. Felix de Valois and St. Jean de Martha. During the discussion on an Ontario item, Sir Richard Cartright raised what he said would be a serious objection. He complained that not half of the house was present when millions of dollars were being voted to the railways and little attention was paid to the business by members. These resolutions should be brought down earlier. The whole system of keeping back the resolutions was perfectly disgraceful.

The Otter Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The fishing schooner Czarina arrived from Sanack, Alaska, this morning. She brings news of the catch of the otter fleet, as follows: Unga, 3; Mary Brown, 6, and the Helen Blum, 45. When the schooner left Sanack skins were worth $250 a piece. The British sealing schooner Victoria was at Sand Point refitting. She had 350 skins.

Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent all who address C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

TROOPS AT HOMESTEAD.

The Manager of the Works Determined to Put New Men in the Old Ones' Places.

George William Curtis Reported to be Dying of Cancer in the Stomach.

Cyrus W. Field Reported Dead—Kentucky Unable to Pay Her Telegraph Bills.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 12.—The most important news this morning is that the situation at Homestead is to be brought to an immediate crisis by the introduction of non-union labor under private or civil guards into the Carnegie works as soon as the militia have taken possession there. Frick said it was his intention to do so within 24 hours after the troops had restored the mills to the possession of their owners. "We propose to occupy and operate those mills at once," he said. "We have many operatives ready to go to work there as soon as they can do so safely, and we intend to give them an opportunity as soon as the authorities re-establish law and order. Yes, we have had applications for employment there from non-union men since the outbreak last week. We shall introduce our new men into the workshops openly and under adequate protection, if it is possible. I don't know whether the militia will act as an escort for the new men or not. Perhaps not, but we can certainly look to the troops for the protection of the men in the mills, and if it is possible, to prevent violence. I would be glad to employ any of our old men who have not taken part in the recent trouble, but we will employ them as individuals and shall refuse positively to recognize the union again in Homestead. Understand, please, that we do not antagonize the labor organizations as such." Frick did not say what guards would be provided to give his new men safe conduct to the mills. It may be assumed, however, that whether Pinkerton men or not they will act in the capacity of a sheriff's posse and under due process of law.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The World this morning prints a despatch from Hugh O'Donnell, leader of the strikers at Homestead, Pa., as follows: The advent of the troops of the National Guards is received by the people of Homestead in the light of a vindication of their attitude in the struggle between Master and Man. The fact that Governor Pattison chose a time to call out the troops when Homestead has never been quieter, when the struggle of Wednesday had left no impression upon the town save in desolated homes and houses where the physicians and nurses are caring for the wounded companions, shows that it was not considered needful to keep Homestead citizens from breaking the law by force of arms; rather that the State feels called upon to protect us in our rights. We believe that the militia of this great commonwealth is here to prevent repetitions of last Wednesday's cowardly attack upon workmen by hired assassins. We welcome the troops, and we are content to await the outcome of our present trouble under the shield of Pennsylvania and the glorious stars and stripes, as we awaited it before. Our citizens are thoroughly organized, our police force strengthened by every man of Homestead, a self-constituted preserver of order and of the rights of person and property in our town.

Geo. Wm. Curtis Dying.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Sun says that George William Curtis, the distinguished orator, is at his home at Staten Island with cancer in the stomach. A favorable termination of the disease cannot be looked for, although there is no immediate danger.

His illness did not prevent him from keeping up his editorial work on Harper's Weekly and his 'Easy Chair" department in Harper's Monthly, but there were symptoms which alarmed his physician, Dr. W. C. Waiser. Last week, Dr. E. G. Ganeway, of this city, was called in consultation. It was then decided that Mr. Curtis was suffering from cancer of the stomach. The verdict of the physicians was not communicated at first to Mr. Curtis, and at the request of the family New York papers withheld the news for a time. Last night enquiries were received from other cities as to the truth of the report that Mr. Curtis was dying of cancer, and the same report was current among politicans up town, so there was no purpose to be served by further silence. Mr. Curtis may live a month or more.

Cyrus W. Field.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The World prints the following: During the last three days there has been a remarkable change in the condition of Cyrus W. Field. He has improved physically. Saturday and Sunday were very good days. Yesterday he was much worse in the morning. At 8 o'clock it was thought he was going to die. His temperature rose to 104 and his pulse was very high. Dr. Coutant was hastily summoned, but there was nothing he could do. At noon the crisis passed and Mr. Field got better until midnight when his temperature was normal. Dr. Coutant thinks now his famous patient will recover physically, but with this statement comes the sad intelligence that the aged financier has no control over his mental faculties. He is incurably insane. He is not violent, but more like a child. It seems that, except at intervals, Mr. Field has not been sane for several months. He has had no business dealings in a long period and has lived in a semi-unconscious state.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A telephone message from Dobb's Ferry states that Cyrus Field died at 9:30 this morning.

To Hide Her Shame.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 12.—A sensation has been caused in the Hyde Park section of Scranton by the suicide of Sarah Young, a domestic in the employ of George Winnans, who took her life to hide her shame. She was about to become a mother. On Thursday last, when urged to tell the author of her disgrace, she named her brother-in-law, Elias Morgan. Her sister, Morgan's wife, was so enraged she struck the girl on the head with a frying pan, inflicting a deep wound. She was found unconscious in her bedroom on Sunday, and it was ascertained that she had swallowed poison. She died in great agony. Morgan went to Homestead yesterday morning with the thirteenth regiment, but before leaving he declared he was innocent of the serious charges made against him by the girl.

THE ELIZA EDWARDS

Pays a Fine of $1400 for Violation of the Customs Laws.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 12.—The British steam schooner Eliza Edwards, cleared to-day for Panama. This is the vessel which was charged by the customs officials with having been engaged in smuggling Chinese and opium into this country from Vancouver. No actual proof being elicited, she was released on payment of $1400 fine for touching at Santa Barbara without notifying the customs authorities.

Mrs. Henry M. Stanley.

Mrs. Henry M. Stanley, wife of the famous African explorer, has gained some celebrity in her husband's campaign for Parliament. She was Dorothy Tennant, whose picture the famous Millais painted, and belonged to one of the oldest and best English families. The love story which culminated in the marriage has often been told. Twice before she had rejected his offers, but on his return from Africa the last time the engagement was announced and the marriage soon followed. She accompanied Mr. Stanley to America and was cordially received in social circles.

The Fire in St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F., July 11.—Two-thirds of the business part and one-half of the entire town and three-fourths of its value was obliterated by the great fire. About 10,000 people are sheltered in the parliament house and under sheds and tents. To-day the town was enveloped in dense smoke from the surrounding wooded country, which seems to be all on fire. The wind continues westerly and there is no appearance of rain, which is badly needed. H. M. S. Blake arrived here to-day with tents, lumber and other necessaries. These are much needed, as there are some 16,000 persons who have lost almost everything in the fire.

LONDON, July 11.—The Lord mayor has instituted a relief fund for St. John's. Contributions are coming in freely.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 12.—The losses by fire at St. John's, Nfld., is estimated at $20,000,000. The insurance is not over $3,000,000.

HAMILTON, July 12.—The City Council has voted $1000 for the benefit of the St. John's fire sufferers. Many private subscriptions are being forwarded.

TORONTO, July 12.—The Board of Trade has subscribed $2000 for the sufferers in the St. John's fire. The City Council will vote a sum to-morrow night.

MONTREAL, July 12.—A public subscription has been opened for the sufferers in St. John's. Two citizens have subscribed $1000, and the council will also make a vote. A boat laden with provisions leaves here on Thursday for St. John's.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 12.—A public meeting yesterday requested the City Council to grant $5000 for the relief of the St. John's fire sufferers. The sum of $1000 has been raised by private subscription.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 12.—The citizens have already subscribed $11,000 for the relief of the St. John's fire sufferers. Every town in the province is sending something. Two vessels laden with provisions have already been sent.

OTTAWA, July 12.—The Dominion authorities have ordered the Government steamer Newfield from Halifax to St. Johns, Nfld., with a cargo of provisions for the sufferers.

Morocco Apologises to Americans.

LONDON, July 12.—In satisfaction of an outrage recently perpetrated on two Americans, Chambers and Bonsal, who were severely maltreated in the Moorish capital, the British minister to Morocco has obtained a letter of apology from the Pasha of Fez and a letter of regret from the Sultan, together with the gift of a sword to Mr. Bonsal.

Mexican Elections.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 10.—The elections to-day were perfectly quite throughout the country. The magistrates of the supreme court, senators and congressmen, elected unanimously, are in favor of the election of President Diaz. There were no opposition candidates, and the Liberal party is united for Diez.

Waldorf Astor is Not Dead.

LONDON, July 12.—At 1 this afternoon the correspondent of the International Telegram Co. called at the Lansdowne Hotel and was informed that Wm. Waldorf Astor was doing nicely. The family are shocked that the report of Astor's death had been printed in New York.

Felt 150 Miles Off.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The crew of the sealing schooner Emma and Louis, which arrived from the north yesterday, state that the Berkley explosion was felt on board the vessel, which was 150 miles off the shore at the time. The experience was similar to that of striking against a rock.

Custom House Frauds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Bernard Reiss of the firm of Neuberger, Reiss & Co., was arrested to-day for fraudently entering goods at the custom house. He was released on $50,000 bail. This is the third time Reiss has been arrested for custom house frauds.

TWO HUNDRED DROWNED.

Great Flood in the Valley of Chamounix—Village of St. Gervais Swept Away.

Gladstone Sure of a Small Majority—An Unfounded Report of His Illness.

Death of Lottie Collins, the Music Hall Singer—Mount Ætna Active.

PARIS, July 12.—A storm swept over the Chamounix valley (famous as the most picturesque and grandest in the Alps) last night. A tremendous rainfall turned the river Arve into a raging torrent, doing incalculable damage. The worst disaster was at the famous health resort of St. Gervais, the village being practically swept away. It is reported two hundred residents and visitors were drowned. The celebrated bath was destroyed and half the buildings in the town were demolished. The Arve is filled with floating debris, mingled with corpses of women and children and carcases of animals. Mont Blanc is the southern boundary of the valley, which is twelve miles long and from one to six miles wide. From Blanc and other mountains vast glaciers descend to the valley.

Disastrous Explosion on Lake Geneva.

BERNE, July 11.—A frightful explosion occurred yesterday on Lake Geneva. The steamer Mont Blanc was carrying a considerable load of passengers on the lake, including a number of tourists, when the boiler exploded, killing many and wounding a number of others. The scene is said to have been the most terrible ever witnessed on Lake Geneva. The excursionists were quietly enjoying the beauties of the scene, the weather being beautiful and the water placid, when the explosion occurred, and in an instant the scene of quiet pleasure was converted into a spectacle of horror and death. Not less than 26 persons were killed instantly by the jagged iron, pieces of which swept the boat like grape and canister. About 30 were injured, and their screams and cries of agony could be heard across the lake. Other vessels went to the rescue, and the injured and those who had escaped injury were saved from drowning in the shattered steamer.

Mount Ætna in Eruption.

CATANIA, July 12.—The eruption of Mount Ætna assumed alarming proportions during last night. Huge quantities of lava were thrown out of the volcano and formed a double stream, which is advancing rapidly toward Nicolosi and Belpasso, eight miles northwest of this city. The lava is already within six kilometers of Nicolosi. Great damage was done to the surrounding country. A severe earthquake was felt in the immediate vicinity of the volcano during the night. To-day the populace of Nicolosi assembled outside the cathedral and knelt on the ground in prayer, being afraid to enter the building on account of the continuous shocks and subterranean rumblings, which were like the noise of a storm. Twelve houses and a portion of the church were destroyed. The eruption is still active.

The Singer of "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ah" Dead.

PARIS, July 11.—Miss Lottie Collins, the famous music hall singer, who created such a sensation by the "Tara-ra-boom-de-ah" song, died here today. Miss Collins has lately been playing from three to four engagements per night, and was seriously indisposed on account of overwork when she left London. Miss Collins expected to make enough money out of the song to retire from the stage and but for her death would doubtless have done so. She had signed an engagement to go to the United States with Chas. Frohman, the engagement to last from September 1st to December 11th. She was under contract to sing in London in pantomime next Christmas. It is said she was to receive $1200 a week from Mr. Frohman.

Dillon Urges Coalition.

DUBLIN, July 12.—John Dillon spoke at Castlerea to-day. He said the Liberals were winning all along the line in England, and if Ireland only did her duty the battle will be won. The McCarthyites, he said, would have at least 72 seats, while the Parnellites would have seven. If, therefore, the latter thought they were right, their duty is to unite with the majority because, on the result of this crisis depended Ireland's future.

PATAL CYCLONE.

Many Lives Lost by the Upsetting of a Pleasure Steamer.

PEORIA, Ill., July 13.—The Illinois River last night bore down a score of persons who were enjoying themselves on board of a pleasure steamer. The evening was one of the prettiest ever seen and the river and lake were fairly alive with boats of every description. At 10 o'clock a cyclone swept over the city, leaving death and destruction on all sides. The most serious and appalling disaster of the night was the capsizing of the pleasure steamer Frankie Folsom at the foot of Carolina street and the loss of more than a dozen lives. At Lake View Park, a mile above the city, a representation of the "Last Days of Pompeii" was given. The Frankie Folsom came up with 40 passengers. A landing was made here and two or three couples joined the party. There were also 15 who got on the boat at the park, so the passenger list reached fully 60. As the boat come out from the landing and started down to the city she was struck by a cyclone and turned over. She was about midway in the river and sank rapidly. Owing to the howling tempest the passengers could not be heard. The Longfellow, with 75 passengers on from Kingston, passed here and ran to the foot of the next street. Her passengers were driven off and the boat made preparations to go to the aid of the Folsom, when her wheel broke and she was left helpless. Word was conveyed to the police station and Mayor Warner ordered every man to the scene. The Rock Island sent a special to the scene and small boats were pressed into service. The Folsom's hulk could be seen when the lake was illuminated by lightning. Four persons were taken off. It is known there were over a dozen in the cabin of the ill-fated steamer. When the boat careened everyone rushed inside to escape the steam and many of them were washed overboard. A man who has just been brought off says he saw several women fastened under the wreck and they were chocked to death by steam. Every time the boat careened some of the poor unfortunates, clinging to the rails would lose their hold and disappear. Some persons, who were out in small boats and managed to reach the shore, say they saw several bodies floating on the water. The following are known to be dead in the Folsom: Mrs. Duisdeker and two girl companions, names unknown; Miss Cora Fisher, Miss Frank Fisher, Miss Mabel Ford, John Obrens, Miss Mary Feebel, Miss Anna Hachel, Mrs. Wm. Wiles and Wm. Ripberger. The bodies of the two girls were dragged out of the cabin by Mr. Sutton, who hung them over the rail when he was sure they were dead. All of these people were from Pekin. Some thrilling stories are told by men who have been brought off the boat. Sam Sutton missed his wife when the cyclone struck the boat and he heard her calling him as the cabin filled with water. He managed to bring her to the surface after a hard struggle. For an hour they clung to the rail and both were finally saved. Wm. Hart went into the cabin and brought up the unconscious form of his wife. She will recover. The gravest fears are entertained concerning the fate of over one hundred persons who were out in small boats. It is certain that eight lives have been lost in this manner, as inverted boats have been sighted. The bodies of the owners are probably beating against the willows on the other side of the lake. There are 18 dead in Folsom according to a count just made. Only about half of these will be found in the cabin of the boat, for the others were swept off the rail into the river. Two bodies have been sighted floating through the lower bridge, nearly two miles from the scene of the disaster. Whether these are from Folsom or are the bodies of persons from the overturned boats cannot be stated. It is more than likely they are the latter. There are a large number of carriages at the upper wreck, and as fast as parties are brought ashore they are put in carriages and hurried away to where they can be cared for. All residents in the vicinity have thrown their houses open, and the work of rescue is going rapidly on. Eight bodies have been recovered so far, and are now at the morgue. Three are in a condition to be identified, the remaining five being so badly cooked by steam that they are past recognition. These five are women.

Cable Jottings.

LONDON, July 12.—In the Northern Yacht club regatta at Rothesay yesterday the American yacht Wenona was beaten for the first time in England by the Calva. The Wenona led the Calva until becalmed, but when the wind sprang up again the Calva caught the breeze first and was thus enabled to win.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—It is reported that the Governor of Astrakhan shot down three rioters of the police of Baku whose demand for an increase of wages was rejected, they quitting the service. The absence of the Czar is unfortunate as nobody has authority over the rule of red tapism which delays decisive action.

PARIS, July 12.—The Chamber of Deputies voted to call on the Government to place the operations in the colonies under single control. The Minister of Marine is the only cabinet officer affected by the vote. After the vote was announced a cabinet council was convoked to discuss whether the whole cabinet would resign. The cabinet, after a lengthy conference, decided that the ministry should not resign as a body, but M. Baviaignic should be replaced by another minister.

Portland Editor Indicted.

PORTLAND, Or., July 11.—The grand jury to-day returned two indictments against Captain George H. Moffett, editor of the Evening Telegram, on charges of having printed libelous matter about W. F. Lightener, saloonkeeper, and Ira F. Powers, the Republican candidate for police commissioner in the recent city election. The libelous article stated that Lightener, Powers, Chief of Police Parrish and several others had held a conference a few days before the election for the purpose of assessing the Whitechapel district for campaign funds. The grand jury which indicted Moffett was composed of Republicans prominently identified with the ring. Capt. Moffett is at present in Washington City.

Negroes and Whites.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 12.—Negroes surrounded the jail last evening, expressing fears that the whites intended to lynch Tom Burgess, a negro, arrested during the day. A citizens' posse and the military rallied to aid the sheriff when at midnight 75 armed negroes opened fire on the guards. At the first volley Private Edwards fell fatally wounded in the abdomen. The firing was returned and the mob retired, the militia also withdrawing. Several negroes are believed to be badly wounded. The jail and court house are now filled with armed citizens, and as the negroes refuse to disperse at this hour further bloodshed is feared.

Cholera in Europe

LONDON, July 13.—The Government has issued restrictions on the importation of rags from France, owing to the prevalence of cholera in that country.

ALEXANDRIA, July 13.—Cholera has appeared at Acre.

ODESSA, July 13.—There are ugly rumors of cholera at Kertch and other Crimean ports.

LONDON, July 13.—Excellent accounts are received of pilgrims' health who are about to return from Mecca.

Cyrus Field's Death.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Cyrus Field was attacked early this morning by a violent spell of delirium. The physician was summoned and administered an anodyne to give him sleep. This proved of no avail, and in less than three hours the aged financier was dead. His death was not unexpected, as he had been in a critical condition for ten days. He had been suffering from physical and mental exhaustion, caused by the financial troubles of his son during the past year.

MIDLOTHIAN ELECTION.

The Grand Old Man Returned Yesterday by a Comparatively Small Majority.

Lord Salisbury Expected to Wait for a Vote in Parliament Before Resigning.

The Cholera in Europe—Spread of the Plague to Several New Places Reported.

LONDON, July 11.—At the close of Saturday's polling 399 members of Parliament had been elected. Of these 187 were Conservatives, 28 Liberal-Unionists, 157 Liberals, 23 anti-Parnellite Nationalists and four Parnellites. The anti-Home Rule majority was then 31, and the net gain of seats by the Liberals was 30.

The following election returns were received to-day:

Kildare, North division—Kennedy, anti-Parnellite, elected over Carew, Parnellite.

Dumfries district — Reid, Liberal, elected over Agnew, Liberal-Unionist.

Sligo, South division—Curran, anti-Parnellite, elected over Folliott, Conservative.

Banffshire—Duff, Liberal, re-elected over Barry, Independent. Duff was junior Lord of the Treasury and civil Lord of the Admiralty under Gladstone.

Suffolk, Lowestoft division—Foster, Conservative, elected over Judd, Liberal.

Forfarshire—Rigby, Liberal, elected over Barclay, Liberal-Unionist. This is a gain for the Liberals. The Unionist candidate, Barclay, who sat as a Liberal from December 1892, deserted the party on the Home Rule issue and took the constituency with him. The constituency now deserts Barclay and goes back to the Liberals.

Wiltshire, Chippingham division—Dickson Poynder, Conservative, elected over Fuller, Liberal.

Carnarvon district—David Lloyd—George, Liberal, re-elected over Pulston, Conservative.

Devonshire, Barnstable division—Billston, Liberal, elected over White, Liberal-Unionist. This is a signal gain for the Liberals.

Down, East division—Rentoul, Conservative, unopposed.

Limerick, East division—Finucane, anti-Parnellite, over Nunan, Parnellite.

Berkshire, Abingdon division—Wroughton, Conservative, re-elected over Pryce, Liberal.

Kincardineshire—Crombie, Liberal, elected over Stephen, Liberal, who ran on the platform of opposition to the disestablishment of the Scottish church.

Galway, North division—Nolan, Parnellite, re-elected over Dr. Tanner, anti-Parnellite.

Donegal, West division—Timothy D. Sullivan, anti-Parnellite, without opposition. He was defeated last week for re-election in the College Green division of Dublin.

Louth, South division—Ambrose, anti-Parnellite, elected over Nolan, Parnellite. T. P. Gill, who represented the division in the late Parliament, wished to run as a neutral candidate, but he got no support.

The figures now stand: Conservatives, 194; Liberal-Unionists, 27; total anti-Home Rule, 221; Liberals, 163; labor, 5; anti-Parnellites, 29; Parnellites, 5.

The success of Gladstone by a small majority is now virtually admitted. The Standard, the Conservative party organ, says: "If the Gladstonians cannot be prevented from returning to office they may yet be prevented from returning to power. Mr. Gladstone with a nominal majority of 30 would be in as embarrassed and hopeless position as the head of a cabinet could occupy. If he brought in his Home Rule bill, unless it contained everything Parnell demanded, the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites would immediately compete in dissatisfaction with the measure; if the bill conferred upon an Irish parliament uncontrolled power, a number of his English and Scotch adherents would desert him."

LONDON, July 12.—There is an unconfirmed rumor current that Gladstone was taken ill after speaking at a public meeting last night.

The voting yesterday brings the aggregated Conservative and Unionist poll up to 1,344,453; the aggregate Liberal poll, including the labor vote, is 1,418,712.

Later—The report of Mr. Gladstone having been taken seriously ill after a speech at Penicuik last night, is unfounded. He is in good health.

The result of to-day's elections, as far as known up to 5 o'clock p.m., shows sufficient Liberal gains to wipe out the Government's majority and to assure Gladstone's return to power. The net Liberal gain thus far is 36, which gives a majority of four against the Conservatives on a division.

LONDON, July 13.—Mr. Gladston has been elected in Midlothian, receiving 5845 votes to 5155 for Col Wauchope, Liberal-Unionist. The result creates much excitement on account of the smallness of Gladstone's majority.

Since Lord Salisbury's return from Windsor, the Carleton Club has appeared to receive information that the government will remain in office till it is defeated on a party division. Salisbury thereupon will recommend to the Queen that she send for Gladstone.

The radicals favor postponing the home rule bill for a year and to open the session of parliament with a labor reform programme. Representations to that effect will be made to Gladstone, but it is doubtful if they will succeed, as he has never faltered in his intention to expedite home rule and then retire from public life. The Radicals will nominate Mr. Labouchere for the home office of the Local Government Board. Rigsby, member for Forfarshire, will certainly be Solicitor General.

It was known that Col. Wauchope, Gladstone's opponent, had been working hard to reduce Gladstone's majority. Every means was adopted by the party to get voters to the polls. Old men and invalids were taken in vehicles to the polling places. As the day wore on it was seen that Gladstone was losing ground, and this led to redoubled efforts on the part of the Liberal committee. The result was a heavier vote than ever before. The result shows a great change in the political sentiment of Midlothian. Hitherto the district has been looked on as belonging to Gladstone. Gladstone's actual majority this year is 690, and this is a pitiable majority when compared with previous elections. In 1885 Gladstone received a majority of 4631, and at the last general election, in 1886, the district was regarded as such a Liberal stronghold that the Unionists did not run a candidate. The Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists are in high glee over the result. They hold that the announcement to-day shows that Gladstone signally failed in winning supporters to his Home Rule scheme.

THE LIBERAL PROSPECT.

Some Things That May Happen—The Attitude of the Lords—Gladstone's Speech.

LONDON, July 11.—There is content ment and repose about Liberal circles to-night. Although they have not achieved the success they anticipated, they feel that there is certainly some majority, and the assured prospect of office has a soothing influence. Groups at the National Liberal Club are now discussing the composition of the Gladstone ministry. A Home Rule bill will be expedited immediately, and the House of Lords be challenged under menace of extinction if it throws the act out.

The temper of the Liberals plainly points to fierce agitation against the House of Lords should a Home Rule bill be passed by the Commons, or even by an insignificant majority be rejected. The Gladstonian whip, Arnold Morley speaking at Mansfield to-day, said if the Lords were foolish enough to run counter to the vote of the House of Commons they would either be mended or ended. No prominent member of either side has yet ventured to allude to the power behind the Lords rarely exercising the constitutional right to interfere, yet known to be ready to repel Gladstone if he endeavors to alter the constitution of the upper house without an express mandate from a decisive majority of the nation. The Conservatives know that they can absolutely rely upon the Queen to support the Lords in rejecting a Home Rule bill as passed by any majority Gladstone can now obtain.

Gladstone will find the opening trouble with the Queen if he offers a post to Labouchere, yet the Radicals hold that Gladstone had pledged a place to him. If Labouchere does not get an office he will be a thorn in the side of the Liberal ministry, and nothing is more certain than that the Queen will refuse to receive him as a minister. A section of the Liberals oppose the re-election of Speaker Peel, and unless Gladstone upsets the project there will be a party contest for the speakership. Arrangements have been made to give the defeated minister, Ritchie, a seat by giving Gainsford Bruce, the new member for Holborn, a vacant judgeship.

The elections in the counties, though not fulfilling the most sanguine Liberal expectations, give them confidence of having such a majority as will oblige Lord Salisbury to place his resignation in the hands of the Queen as soon as Parliament assembles. According to a Liberal estimate the highest conceivable majority is ninety-eight and the lowest forty-five. Officials of the Liberal executive to-night admit that it will be unexpected good luck if they appear in the house with sixty majority.

Gladstone addressed a final meeting of the electors of Midlothian at Penicuick to-day. He said that next to Home Rule the labor question should be the subject for the attention of statesmen, and then replied at considerable length to criticisms on the foreign policy of the last Liberal government. He criticised the financial policy of the present government, saying they had so complicated the country's finances that it was impossible to tell what their condition was. Referring to church disestablishment, Gladstone said it was a subject on which Scotland's opinion should assert itself, and should not be governed by English opinion. He concluded a vigorous speech which lasted an hour with an eloquent appeal, impressing upon the entire nation and upon every voter the fact that upon them rested the responsibility. Gladstone resumed his seat and the chairman announced that the electors desired to put a series of questions to the Liberal leader. These were written out at much length, and remorselessly read by the chairman. Gladstone briefly replied to the list of interrogations. Replying to an unanimous vote of unshaken confidence, Gladstone said the speech wound up the proceedings before election, which would release the voters from further political duty, but which would entail upon him severer exertions than usually fell even to men of less advanced years, but to the best of his powers these services would be freely and joyfully rendered.

BISMARCK INTERVIEWED.

An American Correspondent Has a Talk With the Ex-Chancellor.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The World's correspondent at Kissinger met Prince Bismarck yesterday afternoon in the Khoru's promenade. The correspondent was introduced by Dr. Hoffman, political editor of the Hamburger Nachrichten, and forced a few moments interview with the ex-Chancellor. Bismarck and the editor conversed in English, probably in the hope of diverting the listeners who crowded as near as the police would permit. "And so you are an American," were Prince Bismarck's first words. "Your people, I fear, will hardly understand the meaning of our present excitement here, although I hope their sympathies are with me as of old. I am criticized here because I have spoken my mind," he continued, "but my critics seem to have forgotten or ignore the fact that it has always been my custom to speak freely and their objections extend to the manner in which I have expressed myself."

"One more question," the correspondent said; "do you anticipate any trouble in consequence of the recent interviews that have been published?"

"Certainly not," said the Prince, "That young man in Berlin is too clever to force me into taking the offensive." He cannot afford to make himself ridiculous. As to the threats of the press about the charges of high treason, they are too stupid to deserve serious attention. I think more about the law than of the editors who are dictating to me what I ought to do, or warning me not to go to far. On general principle I may say that I love the German empire and will do everything in my power to uphold it, but I am not an admirer of Count Caprivi."

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 15, 1892.

"WITHIN FOUR LEAGUES."

The full text of the "libel and information" against the Coquitlam charges that vessel with committing certain offences against the United States laws, "within four leagues" of the shore. That is to say, the United States Government has undertaken to change the limit of jurisdiction to suit its own purposes, without consulting any other power. One league has hitherto been the limit recognized by international law. Now let the Canadian Government test this question at its earliest opportunity by seizing some American fishing vessel pursuing its calling within twelve miles of the Canadian shore. If it is illegal to transfer goods and sealskins within that limit, it must also be illegal to fish.

BE JUST AND DECENT.

The morning papers have undertaken a crusade against Dr. Milne on account of his treatment of the smallpox patient from Johnson street. The Colonist is especially earnest in its efforts to work up a bad impression against the city health officer, and the circumstances but too plainly show that political animus is the moving cause of its action. What do people think of a paper that can descend to the vile meanness of endeavoring to make political capital out of such a trouble as we have among us at present? That such is the Colonist's object is very clearly shown by its course. Its charge against Dr. Milne is that he ordered the man in question to walk through the streets from his office to the cabin on Johnson street, where he was instructed to wait until the ambulance could remove him. Now this, according to the Colonist, is a serious offence, as the paper says:—

These gentlemen (Drs. Milne, Fraser and Watt) may see nothing wrong in ordering "a walking case of smallpox" to traverse the public streets, but if they do there must, in their opinion, be no sense in the isolation of smallpox cases, the quarantining of persons suspected of having caught the disease, and the thousand and one precautions taken by Governments and intelligent people generally to prevent the spread of the disease.

In connection with this read the following passage from the Colonist's local columns of the day before:—

Yesterday afternoon Police Officer McNeill picked up a man on the streets who he supposed was sick. He took him to Dr. Davie's office, when it was discovered that the man had smallpox, as was suspected. Dr. Davie gave the man a letter to take to the quarantine and told him to go directly there and to walk in the middle of the road. Instead of going to the hospital, however, the man went to Dr. Milne's office, where he presented the note. Dr. Milne, who is the medical health officer, did not read the note, but seeing the man's condition, he ordered him home to go to bed.

If it was so very far wrong for Dr. Milne to order the man to walk from his office to Johnson street, what of Dr. Davie's action in ordering him to walk all the way to the Jubilee quarantine station, at least five times the distance? If Dr. Milne committed an offence, Dr. Davie must have committed one five times as great; yet, while censuring the former the Colonist has not one word to say in condemnation of the latter. Why has it nothing to say of Dr. Davie's course? There is only one conclusion to be drawn from this unfair action, which is, that the paper is treating the matter from a political point of view. How dirty a trick that is we need not point out to any reader who is endowed with a sense of decency and justice. Whether both doctors were wrong or both right might be considered an open question, but there can be no room to doubt that both are in the same position, and if one deserves censure the other should not escape. We feel quite certain that Dr. Davie himself would at once acknowledge the justice of that proposition. Wherefore, if the Colonist fails to censure him as it did Dr. Milne, all people will know how to interpret its silence.

As to the question of how far Dr. Milne was right or wrong not much need be said. His action is approved by Drs. Fraser and Watt, and is by implication justified by Dr. Davie's course. Further, it is admitted to have been correct by Premier Davie, whose remarks were quoted in the TIMES yesterday as follows:—

"The matter was brought to my attention last evening, and before I had heard Dr. Milne's account of it, it seemed to me that there had been considerable want of discretion, but I am now quite satisfied that no prudent man would have acted differently. The infected man came to the office of Dr. Milne, who perceiving the man's condition, and having ascertained that he had just left his cabin, ordered him back, until an ambulance, which he immediately telephoned for to the Jubilee Hospital, could be procured. The man went to his cabin, and in half an hour or so, the wagon came and took the patient to the hospital. Under Dr. Milne's directions the cabin was immediately fumigated, and another man, the only other inmate of the cabin, was taken to quarantine. From my observation the health officers have all requisite preventive measures thoroughly in hand."

We are quite free to admit that it is not pleasant to have any smallpox patient walking the streets, but it must be remembered that Dr. Milne had to choose between that evil and keeping the man in his office, where crowds of people would have come in contact with him, and where the danger of contagion would have been greater. We feel constrained to agree with Premier Davie in believing that the more prudent course was adopted.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

The Encyclopedia Britannica tells us that state-supported facilities for vaccination began in England in 1808. The first compulsory act was passed in 1854, the guardians of the poor being entrusted with the carrying out of the law. In 1854 the public vaccinations under one year were 408,824, as against an average of 180,960 for several years before. The guardians appoint a public vaccinator, who must be duly qualified to practice medicine, and whose duty it is to vaccinate (for a fee of 1s. 6d.) any child resident within his district brought to him for that purpose, to examine the same a week after, to give a certificate, and to certify to the vaccination officer the fact of vaccination or of insusceptibility. All infants are vaccinated either publicly or privately, before they are three months old (in Scotland six months) unless there is reason for postponing the operation. Parents refusing to obey the summons are liable to a penalty of 20s. for each offence. In England about two thirds of all infants are vaccinated at the public expense.

Vaccination was made compulsory in Bavaria in 1807, and subsequently in the following countries: Denmark, 1810; Sweden, 1814; Wurtemberg, Hesse and other German states, 1818; Prussia, 1835; Roumania, 1874; Hungary, 1876; and Servia, 1881. It is compulsory by cantonal law in 10 out of the 22 Swiss cantons. An attempt to pass a federal compulsory law was defeated by a plebiscite in 1881.

There are no compulsory laws in the following countries, although vaccination facilities and compulsion on various classes, such as soldiers, state employees, etc., are provided: France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Norway, Austria and Turkey.

In the Dominion of Canada there is no Federal compulsory vaccination law, the power to pass such legislation being vested in the Provincial Legislatures, and only in a few States or cities of the United States is compulsion the rule. Vaccination has been compulsory in South Australia since 1872, in Victoria since 1874, in Western Australia since 1878, and in Tasmania since 1882. New South Wales provides free facilities for vaccination, but does not make it compulsory. In the principal cities of India the compulsion was adopted in 1880-1884, and in Denmark in 1871 and Roumania in 1874 re-vaccination acts were adopted.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Colonist calls the World an "idiotic sycophant." These two Government organs are on the most intimate terms, and know each other very well. The TIMES is not prepared to dispute the truthfulness of the Victoria organ's description.

One of the morning papers says that "it is pleasant to find ourselves fighting shoulder to shoulder" with the other morning paper. The TIMES thinks that the old adage might be changed to read: "One stroke of contagion makes the o and W. Harrington kin." The Premier and the "walking editor" falling upon each other's bosoms is a picture that only Bengough can do justice to.

The Vancouver people took desperate measures to enforce the quarantine which they had illegally and unwarrantably declared against Victoria. It is more strange than edifying to find a fire brigade and a quantity of hose used in these modern days to prevent the landing of passengers from a boat which is not legally quarantined. If there had been good reason and good law for Vancouver's course in declaring quarantine there would have been no occasion for the employment of such means. The absence of both justifies the conclusion that the Vancouverites are actuated largely by vindictiveness against this city, and it would be a great pity if they were further allowed to pursue their illegal course. It is well to take precautions, but there should be some common sense displayed.

In January last the Regina Leader, of which Mr. Davin, M.P., is the proprietor, made some charges against Minister Dewdney and emitted this pious utterance:

We hope Mr. Davin will bring the Dewdney question before Parliament at the earliest moment. The House last session ordered papers moved for by Mr. Davin, but we believe they were never brought down. As for those persons who, like the anonymous correspondent to the Vidette—himself a boodler and one of the most unscrupulous wire-pulling and lobbying sharpers in Canada—try to make out we or Mr. Davin play a Grit game in denouncing Dewdney—they might as well say a doctor is an enemy of a patient when he cuts out a cancer or cauterizes an ulcer. Such fellows talking about the party, when discussing Mr. Dewdney and Mr. Davin might reflect that when Mr. Davin was fighting to bring back the Conservative party and Sir John Macdonald to power they and Dewdney were nowhere.

Singularly enough, Mr. Davin did not fulfil the Leader's hope. Only the other day Dr. Landerkin drew attention to the matter in the House of Commons, but the Speaker ruled him out of order. The gallant Davin, however, never opened his lips. The Mail charitably supposes that the action of the Government in re the Caron charges may have deterred him from proceeding.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

HEN is the Canada Western Hotel to be built? This scheme was launched amidst the good wishes of many and the financial support of not a few. The excavation at the end of Government streets looks like a standing advertisement of blighted hopes. A great many hotels have been launched during the past year or so, yet I venture to predict that this, properly built and equipped, would yield adequate returns to the promoters. At present it means considerable loss of interest and taxes to the unfortunate promoters.

At election times one hears a great deal about supporting local industries. Blatant patriotism is aroused, urged by interest and fanned by party zeal. The contest over and the "local industry" cry dies an unnatural death.

I think Victorians are less clannish in this respect than Vancouver. If the latter city starts a factory or manufacture the merchants there are very ready to handle their products. Ex-Mayor Oppenheimer is a shining example in this respect and will always push local goods to the exclusion of others, whilst the very reverse seems to be the feature of much of the trading in our city. Witness the difficulty of inducing local traders to purchase agricultural and horticultural products from our own growers.

The morning papers are seeking to divide honors in their abuse of Dr. Milne. But what about Dr. Davie's position in the same business? If Dr. Milne was remiss *secondly*, Dr. Davie was *firstly*, and yet the two papers with evident animus and blind partisanship ignore the neglect of Dr. Davie. To make capital out of a reasonably-explained incident is unworthy of honest journalism. If the municipal health officer was guilty of neglect, immeasurably more so was the provincial health officer, for he is the supreme powor and gifted with absolute authority. In my judgment the ambulance ought to have been sent for by Dr. Davie, who FIRST knew of the case. "Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye." The Premier's brother ought not to be shielded more than any other hard-worked medical gentleman. Yet the coloring to the incident given by both papers is both foolish, overdrawn and unpatriotic. QUIZ

VICTORIA & SIDNEY RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR:—I am very glad that almost every one is in favor of the Victoria & Sidney railway, and its passage without almost a dissenting vote is assured. The road will be of great advantage to me as well as all others in the same line of business. Almost all the fish for this market are caught in the neighborhood of this terminus of this road, therefore fish caught in the afternoon and evening can be delivered in this city perfectly fresh the same day and following morning. This line will also enable us to handle the fruit and vegetables of this district, which at the present time, we cannot handle to compete with American fruit on account of hauling it such a distance. I send large amounts of money to California every steamer, which I would much rather give to the people of our own country even at a slight difference in their favor. I and my people having votes, intend voting for this by-law, and I hope all citizens, who have any interest in the progress of Victoria, will do likewise. Yours very truly, GEORGE VIENNA.

INSIST ON VACCINATION.

Westminster's Precaution—Diphtheria Reported in Vancouver.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 12.—It was rumored this morning that a Chinaman from Victoria had smallpox. Enquiry of the medical health officers failed to confirm the rumor. No case has been reported.

A public meeting will be held Wednesday evening to make arrangements for the fall fair. The City Council last night refused to make a money grant.

A citizen from Vancouver says that the terminal city has two cases of diphtheria known to the health authorities.

The City Council will hold a special meeting Thursday evening to consider the question of building a smallpox hospital, if necessary.

At last night's meeting of the council the health officers were instructed to deny admittance to the city of persons who were not vaccinated, and who refuse vaccination.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 13.—The Church of England religious celebration at Hope concluded on Tuesday. It was in progress since Friday. There were two hundred and fifty Indians present from the Yale and Thompson tribes. Bishops Hills and Sillitoe, Rev. J. B. Good, Nanaimo; Rev. B. Small, Lytton; Rev. C. Crouser, Yale, and the sisters of All Hallows community conducted the ceremonies. Six Indian adults were baptized, twenty-five were confirmed and ten marriages performed. Service was held three times daily. All the Indians approached communion table on Sunday afternoon. The Indian chiefs convened a council and cases of discipline were legislated upon. An Indian for co-habiting with his wife's sister made a public confession of guilt and promised to put away the woman. Another Indian, who sent for an Indian medicine man when his wife was sick, also pleaded guilty and promised to reform. Since the withdrawal of money aid by the society for the propagation of the gospel the Church of England in British Columbia have lost three thousand Indians. The Indians had been converted by the Church of England missionaries, but when these missionaries were withdrawn for lack of funds to support them in the mission fields the Indians joined the Catholic church. The question of preventing further losses in this manner was discussed and action resolved upon. It was reported that the Church of England had gained eighty Indians from the Catholic mission, owing to alleged punishment inflicted by Catholic missionaries.

Robert McKeon, arrested at Winnipeg, charged with obtaining passes from the Canadian Pacific under false pretenses, and who was brought back to Vancouver, escaped from custody this morning. McKeon is supposed to be in hiding near Westminster.

The city council have telegraphed the Provincial Government, asking permission to erect a pest house on the cemetery reserve, Douglas street. A committee has been appointed to superintend the erection of the buildings.

NANAIMO NEWS.

The Orangemen's Visit to Vancouver—Labor Day Celebration.

NANAIMO, July 12.—At a special meeting of the Loyal Lodge of Orangemen held last evening it was decided to abandon the excursion to Vancouver to-day, owing to smallpox prevailing in that city. Some of the members made a big kick and claimed the meeting was not legal, so in consequence the members collected slowly this morning and proceeded according to previous arrangements. However there were not half the number went that had intended to. Captain Rogers expressed his ability to obtain a clear bill of health from Vancouver, so that the visitors will be put to no inconvenience.

Labor Day will be celebrated in this city on August 20, of this year. A large procession of all labor will parade the principal streets and will march to the Caledonian picnic grounds, where a series of sports will be held. Mayor R. Beaven, of Victoria, has been invited to give a speech on the political issues of the day. The names of the other speakers who have been requested to speak are: Ex-Mayor, J. C. Brown, of New Westminster; Mr. T. Howell, of Victoria; D. W. Gordon, M. P. (chairman); Thos. Keith, M. P. P., Thomas Forster, M.P.P., T. Boyce, G. Norris, Mayor and Alderman of Victoria, Trade and Labor Council of Victoria and Vancouver and Coast Seamen's Union.

From a private letter received by Mr. M. Manson from Reed's Island, we learn of a shooting affray which took place between too loggers, and one of them named Ashton is now lying dangerously wounded in his cabin. It appears that Ashton and his partner Charley had a quarrel, which led to blows, and the latter getting the worst of it, went and got a gun. He returned and fired five shots, one of which took effect in the bottom of the chest bone, inflicting a dangerous wound. Charles' plea is that it was done in self defence

An Indian boy, aged 15 years, son of Cliamen Louis, accidentally shot himself while hunting near Jarvis Inlet.

The hearing of the prejury case against W. F. Dodge was brought before Magistrate J. P. Planta and M. Bate, J. P., yesterday. The case was gone into and it was proven Dodge had made misstatements, but the bench were of opinion that they had been made inadvertently and without a malicious purpose. The case against Dodge was therefore dismissed without the slightest imputation on his character.

Among the friendly societies who installed new officers for the ensuing year were the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Court Benson No. 785 Independent Order of Foresters, Nanaimo Council No. 3, Royal Templars of Temperence. A new order of the Sons of St. George will be instituted at Wellington in a few days, as many in that district have signified their desire to have a branch of this society in their midst.

There is a big kick among the residents of Departure Bay at the action of the council in choosing the site where the pest house is to be erected. It is generally believed, however, that the vigilance of Dr. Praeger will prevent the disease from making its appearance here.

The people of Northfield are complaining about the way their mail is handled, and have sent a monster petition to the postoffice superintendent to shift the postoffice from its present position.

Mr. Lomas, Indian agent, left for Comox this morning, where he had heard by telegram that smallpox had broken out in that district. How truthful the report is it is impossible to say, as Mr. Lomas failed to find the sender of the telegram last evening.

NANAIMO, July 14.—Mr. M. Bray, Government Agent, has appointed Dr. Praeger health inspector for the districts, and now they will be subject to the same measure now in force in the city. The doctor is known to be very courteous to visitors, and many ladies from Victoria laud him for the manner in which they have been treated on their arrival here. The danger of smallpox breaking out beyond the city limits will now be decreased considerably by this appointment.

In accordance with the request of the health officer, the moonlight excursion which was to have taken place tonight has been further postponed until August. While the members of St. Paul's Institute regret to disappoint the holders of tickets who have looked forward to this pleasure trip, they feel sure one and all will approve of the decision arrived at, and no doubt when it does come off it will be enjoyed all the more.

A branch office of the Coast Seamen's Union has been opened in Hilbert's Block on Wharf street. Mr. C. Glynn, the energetic provincial agent of the Union, has been placed in charge and as he is well known no doubt he will be the means of doing much good among the seafaring community.

The Association football teams of Nanaimo, Northfield and Wellington intend to club together and purchase fifteen gold medals, then a series of matches will be arranged and the winners will take the golden emblems.

After being properly fumigated the steamer City of Nanaimo was allowed to come alongside and land her passengers, with the exception of those who had been unvaccinated. Those who were released are loud in their condemnation of the action of the health officer, as naturally they were expected to be, but the general verdict of the remainder of the citizens is that the doctor should have sent them back to Vancouver.

At the annual meeting of the hospital subscribers last evening, held in the city hall, the report for the year was read and showed the institution to have been cleverly managed. Out of the large number of patients who were taken in during the year only nine deaths occurred and these it must be borne in mind had been seriously injured in the mines so that only a miracle could have saved their lives. After the reports had been approved the following officers were elected: Mr. J. Paneson, president; Mayor Haslam, vice president; Mr. D. Smith, secretary; Mr. W. E. Webb, treasurer; committee: W. H. S. Perkins, J. Kelley, C. C. McKenzie, J. E. Jenkins, and Marcus Wolfe.

John W. Foster.

John Watson Foster, successor to Ex-Secretary of State Blaine, was born in Pike County, Indiana, March 2, 1836. He practiced at the bar in Evansville, and later entered the Union army, where he rose to the command of a regiment under Grant. He was Minister to Mexico during Grant's administration and during one year of President Hayes' occupancy of the executive office. He was transferred to Russia and was Minister there for one year, resigning to practice at Washington in International cases. Since the beginning of the Harrison administration he has represented the State Department in its establishing of reciprocity treaties with foreign nations. He was instrumental in formulating the Spanish-American treaty and had much to do with framing the reciprocity treaties now in existence with six of the South American republics. He has been in charge of the American case in the Behring Sea arbitration.

A C. P. R. PROJECT.

Another Line to New York—To Bridge the Niagara River.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 14.—The Canadian Pacific it is stated on the authority of prominent railway officials who were at Clifton to-day, will bridge the Niagara very shortly. The long talked of scheme of that road for securing direct communication with New York seems now about to be realized. A line is to be constructed from Woodstock to Niagara Falls and agents of the road are now purchasing the right of way between Welland, Ont., and Woodstock. For some time tenders for the construction of a bridge across the Niagara Falls have been in the hands of the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a few days ago one of the tenders was virtually accepted. The plans have been returned to the successful contractors to undergo slight alterations, recommended by the railway company. The bridge will be constructed between the present cantilever and the new span bridge, and will consist of single arched steel span resting on buttresses on either bank, 200 feet apart.

Terrorized by Ruffians.

ST. PAUL, July 14.—The village of Burns, just over the Mississippi river, in Anoka county, is in the midst of terrors, and the town is practically in the hands of a gang of desperadoes, who are burning buildings and threatening the lives of citizens. George Small, a wealthy and prosperous farmer has been making very active efforts to lodge one of the ruffians behind the bars. A warrant was sworn out against one of the gang, but it has never been served. The whole populace is terrified, and the gang's actions are constantly causing annoyance. The grave crime of arson has been laid at their doors several times. On Monday the handsome residence of Small was set on fire, and after a fierce fight by the family and neighbors the flames were extinguished. On Wednesday Small was in Anoka, and in the evening word was brought to him that his elegant residence had been again set on fire by unknown desperadoes and totally consumed.

Shot His Mistress.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 14.—Lucian Bartley, employed in a sawmill at West Bay City, went to-day to the house of James Holliday, father of his mistress. The woman was sitting on the door step when the man arrived, while playing near by was a little boy five years old, child of the pair. After a brief conversation he shot the child in the abdomen. The woman ran to the child, and picking him up, started for the house. Bartley then shot her in the hip. Before he could be disarmed, Bartley turned the revolver on himself, inflicting a fatal wound in the neck. The Holliday woman was immediately attacked with labor pains and gave birth to a male child, four hours after the shooting.

What Cleveland is Doing.

BUZZARD BAY, Mass., July 14.—John Chamberlain, of Washington, arrived here this evening from Boston to pay his respects to Mr. Cleveland, and also it is believed to arrange matters of importance to himself with the ex-President. He spent an hour or so at Grey Gables to night with Mr. Cleveland. Fishing for the time being was given up and Mr. Cleveland is spending most of his time in his new out of doors office, working at his correspondence, with Robert Lincoln O'Brien as his temporary secretary.

Injured Husband Killed.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 14.—J. F. Stephens, of Loyd county, was killed by his clerk, Wilkinson, who boarded with him, Tuesday, and was fatally wounded. During the past month Mr. Stephens believed his wife and Wilkinson were on too intimate terms. He came across a letter written by his wife to Wilkinson which confirmed his suspicions. On Tuesday he went to Rome and returned home much earlier than he said he would. He found his wife with Wilkinson, and without a word he drew a revolver and fired at Wilkinson twice. There being only two balls in the pistol he grappled with him and threw him to the floor. Wilkinson drew his pistol and fired at Stephens twice, one bullet taking effect between the eyes, from which he shortly died. Before dying he drew from his pocket a letter from his wife to Wilkinson and wrote on the back: "I caught them in the act," handed it to his man servant, and said, "Take these to my father; they will tell a tale." Mrs. Stephens grabbed at the papers and said, "No," but before she had time to procure them from the servant he had gone to fulfil his mission.

THE WILMINGTON.

Circumstances Attending the Seizure of the Steamer for Opium Smuggling.

ASTORIA, Ogn., July 11.—Numerous reports having aroused the suspicions of Collector Taylor, it was decided to make a thorough search of the Wilmington on her arrival here, and if possible verify the reports by making a capture of contraband opium. At 8:30 p.m. Sunday, the Wilmington was reported as passing in, and immediately Collector Taylor marshaled his force, consisting of Deputies Smith, Linville, Kearney and Parker, of Astoria; Special J. C. Mulkey, of Portland, with Deputies Armstrong and Haister, Dr. Walker, health officer, and Chief Engineer Harry Lord, of the lighthouse tender Manzanita, the latter to take charge of the engine rooms. When the Wilmington steamed past the lower part of the city, the officers, in two whitehall boats, started from Hustler's wharf to intercept her. The men were distributed through the ship, Deputies Linville and Smith going into the forehold. Here part of the freight consisted of 250 barrels of lime, taken aboard at Roche harbor, an American port. As the lime was rolled back, barrel after after barrel was brought to light, until four barrels, each containing about 250 cans of opium, had been found, in all 470 pounds of prepared opium. The barrels were marked "J.A., Nanaimo," the stuff no doubt being shipped from that place. The opium is not from the refineries at Victoria, but is the genuine lai yuan, manufactured in China. It was decided this afternoon to refuse bonds to the steamer, and the vessel was formally seized by the United States Government. A telegram was sent to United States Marshal L. T. Barin, notifying him of the seizure, and requesting him to come to Astoria and take charge.

PORTLAND, July 13.—U.S. Attorney Mays filed last evening a libel against the steamship Wilmington, which now lies at Astoria, and before now the vessel is in the custody of a deputy marshal. It is charged in the libel that on July, 1892, at Astoria, Oregon, E. A. Taylor, collector of customs, seized the Wilmington, a steam vessel of the appraised value of $50,000, and now holds the same within his custody as subject to a penalty of $4500 due to the United States. It is further alleged that "the steamer Wilmington, on or about the 6th of July, 1892, did at Nanaimo, B.C., with the full knowledge, consent and privy of C. F. Gilmore, who was during the time hereafter stated the master of the Wilmington, 900 five tael cans of prepared opium, and did, with the knowledge, consent and privy of said master, stow and secrete the opium within the steamship, and did, with the knowledge, consent and privy of the master convey the opium into the United States, to the port of Astoria." William Dunbar, one of the owners of the Wilmington, is perfectly satisfied that the smuggling was done by outside parties with the assistance of some of the crew. He ridicules the idea of the officers being implicated in the matter and speaks most reassuringly of Captain Gilmore's integrity.

THE HOUSE CAPSIZED.

Thrilling Experience in a Vicious Kansas Tornado.

From the Bozeman New Issue.]

Our townsman Henry Gill, who returned this week from a visit to his brother's home in Southeastern Kansas, tells a very thrilling story of his experience in a Kansas cyclone. About 9 o'clock in the evening the family, consisting of Mr. Gill, his brother and wife and baby and the hired man, were seated about the room, when suddenly the wind began to blow. Mr. Gill went out to put down the buggy top. Just as he entered the house again and stood by the door he felt the house tremble. He made a grab for his sister-in-law, but missed her. The house went over. A bed standing at one side of the room was thrown to the opposite side on top of the mother and child and an organ on top of that. The stove overturned, pinning his brother to the floor, while the hired man was held fast by some other furniture. The house lay on its side, the outside door next to the ground, a window six or eight feet from the ground being the only way of escape. The house immediately took fire and a five gallon can of kerosene turned its contents loose to add fuel to the flames. Mr. Gill was the only one left free. He liberated the other men, broke open the window and liberated the mother and child, who, strange to say, were unharmed, and they made their escape through the window just as the flames were on them, and in a few minutes their home was in ashes. It was a narrow escape from death for all of them. Mr. Gill lost all his personal effects, and the first night, on arriving in Bozeman, had the misfortune, through the kindness of some sneak thief, to lose his overcoat. The furies and fates seem to be on his trail.

Billiard Player Insane.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Joseph Dion, the billiard player and ex-champion of America, is now one of the inmates of the home on Ward's Island for the city's pauper insane. He was taken there from Bloomingdale Asylum, where he had been a private patient. The transfer was made so quietly that it was not generally known and its publication will be a surprise to most of the old champions friends. It was suggested yesterday by some of those who were closely associated with Dion in the days of his prosperity and popularity, that he should not be permitted to end his life among such unpleasant surroundings. This suggestion probably will take definite shape in the near future by raising of funds by subscription to place and maintain him at some private retreat to pass the remainder of his days.

Mothers

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

THE SCARLET LETTER

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE REVELATION OF THE SCARLET LETTER.

The eloquent voice on which the souls of the listening audience had been borne aloft as on the swelling waves of the sea at length came to a pause. There was a momentary silence, profound as what should follow the utterance of oracles. Then ensued a murmur and half hushed tumult, as if the auditors, released from the high spell that had transported them into the region of another's mind, were returning into themselves with all their awe and wonder still heavy on them. In a moment more the crowd began to gush forth from the doors of the church. Now that there was an end they needed other breath, more fit to support the gross and earthly life into which they relapsed than that atmosphere which the preacher had converted into words of flame and had burdened with the rich fragrance of his thought.

In the open air their rapture broke into speech. The street and the market place absolutely babbled from side to side with applauses of the minister. His hearers could not rest until they had told one another of what each knew better than he could tell or hear. According to their united testimony, never had man spoken in so wise, so high and so holy a spirit as he that spake this day, nor had inspiration ever breathed through mortal lips more evidently than it did through his. Its influence could be seen, as it were, descending upon him and possessing him and continually lifting him out of the written discourse that lay before him, and filling him with ideas that must have been as marvelous to himself as to his audience. His subject, it appeared, had been the relation between the Deity and the communities of mankind, with a special reference to the New England which they were here planting in the wilderness. And as he drew toward the close a spirit as of prophecy had come upon him, constraining him to its purpose as mightily as the old prophets of Israel were constrained; only with this difference, that whereas the Jewish seers had denounced judgments and ruin on their country, it was his mission to foretell a high and glorious destiny for the newly gathered people of the Lord.

But throughout it all and through the whole discourse there had been a certain deep, sad undertone of pathos, which could not be interpreted otherwise than as the natural regret of one soon to pass away. Yes, their minister whom they so loved—and who so loved them all that he could not depart heavenward without a sigh—had the foreboding of untimely death upon him and would soon leave them in their tears! This idea of his transitory stay on earth gave the last emphasis to the effect which the preacher had produced; it was as if an angel in his passage to the skies had shaken his bright wings over the people for an instant—at once a shadow and a splendor—and had shed down a shower of golden truths upon them.

Thus there had come to the Reverend Mr. Dimmesdale—as to most men in their various spheres, though seldom recognized until they see it far behind them—an epoch of life more brilliant and full of triumph than any previous one or than any which could hereafter be. He stood at this moment on the very proudest eminence of superiority to which the gifts of intellect, rich lore, prevailing eloquence and a reputation of whitest sanctity could exalt a clergyman in New England's earliest days, when the professional character was of itself a lofty pedestal. Such was the position which the minister occupied as he bowed his head forward on the cushions of the pulpit at the close of his election sermon. Meanwhile Hester Prynne was standing beside the scaffold of the pillory, with the scarlet letter still burning on her breast.

Now was heard again the clangor of the music, and the measured tramp of the military escort issuing from the church door. The procession was to be marshaled thence to the town hall, where a solemn banquet would complete the ceremonies of the day.

Once more, therefore, the train of venerable and majestic fathers was seen moving through a broad pathway of the people, who drew back reverently, on either side, as the governor and magistrates, the old and wise men, the holy ministers, and all that were eminent and renowned, advanced into the midst of them. When they were fairly in the market place their presence was greeted by a shout. This—though doubtless it might acquire additional force and volume from the childlike loyalty which the age awarded to its rulers—was felt to be an irrepressible outburst of enthusiasm kindled in the auditors by that high strain of eloquence which was yet reverberating in their ears.

Each felt the impulse in himself and in the same breath caught it from his neighbor. Within the church it had hardly been kept down; beneath the sky it pealed upward to the zenith. There were human beings enough and enough of highly wrought and symphonious feeling to produce that more impressive sound than the organ tones of the blast, or the thunder, or the roar of the sea—even that mighty swell of many voices blended into one great voice by the universal impulse which makes likewise one vast heart out of the many. Never from the soil of New England had gone up such a shout! Never on New England soil had stood the man so honored by his mortal brethren as the preacher!

How fared it with him then? Were there not the brilliant particles of a halo in the air about his head? So ethereal-ized by spirit as he was, and so apotheosized by worshiping admirers, did his footsteps in the procession really tread upon the dust of earth?

As the ranks of military men and civil fathers moved onward, all eyes were turned toward the point where the minister was seen to approach among them. The shout died into a murmur as one portion of the crowd after another obtained a glimpse of him. How feeble and pale he looked amid all his triumph! The energy—or say, rather, the inspiration which had held him up until he should have delivered the sacred message that brought its own strength along with it from heaven—was withdrawn, now that it had so faithfully performed its office. The glow, which they had just before beheld burning on his cheek, was extinguished like a flame that sinks down hopelessly among the late-decaying embers. It seemed hardly the face of a man alive, with such a deathlike hue; it was hardly a man with life in him that tottered on his path so nervelessly, yet tottered, and did not fall!

One of his clerical brethren—it was the venerable John Wilson—observing the state in which Mr. Dimmesdale was left by the retiring wave of intellect and sensibility, stepped forward hastily to offer his support. The minister tremulously but decidedly repelled the old man's arm. He still walked onward, if that movement could be so described, which rather resembled the wavering effort of an infant with its mother's arms in view outstretched to tempt him forward. And now, almost imperceptible as were the latter steps of his progress, he had come opposite the well remembered and weather darkened scaffold, where long since, with all that dreary lapse of time between, Hester Prynne had encountered the world's ignominous stare. There stood Hester holding little Pearl by the hand! And there was the scarlet letter on her breast! The minister here made a pause, although the music still played the stately and rejoicing march to which the procession moved. It summoned him onward—onward to the festival—but here he made a pause.

Bellingham for the last few moments had kept an anxious eye upon him. He now left his own place in the procession and advanced to give assistance, judging from Mr. Dimmesdale's aspect, that he must otherwise inevitably fall. But there was something in the latter's expression that warned back the magistrate, although a man not readily obeying the vague intimations that pass from one spirit to another. The crowd, meanwhile, looked on with awe and wonder. This earthly faintness was, in their view, only another phase of the minister's celestial strength, nor would it have seemed a miracle too high to be wrought for one so holy, had he ascended before their eyes, waxing dimmer and brighter, and fading at last into the light of heaven.

He turned toward the scaffold and stretched forth his arms.

"Hester," said he, "come hither! Come, my little Pearl!"

It was a ghastly look with which he regarded them, but there was something at once tender and strangely triumphant in it. The child, with the birdlike motion which was one of her characteristics, flew to him and clasped her arms about his knees. Hester Prynne—slowly, as if impelled by inevitable fate and against her strongest will—likewise drew near, but paused before she reached him. At this instant old Roger Chillingworth thrust himself through the crowd—or, perhaps, so dark, disturbed and evil was his look, he rose up out of some nether region—to snatch back his victim from what he sought to do! Be that as it might, the old man rushed forward and caught the minister by the arm.

"Madman, hold! what is your purpose?" whispered he. "Wave back that woman! Cast off this child! All shall be well! Do not blacken your fame and perish in dishonor! I can yet save you! Would you bring infamy on your sacred profession?"

"Ha, tempter! Methinks thou art too late!" answered the minister, encountering his eye fearfully but firmly. "Thy power is not what it was. With God's help I shall escape thee now."

He again extended his hand to the woman of the scarlet letter.

"Hester Prynne!" cried he, with a piercing earnestness, "in the name of him so terrible and so merciful, who gives me grace at this last moment to do what—for my own heavy sin and miserable agony—I withheld myself from doing seven years ago, come hither now and twine thy strength about me! Thy strength, Hester, but let it be guided by the will which God hath granted me! This wretched and wronged old man is opposing it with all his might—with all his own might and the fiend's. Come, Hester, come! Support me up yonder scaffold!"

The crowd was in a tumult. The men of rank and dignity who stood more immediately around the clergyman were so taken by surprise and so perplexed as to the purport of what they saw, unable to receive the explanation which most readily presented itself or to imagine any other, that they remained silent and inactive spectators of the judgment which Providence seemed about to work. They beheld the minister, leaning on Hester's shoulder and supported by her arm around him, approach the scaffold and ascend its steps, while still the little hand of the sin born child was clasped in his. Old Roger Chillingworth followed as one intimately connected with the drama of guilt and sorrow in which they had all been actors, and well entitled, therefore, to be present at its closing scene.

"Hadst thou sought the whole earth over," said he, looking darkly at the clergyman, "there was no one place so secret—no high place nor lowly place where thou couldst have escaped me—save on this very scaffold!"

"Thanks be to him who hath led me hither!" answered the minister.

Yet he trembled and turned to Hester with an expression of doubt and anxiety in his eyes, not the less evidently betrayed that there was a feeble smile upon his lips.

"Is not this better," murmured he, "than what we dreamed of in the forest?"

"I know not! I know not!" she hurriedly replied. "Better? Yea; so we may both die, and little Pearl die with us?"

"For thee and Pearl, be it as God shall order," said the minister; "and God is merciful! Let me now do the will which he hath made plain before my sight. For, Hester, I am a dying man. So let me make haste to take my shame upon me!"

Partly supported by Hester Pryne, and holding one hand of little Pearl's, the Reverend Mr. Dimmesdale turned to the dignified and venerable rulers; to the holy ministers, who were his brethren; to the people, whose great heart was thoroughly appalled, yet overflowing with tearful sympathy, as knowing that some deep life matter—which, if full of sin, was full of anguish and repentance likewise—was now to be laid open to them. The sun, but little past its meridian, shone down upon the clergyman and gave a distinctness to his figure as he stood out from all the earth to put in his plea of guilty at the bar of eternal justice.

"People of New England!" cried he, with a voice that rose over them, high, solemn and majestic—yet had always a tremor through it, and sometimes a shriek, struggling up out of a fathomless depth of remorse and woe—"ye that have loved me!—ye that have deemed me holy—behold me here the one sinner of the world! At last—at last—I stand upon the spot where seven years since I should have stood; here with this woman, whose arm, more than the little strength wherewith I have crept hitherward, sustains me at this dreadful moment from groveling down upon my face! Lo, the scarlet letter which Hester wears! Ye have all shuddered at it! Wherever her walk hath been—wherever, so miserably burdened, she may have hoped to find repose—it hath cast a lurid gleam of awe and horrible repugnance around about her. But there stood one in the midst of you at whose brand of sin and infamy ye have not shuddered!"

It seemed at this point as if the minister must leave the remainder of his secret undisclosed. But he fought back the bodily weakness—and, still more, the faintness of heart—that was striving for the mastery with him. He threw off all assistance and stepped passionately forward a pace before the woman and the child.

"It was on him!" he continued, with a kind of fierceness, so determined was he to speak out the whole. "God's eye beheld it! The angels were forever pointing at it! The devil knew it well and fretted it continually with the touch of his burning finger! But he hid it cunningly from men and walked among you with the mien of a spirit, mournful because so pure in a sinful world and sad because he missed his heavenly kindred! Now, at the death hour, he stands up before you! He bids you look again at Hester's scarlet letter! He tells you that, with all its mysterious horror, it is but the shadow of what he bears on his own breast, and that even this, his own red stigma, is no more than the type of what has seared his inmost heart! Stand any here that question God's judgment on a sinner? Behold! Behold a dreadful witness of it!"

With a convulsive motion he tore away the ministerial band from before his breast. It was revealed! But it were irreverent to describe that revelation. For an instant the gaze of the horror stricken multitude was concentrated on the ghastly miracle; while the minister stood, with a flush of triumph in his face, as one who in the crisis of acutest pain had won a victory. Then down he sank upon the scaffold! Hester partly raised him and supported his head against her bosom. Old Roger Chillingworth knelt down beside her, with a blank, dull countenance, out of which the life seemed to have departed.

"Thou hast escaped me!" he repeated more than once. "Thou hast escaped me!"

"May God forgive thee!" said the minister. "Thou, too, hast deeply sinned."

He withdrew his dying eyes from the old man and fixed them on the woman and the child.

"My little Pearl," said he feebly—and there was a sweet and gentle smile over his face, as of a spirit sinking into deep repose; nay, now that the burden was removed, it seemed almost as if he would be sportive with the child—"dear little Pearl, wilt thou kiss me now? Thou wouldst not yonder in the forest! But now thou wilt?"

Pearl kissed his lips. A spell was broken. The great scene of grief, in which the wild infant bore a part, had developed all her sympathies; and as her tears fell upon her father's cheek, they were the pledge that she would grow up amid human joy and sorrow, nor forever do battle with the world, but be a woman in it. Toward her mother, too, Pearl's errand as a messenger of anguish was all fulfilled.

"Hester," said the clergyman, "farewell!"

"Shall we not meet again?" whispered she, bending her face down close to his. "Shall we not spend our immortal life together? Surely, surely, we have ransomed each other, with all this woe! Thou lookest far into eternity with those bright, dying eyes! Then tell me what thou seest?"

"Hush, Hester, hush!" said he with tremulous solemnity. "The law we broke—the sin here so awfully revealed—let these alone be in thy thoughts! I fear, I fear! It may be that when we forgot our God—when we violated our reverence each for the other's soul—it was thenceforth vain to hope that we could meet hereafter in an everlasting and pure reunion. God knows, and he is merciful. He hath proved his mercy most of all in my afflictions. By giving me this burning torture to bear upon my breast! By sending yonder dark and terrible old man to keep the torture always at red heat! By bringing me hither to die this death of triumphant ignominy before the people! Had either of these agonies been wanting, I had been lost forever! Praised be his name! His will be done! Farewell!"

That final word came forth with the minister's expiring breath. The multitude, silent till then, broke out in a strange, deep voice of awe and wonder, which could not as yet find utterance, save in this murmur that rolled so heavily after the departed spirit.

CHAPTER XIX.

CONCLUSION.

After many days, when time sufficed for the people to arrange their thoughts in reference to the foregoing scene, there was more than one account of what had been witnessed on the scaffold.

Most of the spectators testified to having seen on the breast of the unhappy minister a scarlet letter—the very semblance of that worn by Hester Prynne—imprinted in the flesh. As regarded its origin, there were various explanations, all of which must necessarily have been conjectural. Some affirmed that the Reverend Mr. Dimmesdale, on the very day when Hester Prynne first wore her ignominious badge, had begun a course of penance, which he afterward in so many futile methods followed out, by inflicting a hideous torture on himself.

Others contended that the stigma had not been produced until a long time subsequent, when old Roger Chillingworth, being a potent necromancer, had caused it to appear through the agency of magic and poisonous drugs. Others, again—and those best able to appreciate the minister's peculiar sensibility and the wonderful operation of his spirit upon the body—whispered their belief that the awful symbol was the effect of the ever active tooth of remorse, gnawing from the inmost heart outwardly, and at last manifesting heaven's dreadful judgment by the visible presence of the letter. The reader may choose among these theories. We have thrown all the light we could acquire upon the portent, and would gladly, now that it has done its office, erase its deep print out of our own brain, where long meditation has fixed it in very undesirable distinctness.

It is singular, nevertheless, that certain persons, who were spectators of the whole scene and professed never once to have removed their eyes from the Reverend Mr. Dimmesdale, denied that there was any mark whatever on his breast more than on a newborn infant's. Neither, by their report, had his dying words acknowledged nor even remotely implied any, the slightest, connection on his part with the guilt for which Hester Prynne had so long worn the scarlet letter. According to these highly respectable witnesses, the minister, conscious that he was dying—conscious also that the reverence of the multitude placed him already among saints and angels—had desired, by yielding up his breath in the arms of that fallen woman, to express to the world how utterly nugatory is the choicest of man's own righteousness.

After exhausting life in his efforts for mankind's spiritual good, he had made the manner of his death a parable, in order to impress on his admirers the mighty and mournful lesson that, in the view of infinite purity we are sinners all alike. It was to teach them that the holiest among us has but attained so far above his fellows as to discern more clearly the mercy which looks down and repudiate more utterly the phantom of human merit, which would look aspiringly upward. Without disputing a truth so momentous, we must be allowed to consider this version of Mr. Dimmesdale's story as only an instance of that stubborn fidelity with which a man's friends—and especially a clergyman's—will sometimes uphold his character, when proofs, clear as the midday sunshine on the scarlet letter, establish him a false and sin stained creature of the dust.

The authority which we have chiefly followed—a manuscript of old date, drawn up from the verbal testimony of individuals, some of whom had known Hester Prynne, while others had heard the tale from contemporary witnesses—fully confirms the view taken in the foregoing pages. Among many morals which press upon us from the poor minister's miserable experience we put only this into a sentence: "Be true! Be true! Be true! Show freely to the world, if not your worst, yet some trait whereby the worst may be inferred!"

* * *

At old Roger Chillingworth's decease (which took place within the year), and by his last will and testament, of which Governor Bellingham and the Reverend Mr. Wilson were executors, he bequeathed a very considerable amount of property, both here and in England, to little Pearl, the daughter of Hester Prynne.

So Pearl—the elf child, the demon offspring, as some people up to that epoch persisted in considering her—became the richest heiress of her day in the New World. Not improbably this circumstance wrought a very material change in the public estimation, and had the mother and child remained here little, Pearl, at a marriageable period of life, might have mingled her wild blood with the lineage of the devoutest Puritan among them all. But in no long time after the physician's death the wearer of the scarlet letter disappeared, and Pearl along with her.

For many years, though a vague report would now and then find its way across the sea—like a shapeless piece of driftwood tossed ashore with the initials of a name upon it—yet no tidings of them unquestionably authentic were received. The story of the scarlet letter grew into a legend. Its spell, however, was still potent and kept the scaffold awful were the poor minister had died, and likewise the cottage by the seashore, where Hester Prynne had dwelt. Near this latter spot one afternoon some children were at play, when they beheld a tall woman in a gray robe approach the cottage door. In all those years it had never once been opened; but either she unlocked it or the decaying wood and iron yielded to her hand, or she glided shadowlike through these impediments and, at all events, went in.

On the threshold she paused—turned partly around—for perchance the idea of entering all alone and all so changed the home of so intense a former life was more dreary and desolate than even she could bear. But her hesitation was only for an instant, though long enough to display a scarlet letter on her breast.

And Hester Prynne had returned and taken up her long forsaken shame! But where was little Pearl? If still alive, she must now have been in the flush and bloom of early womanhood. None knew—nor ever learned, with the fullness of perfect certainty—whether the elf child had gone thus untimely to a maiden grave, or whether her wild, rich nature had been softened and subdued and made capable of a woman's gentle happiness. But through the remainder of Hester's life there were indications that the recluse of the scarlet letter was the object of love and interest with some inhabitant of another land. Letters came with armorial seals upon them, though of bearings unknown to English heraldry.

In the cottage there were articles of comfort and luxury such as Hester never cared to use, but which only wealth could have purchased and affection have imagined for her. There were trifles too—little ornaments, beautiful tokens of a continual remembrance that must have been wrought by delicate fingers, at the impulse of a fond heart. And once Hester was seen embroidering a baby garment, with such a lavish richness of golden fancy as would have raised a public tumult had any infant thus appareled been shown to our sober hued community.

In fine, the gossips of that day believed—and Mr. Surveyor Pue, who made investigations a century later, believed, and one of his successors in office, moreover, faithfully believes—that Pearl was not only alive, but married and happy and mindful of her mother, and that she would most joyfully have entertained that sad and lonely mother at her fireside.

But there was a more real life for Hester Prynne here, in New England, than in that unknown region where Pearl had found a home. Here had been her sin; here her sorrow, and here was yet to be her penitence. She had returned, therefore, and resumed—of her own free will, for not the sternest magistrate of that iron period would have imposed it—resumed the symbol of which we have related so dark a tale. Never afterward did it quit her bosom. But, in the lapse of the toilsome, thoughtful and self devoted years that made up Hester's life, the scarlet letter ceased to be a stigma which attracted the world's scorn and bitterness, and became a type of something to be sorrowed over and looked upon with awe, yet with reverence too. And, as Hester Prynne had no selfish ends, nor lived in any measure for her own profit and enjoyment, people brought all their sorrows and perplexities, and besought her counsel, as one who had gone through a mighty trouble.

Women, more especially, in the continually recurring trials of wounded, wasted, wronged, misplaced or erring and sinful passion, or with the dreary burden of a heart unyielded, because unvalued and unsought, came to Hester's cottage, demanding why they were so wretched, and what the remedy. Hester comforted and counseled them as best she might. She assured them, too, of her firm belief that at some brighter period, when the world should have grown ripe for it, in heaven's own time a new truth would be revealed in order to establish the whole relation between man and woman on a surer ground of mutual happiness.

Earlier in life Hester had vainly imagined that she herself might be the destined prophetess, but had long since recognized the impossibility that any mission of divine and mysterious truth should be confided to a woman stained with sin, bowed down with shame, or even burdened with a lifelong sorrow. The angel and apostle of the coming revelation must be a woman, indeed, but lofty, pure and beautiful; and wise, moreover, not through dusky grief, but the ethereal medium of joy, and showing how sacred love should make us happy by the truest test of a life successful to such an end.

So said Hester Prynne, and glanced her sad eyes downward at the scarlet letter. And after many, many years a new grave was delved near an old and sunken one in that burial ground beside which King's chapel has since been built. It was near that old and sunken grave, yet with a space between, as if the dust of the two sleepers had no right to mingle. Yet one tombstone served for both. All around there were monuments carved with armorial bearings, and on this simple slab of slate, as the curious investigator may still discern and perplex himself with the purport, there appeared the semblance of an engraved escutcheon. It bore a device, a herald's wording of which might serve for a motto and brief description of our now concluded legend, so somber is it and relieved only by one everglowing point of light gloomier than the shadow: "On a field, sable, the letter A, gules."

THE END.

At Regina, Pierre Bourassa was found guilty of carnally knowing a girl under 14, and was sentenced to 5 years in Stony Mountain penitentiary and 20 lashes.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, long famous in "Woman's Suffrage" circles, was accorded permission to address the recent Republican national convention, and demonstrated a wonderful ability in argument and a voice of sufficient power to be heard in every part of the hall. She leads the movement for Woman's Suffrage, standing on the same platform with Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Mary B. Livermore. Mrs. Forter is still a young woman, although she has been on the platform for over a decade, developing in that period a wonderful eloquence and a most remarkable power of incisive argument. She lives near Des Moines, although at present she is representing the cause of Woman's Suffrage wherever it is possible to be of service.

THE ST. JOHN'S FIRE.

Fourteen Lives Lost and Fifteen Thousand People Left Without Homes.

HALIFAX, July 9.—The fire at St. John's burned two-thirds of the city, destroying 650 buildings and causing a loss of 14 lives. Fifteen thousand people are homeless, and nearly all completely destitute. All the Government records have been burned and many lives been lost, as members of many families are missing. All the stores and provisions are destroyed and fires are raging all round the city. They effectually prevent all communication except by water. Unless succor comes in plenty and once many must die of starvation. No conception of the disaster that has overtaken the colony can be conceived by message reports. A message from Cat's Cove, seven miles from Bregu, says that the village consisting of 26 houses has been entirely wiped out of existence. The fire caught from the woods, which were set on fire by ashes on the railroad track. Fires are raging all around St. John's and the people are so completely terror-stricken that no fight is being made against the flames. Towns 23 miles distant are burning and the smoke from the fires envelopes the island for miles.

The loss is estimated at $20,000,000, and 15,000 are homeless.

The steamer Ulunda sailed to-night with provisions for the destitute. H. M. S. Admiral and the warship Blake also sailed with provisions, and tents and canvas to cover the homeless. Halifax will send another steamer on Monday with supplies. It is reported that the British Government will give £25,000 and London city £6000 to the sufferers. The Queen Insurance Company, it is said, will lose $300,000, and the Phœnix $200,000. The total insurance losses will be $2,500,000. The loss cannot be estimated, but will no doubt reach $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. Messages from the Newfoundland Government to the city of Halifax says to send all the provisions obtainable to prevent starvation. Another message from St. John's to Halifax city say that St. John's is completely crushed and wrecked, and only generous aid can save them from annihilation by starvation.

The blaze originated in a small wooden building on Long Hill, and, being fanned by a hurricane, spread rapidly, leaving destruction and misery in its wake. Among the many valuable buildings destroyed are, the Masonic Temple, Methodist College, Gower street Methodist Church, English Episcopal and Roman Catholic Cathedrals, Orange Hall, St. Patrick's Hall, Christian Brothers' School, Presentation Convent, Supreme Court buildings and Police headquarters, Government Savings Bank, Presbyterian Church, a large number of valuable business blocks, and from 150 to 200 houses. The English Episcopal and Roman Catholic cathedrals were built at a cost of $500,000 each, and the Orange hall, which was totally destroyed, was the palace of Bishop Jones. The apparatus owned by the city for fighting the flames is of the most trivial kind, allowing the blaze every opportunity to spread and devour everthing in its path.

Taking experience as the test there can be no question about the superior quality of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. From the first year of its manufacture the demand for it has steadily grown. Even in the years which were marked by our business depression, there was no pause in the increase of the sale of it. In the dull years of 1876-'77 and '78, the sales of it were vastly greater than in the prosperous year 1873.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 15, 1892.

NOT AN UNMIXED EVIL.

There are two sides to every question, even to the habitual use of opium by a people. The Vice-Principal of the Wesleyan College at Madras has published in the London Times a carefully reasoned letter on the anti-opium agitation now going on in England. This letter is intended to disillusionize the well-meaning people conducting the agitation against the use of opium. While opposed to the use of the drug and of all other stimulants, the writer contends that the reformers exaggerate the facts and present the evil in a light that the facts will not justify. A pamphlet has been widely circulated in India and England, which represented the Madras Presidency "as consuming enough opium to poison its population, if unused to opium, three times over." The actual fact, as quoted by Mr. Hoare, the writer referred to, from the anti-opium publications themselves, is that Madras, with a population of over 35,000,000, imports 67,000 pounds of opium for its annual consumption. In regard to the effect of it on the people, the conclusion at which Mr. Hoare comes appears to be that the opium trade, as conducted in India, is much less injurious than the liquor traffic is in England.

The same point has lately formed the subject of an exhaustive inquiry by Dr. Mouat, who deals with the question in the Lancet from a purely scientific point of view, "quite apart from the party and political purposes of the discussion. He examines the carefully prepared and tested records of the Calcutta hospitals for 56,392 cases. "In the detailed tables furnished," he says, "all particulars connected with the diseases were contained. They included all classes of the native community, and a small proportion of Europeans and Eurasians. In the whole of this mass of sickness and mortality there was not a single case of either disease or death attributable to the use or abuse of opium." The returns of the gaol hospitals in Bengal afford corroboration of the evidence thus furnished by the hospitals. The number of prisoners under observation amounted to 302,374; the average proportion of them always in hospital was 5 per cent., the number of deaths was 6717; and the period of observation extended over five years. A large proportion of the mortality in Indian gaols is caused by diseases and habits of life or predisposing causes contracted before the prisoner comes into confinement. Yet, says Dr. Mouat: "Not a single case of either sickness or death was returned as caused by the use or abuse of opium."

The Indian press endorses the custom of opium smoking as a substitute for alcoholic beverages, the consumption of which it fears would become general were the soporific drug banished altogether. There is one peculiarly fatal native "tipple" that would be certain to be a common beverage among the poorer classes were they not already addicted to the use of opium.

FRUIT EXPORTING.

In an article yesterday we called attention to fruit raising and its possibilities of success. Now there is a statement we might add to our remarks, which may appear paradoxical, namely, "The greater the supply, the greater the demand." The French have a proverb which freely translated reads, "In eating the appetite grows." This is strictly true as regards the appetite for fruit; it is still true when judged by the larger operations of the fruit business. Practically the demand for British Columbia fruit has no limit. The growing requirements of fruit in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, the increasing consumption of fruit in the home market through larger supply and cheaper price; the decreased price of sugar, and the greater facilities for packing, canning and preserving, places, an almost limitless market before our fruit growers. Chiefly, we believe, the canning, packing and preserving of fruit will show the greater expansion. Great Britain's markets are available. If we produces goods of sterling quality, if our price is cheap enough to compete with our neighbors to the south, then the Mother Country will very readily purchase our goods. Can we do this? In order to investigate this matter thoroughly a visit was paid to the factory of the Okell & Morris Co., Rock Bay. The manager of that live concern very courteously invited us to inspect their premises, and note their methods of dealing with the fruits and preparing them for the market. The result of our investigations goes to show that our fruit growers have nothing to fear from over-supply in the future. We learn that the firm have agencies already established in Great Britain, and overtures for business have been received from China and Japan. Their business has already received such expansion that they are erecting wharves and a larger factory close to their present one, in order to cope with it. Finer strawberry preserves need not be made, more luscious raspberry and apricot preserves could not be produced. And we claim that what this firm can do, other firms with equal skill, capital and enterprise might do. Dried apples, plums, prunes, apricots and peaches might be sent round Cape Horn to the mother country, and the capturing of all shipping trade and home consumption might be accomplished. What better plums can be shown than those grown upon our Pacific slope; what better cherries or Bartlett pears than in our city? If the capitalists of our city combine with the skilled manufacturers of preserves and bottled fruits, large quantities of fruit may be exported to all parts of the world. And there is this aspect of the fruit industry—practically, there is no real demand for boy and girl labor. When our youths and maidens have left school there is but little demand for their untrained labor. Now, fruit picking, packing, cleaning, bottling, labeling and preparing for market gives such work that boys and girls can do. The busy army of youthful workers in the factory we mentioned before is sufficient proof of the utility of such industries, and we have no doubt that capital properly employed in this direction, would find most remunerative returns.

THE EGG DUTY.

In speaking of the newly imposed duty on eggs the News says: "But it is going to cost British Columbia quite a round sum—Sir Richard Cartwright says $10,000 a year. But we suppose we must suffer, with the hope that the country at large will be benefitted." Our contemporary's meek patience is quite charming, but it might have given also its opinion on the refusal of the Government to make the country at large pay back at least a small portion of the obligation by placing a duty on lead. As for benefits arising from the egg duty, we frankly confess our inability to find where they come in, except in the way of swelling Minister Foster's boasted surplus at the expense of British Columbia. Eastern Canada yearly exports about 7,000,000 dozen of eggs and imports 400,000 dozen. British Columbia imports 200,000, or one-third of the total importation, and any person can see that five cents a dozen on this quantity will produce $10,000 of duty. Now, will the News or some other good authority kindly explain to us how this duty is going to "protect" the egg industry in Eastern Canada? Will there be one dozen more eggs produced when the Canadian hen is shielded from the competition of her American cousin? We believe not, always remembering that the home bird at present cackles over such a very abundant surplus. And if the duty is imposed merely as a measure of retaliation and to gratify spitefulness, what wickedness appears in selecting such a device as will hurt this province most. If the Government desired to place a special tax on British Columbia, it has certainly gone about the business with devilish ingenuity. But our subservient representatives and the slavish Tory press find no voice to condemn the iniquity. "We must suffer with the hope that the country at large will be benefitted." No wonder the Dominion Government feels itself at liberty to oppress and harass a province when its people meekly declare themselves slaves who dare not protest.

PREFERENTIAL HUMBUG.

The comments of the Conservative papers on the rejection of Sir Charles Tupper's preferential trade motion by the congress of commercial chambers in London are rather amusing. A good many of them affect to regard the adverse vote of 78 to 34 as only what was to be expected; they say, in fact, that they expected the majority to be larger. We are sorry to be obliged to confess our inability to see any source of comfort in the numbers, for the reason that the 34 votes represent almost entirely colonial opinion, while the 78 on the other side show an all too solid British opposition to the scheme. As it is Britain, and not the colonies, that has the power to govern in this matter, the vote must therefore be regarded as overwhelmingly adverse by any frank observer of the situation. As to the colonial support of the idea, that was quite natural. Asking Great Britain to agree to the scheme is much the same as asking her to make a free gift of so much money to her offspring; and if the people of the Mother Country were willing to act in this benevolent manner the colonies would be very foolish to refuse the gift. But there is the hitch; the vote in the congress shows that the British people are not so willing, and we colonials must necessarily accept their decision. Perhaps in time Sir Charles Tupper and his fellow apostles will be able to persuade the Britons that they can give the colonies a five per cent. preference without adding to their own burdens, or that they will receive in return benefits to balance the additional burden, but we are afraid that a lot of hard missionary work will be necessary to that end. All that such a paper as the Empire can do in the meantime is to sneer at Sir Thomas Farrer and Mr. Medley as "fossilized" and "old-time" writers in favor of free trade. Unfortunately for the Empire and its kindred, the people of Great Britain are still prone to listen to the voices of these free trade leaders, turning a deaf ear to the charming accents of Colonel Howard Vincent, Sir Charles Tupper and others of their propaganda. The plain, simple truth is that we cannot hope to convince the British people that the preferential trade scheme would be a good one for them to adopt.

It is curious to find some of the Tory papers persist in interpreting Lord Salisbury's Hastings speech as a pronouncement in favor of this preferential trade idea. The truth is that Lord Salisbury took special pains to pronounce the other way. He declared emphatically that Great Britain could not afford to tax agricultural products such as she receives from the United States, for they are necessaries. His idea was that the country might use import duties on such luxuries as wines, etc., in the way of retaliatory weapons. As the imposition of differential duties on United States products is an essential part of the Tupper scheme, it can easily be seen how far Lord Salisbury was from following up the Tupper idea. His speech was, in fact, a strong argument against the idea.

In the meantime, while the British people are being converted to the preferential trade doctrine what is Canada to do? The Montreal Star, which was once a strong supporter of the National Policy, says:—

Can Canada wait ten years for a preferential treaty, doing nothing in the meantime to ameliorate her condition? It is not pleasant to insist on the dark side of the case, but who does not know that the exodus was as bad this year as for the last five? The Bishops of the Catholic Church have become so alarmed over the loss of their flock that they have just taken a journey to the Northwest in hope that they may be enabled to entice some of the discontented farmers of Quebec up to that region. Ontario is bleeding sorely, as any one talking to her people can learn; even ex-members of Parliament are leaving her for the States, and an annexation feeling is certainly prevalent enough to be noticed in the west. The fact is that the farmer everywhere must get a paying outside market or he will go to the wall. He has lost his old customers across the line; he cannot live upon the home market alone; and he is taxed to the raw. Under these conditions he turns pluckily to England, but he clearly needs government aid. The answer is, "Keep quiet, and we will get you a practical monopoly of that market one of these days." That naturally tends to quiet him, for such a boon would be his making.

We believe this promise to be a cruel delusion in any event. Salisbury has said that he will not give the food producers of the colonies a straw's weight of advantage over foreign competitors. If he were willing, the British workmen would rebel at the consequent tax on his loaf. But leaving the McNeillites to the full folly of their fancies as to the good things to be got from the Conservatives, we submit that they should have some alternative scheme in the event of the Liberals carrying the elections. In that case they should be willing to lighten the present taxation on the farmer and win for him the good will of the English consumer by gratuitously lowering the duty on British imports. If they try to feed the farmer on doubtful promises for 10 lean years of waiting, there will be grave trouble ahead!

The Tory Government at Ottawa cannot secure reciprocity with the States; the Tupper scheme is a practical impossibility; therefore Canada will have to make the best it can out of the free British market which is now available. Under such circumstances, would it not have been wise to adopt Mr. Davies' proposal and encourage British trade by lowering the duties on such articles as we import mainly or altogether from the Mother Country?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Liberals seems to have had their turn for encouragement yesterday, as they made some gains, but they have still a heavy up-hill pull. The old Tower Hamlets seem to have changed in political opinion more decidedly than any other part of London. The defeat of Mr. Ritchie, president of the Local Government Board, and Sir J. C. R. Colomb gives the Gladstonians two more notable Tory scalps to hang at their belts.

Speaking of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard project the Miner says:—"The existence of a railroad crossing the line would, instead of working all sorts of evil, benefit directly, Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway and eastern Canadians. For this reason: Reduce the charges on freight, and its time of transit from the east, and we, in the west, would be glad to do business with eastern firms, which we now transact with American houses; the Canadian Pacific Railway would make more money on our trade than they at present do, because they would carry a far larger amount of stuff. Eastern firms would be able to quote us prices which would induce us to buy from them that which we now get in a cheaper market."

It is stated that when the Conservative members at Ottawa waited on Premier Abbott to urge an increase of the sessional indemnity they advanced as one reason the expense to which members are put in the revision of the voters' lists. As an eastern contemporary remarks, the correct remedy for this evil is the repeal of the Franchise Act, to which this expense is really due. The country is at present saddled with the costs of the revising officers and clerks and the printing, amounting to half a million dollars each revision; and it is surely impudent to propose that it shall also help members to look after their own personal interests in connection with the revision. Let the Conservative members secure the repeal of the act and then this burden will be removed from their shoulders.

The Montreal Shareholder thus relates an incident, on the authority of eye-witnesses, which would seem to show that quarantine is as loosely regulated on the other side of the country as on this: "When the Parisian was on her last trip inwards she arrived off Grosse Isle on the afternoon of Saturday, 18th June, and was met by a boat with two men who informed her officers that the doctor was gone up the river on the launch with a party of ladies, and that if they would go slowly they would meet him. The Parisian started up at a slow speed, keeping a lookout for the launch, which they overtook about 40 miles from the station, when the inspection was made and two children sick with measles were removed to the launch to be taken to the station. The steamer proceeded on her way and arrived in Quebec too late to catch the Richelieu boat for Montreal, which they would have done had not the delay referred to occurred." The Shareholder is a respectable paper, and is the reverse of sensational, else it would be hard to give credence to its statement.

THE COMMERCIAL CAPITAL.

Anti-French Canadian Fanaticism—Four Hundred Cars of Wheat.

MONTREAL, July 8.—Sam Hughes, M. P. for North Victoria, writes Le Canadien with reference to an article published in that journal attacking him as one of the "Apostles of anti-French Canadian Fanaticism," and reproaching him with favoring the establishment of a colony of Orangemen in Canada. Mr. Hughes admits that movements are on foot to establish a colony and defends it. He declares that he has not made any attacks upon the French Canadians, either in his paper, the Victoria Warder, or from his seat in the House.

A grain blockade exists at this point. The C. P. R. elevators are full, and over 400 cars are said to be standing on the tracks, full of wheat, and there it stays. There is no demand for it in England. The people there are too much engrossed with the elections to pay attention to business, and it is almost impossible to get replies to cables.

CABLE NOTES.

The Coquitlam Seizure — Canadian Rifle Team—Bismarck Again.

LONDON, July 7.—It is alleged that Lord Salisbury has requested the British legation at Washington to request an explanation of the seizure of the Coquitlam.

PARIS, July 7.—The great bicycle race from Paris to Nantes and return, a distance of 622 miles, was won by Allard in 68 hours and 28 minutes. Meyers was 1 hour and 52 minutes behind. There were 67 entries. The contestants started from Paris on Sunday.

PARIS, July 7.—The Chamber of Deputies committee, to which the proposals for holding an exposition in 1900 were submitted, has unanimously approved it.

ROME, July 7.—It is reported that as a result of the recent interview between King Humbert and the German minister, the German delegates will probably be withdrawn.

LONDON, July 7.—The steamer Furst Bismarck, which left New York June 30th, reached Southampton to-day. The passage was made in 6 days, 11 hours, 59 minutes, thus beating the best previous record—her own—by 34 minutes.

LONDON, July 7.—A dispatch from Rome to the Standard says than an agreement has been arrived at between the Catholic Bishops of Ireland and Mr. Gladstone, and that the Bishops have accepted Mr. Gladstone's project for Irish Home Rule.

LONDON, July 7.—The Canadian team for Bisley arrived safely by the Allan steamship Parisian and proceeded, under command of Lieut.-Col. Massey, to Crewe, whence they go to Cambridge for a little practice. Excellent results are predicted by the members of the team.

BERLIN, July 7.—The Hamburger Nachrichten makes a further onslaught on the Government, the article being apparently written by Bismarck. It denounces in most bitter terms the measures, which are alleged to have been resorted to to prevent an audience between Prince Bismarck and Emperor Francis Joseph, during the recent visit of the ex-chancellor to Vienna. It admits that Bismarck was greatly annoyed at his failure to meet the Emperor, and continues: "Although out of office, Bismarck will not shun the fight, and the threats at prosecution will not harm him. It will interest him to see more precisely formulated indictments, on which the North German Gazette and its domestic, socialist and clerical friends consider proceedings may be instituted." The remark made by the North German Gazette that Bismarck's reminiscences are growing more and more confused, is declared by the Hamburger Nachrichten to be an insult.

Brazilian Revolution Ended.

VALPARAISO, July 9.—Reports received from Rio Grande De Sul, which reached me via Monte Video, confirm the news of the surrender of General Savares, thus ending the Brazilian revolution, so far as the state of Rio Grande De Sul is concerned. Telegraphic communications from that state is interrupted and the particulars of the surrender cannot now be obtained. The Italian warships at Buenos Ayres have been ordered to Santos and Rio under instructions sent to the Italian minister. It is probable they have been ordered there on account of the recent riots in which the Italians were insulted.

Crespo's Defeat.

NEW YORK, July 9.—According to the Venezuelan authorities General Crespo, chief of the revolutionary forces, has been again defeated. The announcement of the latest victory for the government contained the following cablegram received last night by General Bolet Peraza, Venezuelan minister at Washington, who is now in this city: "Caracas, July 8.—To General Bolet Peraza, Minister of Venezuela at Washington: Crespo's faction is completely dispersed. General S. Ayla Leoncio, Quinta, Martin, Vegas and Wenceslao Casuada have surrendered, placing themselves under the clemency of the government. (Signed) Minister of Foreign Relations." The Venezuelan authorities have sent out many reports that Crespo had been defeated, but he has so far turned up again as full of fight as ever.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's

OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Bronchitis—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

Letters patent have been issued to the Wescott Wrecking Company, of Sarnia. Capital $20,000.

BO KUM'S STORY.

Sold Many Times—The Terrible Life of a Chinese Girl.

The following is the story of Bo Kum's life, as told by herself at the Methodist Chinese Rescue Home, to Rev. J. E. Gardner:

METHODIST CHINESE RESCUE HOME, VICTORIA, June 20, 1892.

My name is Bo Kum. I was born in Shanghai, and am now 20 years old. When I was about five years old, an old woman stole me from my home and sold me to another woman named Wun Dai-hee. Wun Dai-hee was the mistress of a white man, captain of a steamer running between Shanghai and Hongkong. She had five other girls about my age that she was bringing up in her own house, besides about a dozen girls she had in houses of ill-fame. She, now and then, went to Hongkong with the captain and took me along. When I was 12 years old, she took me to Hongkong and sold me to a man named Cheng Kan for $300; he brought me, with two others, to this country, and sold me to a woman named Kwai Kum for $850. This woman, who is now in China, was the first to force me to a life of shame, and when she went to China, some three months after she bought me, she sold me to a woman named No Ah Ts'at, who took me to Simalkameen, where I was kept one year. Then she died. As this woman had bought me with money borrowed from Ah Foo, he, at her death, took possession of me, and took me to New Westminster, where he put me in a little house by myself. Ah Foo kept me in New Westminster for four years. It was because Ah Foo's woman, who is really another man's wife whose name is Cheung Ah Yau, had beaten me many times for not making enough money for them, that I married a man named Lee Leung, alais Ah Sam, who had promised to take care of me. Contrary to his promise, he took me to Ladner's Landing and forced me again to a life of shame. I was detained there about eight months, when he brought me back to Victoria, that was about October of last year. I was kept in Victoria until the 19th day of the 5th month. He then forced me to leave for Lulu Island. I was escorted to the boat by my husband and ten or more other men who were all armed. They had knives and pistols and threatened to kill me if I tried to get away. This was done because they feared I might go to, or be snatched away by Chiu Hee and his party. Chiu Hee is a man I often went to when I was in Victoria. I was in Lulu Island about four months when Chiu Hee came with a policeman and had me arrested, taken to New Westminster and put in jail. Ah Foo was to help Chiu Hee in getting possession of me; these two were afterwards arrested.

While I was in jail I was visited, on behalf of the Christians, by Mrs. D. Robson and another lady, by Mrs. Ch'an, Miss Leeke, Rev. Mr. Ch'an, Dr. Liu and Tom Chue. At first I refused to go to the "Home" having heard all kinds of bad stories about it. At last I consented to go and Mrs. D. Robson brought me to Victoria; on my arrival Rev. Mr. Gardner met me at the steamer and accompanied me with Mrs. Robson to the "Home." I am now in the "Home," and had I known before how nice a place it is I should have asked to be rescued long ago.

MORE STATISTICS.

Strength of the Different Nationalities in Canada in 1891 as Compared with 1881.

From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, July 2.—Another bulletin has been issued in connection with the census. By the census of 1871 and 1881 the "origins" are now omitted and the population divided into native Canadians and Canadians not native.

There is a decrease of the native born population of 1891 as compared with 1881. The percentage of increase of 1871-81 was 14.2, while that of 1881-91 only 10.3.

NATIONALITIES IN CANADA.

The following shows the birth places of the Dominion:—

	1891.	1881.
Born in Canada	4,155,014	3,635,545
England	218,961	169,422
Scotland	107,365	115,010
Ireland	148,849	125,522
Newfoundland	9,331	4,596
Other British Possessions	4,432	3,545
United States	80,486	77,750
China	9,127	4,383
France	5,377	3,584
Germany	27,711	25,328
Italy and Spain	2,851	992
Russia and Poland	9,196	6,376
Scandinavian	7,836	2,074
Other Countries	13,199	13,599

THE LINQUAL DIVISION.

	French.	English.
1881	2,293,304	2,994,575
1891	1,415,090	3,385,421
Increase	120,786	885,846

FRENCH SPEAKING PROVINCES.

	1891.	1891.
British Columbia	1,181	723
Manitoba	11,102	9,868
New Brunswick	61,767	56,572
Nova Scotia	36,151	40,207
Ontario	101,123	101,194
P. E. Island	11,847	10,736
Quebec	1,196,346	1,071,581
Northwest Territories	1,543	2,633
Canada	1,415,090	1,294,304

In 1881 the French speaking candidates were 30.1 of the whole population of the Dominion, while in 1891 there are 29.4, which shows a small decrease. In Manitoba in 1881 the French were 15 per cent. of the whole population, while now they are only 7.3. In British Columbia they have decreased from 1.5 to 1.3. In Nova Scotia from 9.3 to 6.7; in Ontario from 5.2 to 4.8; and in the Northwest Territories from 10.1 to 2.3. In Quebec the French have decreased from 78.9 to 80.4; in Prince Edward Island from 9.8 to 10.8 and in New Brunswick from 17.7 to 19.2.

NATIVE BORN CANADIANS.

	1891.	1881.
British Columbia	56,291	34,937
Manitoba	108,917	48,992
New Brunswick	290,154	289,965
Nova Scotia	423,899	412,589
Ontario	1,710,703	1,433,509
P. E. Island	102,652	99,538
Quebec	1,406,614	1,282,225
Northwest Territories	47,753	23,939
Canada	4,155,994	3,633,545

SLABTOWN.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

Home Talent.

From the Detroit Free Press.]

The local singer was resenting mildly to the hostess the large amount of praise which she was bestowing upon the visiting vocalist.

"They didn't applaud me that way," he complained.

"Oh, well, you know," she said apologetically and sympathetically, "he is visitor whom we don't hear often, while we think of you, as the Bible says, 'The poor we have with us always.'"

Then she was very much hurt because he refused to accept her apology and left the house in a huff.

Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM

(PLUG.)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

D. Ritchie & Co

MONTREAL.

To the Electors of the District of Cariboo:

GENTLEMEN—

The sudden and much to be lamented death of the Hon. John Robson, Premier of the Province, one of the members for Cariboo, has made it necessary for the electors of the District to choose a successor in the representation.

On an understanding arrived at with my friends in the District, I have decided to become a candidate for the vacant seat; and I do so not as an outsider, but as a resident of Cariboo. I have never really regarded my absence from the District as more than temporary—a few months or a year at the most. The change has been a useful one to me, and I now gladly return to my old home to share in the trials, as well as in the triumphs, of the District, as I have done during a continuous residence there of nearly ten years.

As everyone in the District is aware, I have always been a supporter of the Smithe-Davie and Robson administrations, and believing that the policy of the new Government, led by the Hon. Theodore Davie, will be as favorable to the best interests of Cariboo, as well as to those of the Province at large, as was the policy pursued by its predecessors, I appear before you as a supporter of the honorable gentleman and his administration.

I may say without presumption that I am thoroughly acquainted with the needs and interests of the District which I seek to represent, and my policy in that respect may be summed up in one word—PROGRESS. Our first and greatest need is a railway, and that supplied our good old District—the builder of the Province—will enter upon an era of new and permanent prosperity.

I shall before polling day call upon as many of the electors of the District as possible, and hold meetings wherever practicable.

Asking for the cordial and active support of my friends and the friends of the Government,

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

jy1-d1t-w4t HUGH WATT, M.D.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, held on the 18th day of June 1892, an assessment of five dollars ($5.00) per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable August 17th, 1892, to A. J. Goss, Treasurer, at the Hudson Savings Bank, Hudson, Wis.

Any assessments upon said stock remaining unpaid on September 17th, 1892, shall be deemed delinquent and will be advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment shall be made before will be sold on the 10th day of October, 1892, to pay the delinquent assessments, together with the cost of advertising.

Yours respectfully,

WM. H. PHIPPS,

jy1-w-2m Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the land described as follows:—Commencing at a point one half mile south of the southwest corner of A. Russell's claim at White Rock Bay, Reed Island, B.C.; thence running north along the western boundary of A. Russell's claim to the northwest corner thereof; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence west to coast line; thence south along the coast line to a point due west of the point of commencement; thence east to the point of commencement, containing one thousand acres, more or less.

JAMES MORRIS,

BERNARD WARD,

Dated Victoria, June 30th, 1892. jy1-w-1m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited Liability, have deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa a plan and description of the site and of the wharf proposed to be constructed by the company upon the front or foreshore of Lot 12, Block L, Harbour Estate, City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, and that a duplicate of such plan and description has also been filed in the office of the Registrar-General of Titles at Victoria aforesaid, and that the said company has applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval thereof in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 97, sections 5 and 6, Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

Dated at Victoria this 6th day of July, A.D. 1892.

HELYER & GREGORY,

Solicitors for the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited Liability. jy6-d1-w4

EXCITED IRON-WORKERS.

A False Alarm of a New Pinkerton Invasion Stirs up the Homestead Men.

All Reported Quiet at the Works To-day, with the Workmen Ready for Trouble.

Governor Patterson Says the Sheriff Has Not Taken the Necessary Steps.

HOMESTEAD, July 8.—At midnight, when the last train arrived from Pittsburg, the whistle from the electric light works began to blow and at once a rumor was started that a train containing 500 Pinkertons was pulling into the city from Pittsburg. Homestead was alive in a minute with excited men and women rushing to the Steel Works. The tumult caused by the whistle was added to by the reports of revolvers and rifles fired by some of the men about town. It was found after a 10 minutes search that it was a false alarm. A rumor has got around, however, that some move is to be made during the night and extra guards will be on the alert on the street to see what the trouble is about. A labor leader shouted to a crowd of newspaper men, "Wait till I get my Winchester and I will pilot you to a safe place, where you can see the fight." A detachment of deputy sheriffs was expected on the last train and armed men met at the railway station at Homestead. I travelled in that train from Pitsburg. There was no foundation for the suspicion that there were sheriffs aboard, as far as I could see. It was rumored the train was to go to Marshall, one station beyond, and there discharge its load, and a rush was to be made from that point. As I write there are armed men in the telegraph office, loading rifles, evidently resolved to be prepared. The office is two blocks from the works. Revolvers are whipped from hip pockets and examined, and there is a very warlike air everywhere. At this hour (12:45 p.m.) the leaders are getting their men together into groups. They are occupying the the advantageous points around the Steel works. One of the chiefs with whom I am personally friendly asked me a few moments ago to step aside while he gave instructions to a small band of men with rifles. They are all afraid their plans of operations may get out. Some bundles of what one man called high explosives were taken out for use. I suppose it was dynamite. The present attitude of the men is quiet and determined. A handful of rifle cartridges, 44 calibre, has just been given to a man, who filled the magazine of his gun and started out for his post. The moon is shining indistinctly and there is a fog upon the water that might make the approach of any invaders easy. One or two labor men arrived on the last train from Pittsburg, having been in consultation with the leaders there. At 1 o'clock this morning they are holding a conference. Newspaper men have been requested to remain in the telegraph office in order that they may not learn too much. It is certain there is no positive information of any move on the part of the Carnegie people. The great danger in the eyes of the workmen is the capture of the works by a sudden assault. This they are determined to prevent, at the cost of many false alarms. The strikers are gathering still and they will keep the works under strong guard till daylight.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—After the false midnight alarm at Homestead everything became quiet, and so continuee this morning.

HOMESTEAD, July 8.—Soon after 2 o'clock this morning, Hugh McDonnell, the Amalgamated workers' leader, received a Cincinnati telegram that freight cars were being made bullet proof there under orders from the Carnegies and Pinkertons to send 400 men here. Armed guards are therefore watching every approach, and trusted men have gone to Pittsburg to watch the railroad yards and wire information to their comrades here. The men have plenty of ammunition. The situation looks very warlike.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—Bob Pinkerton with eight or ten assistants has just arrived here.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 8.—Governor Pattison when asked if he had changed his idea about sending troops to the Homestead works, replied: "I have just received a telegram from the Burgess of Homestead imploring me to send troops there, and to-morrow, accompanied by a committee of citizens, he will be here to assure me that everything is quiet and peaceful. I have not received any information that Sheriff McLeary has made proper efforts to secure a sufficient number of deputies to go to the Homestead works, and I shall not think of ordering out the troops until he has exhausted every power at his command. Everyone in Alleghany county knows that he has not made an earnest and determined effort to secure deputies. The idea of him calling a public meeting and sending 100 notices is absurd. He has power to subpœna every citizen of Alleghany, and when they are subpœnaed they must serve. The sheriff has not done anything like his duty in this affair, and he can depend upon it no troops can go to Homestead until I am convinced that every possible effort of the civil authorities has been unsuccessful. I hope to hear of satisfactory results of the visit of Adjutant-General Greenland, who has gone to Homestead to straighten out the trouble."

On July 1 of every year the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the manufacturers have trouble over the scale for the ensuing year, but the difficulty is generally surmounted. The union has 100,000 members. Many of the manufacturers have signed the new scale, which does not differ in any material respect from that of last year. But the Carnegie Steel Company refused to accept the agreement. The proposition of the Carnegies to their employes in brief was that wages should be governed by the selling price of steel billets; that when steel billets sold for $22 per ton or less the minimum rate should be paid, and that this agreement should expire on the 31st of December. Under the old scale the minimum rate of wages was paid when steel billets sold for $25 per ton or less. The workmen claimed that the proposed change in the basis from $25 to $22 per ton would cause a reduction in wages of from 20 to 60 per cent., and that the change in the date of expiration of the scale would be to their disadvantage, in that they would not be able to contend as strongly for their rights in January as in July. The 4000 workmen in Carnegie's works at Homestead were discharged on June 30th. The workmen at once divided themselves into squads, and each of them was given a section of the town and its approaches to watch. Regular picket lines were thrown out to challenge every stranger. The great inclosure of the Carnegie Steel Company looks like a besieged fort.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Sun this morning editorially discussing the Homestead riots, says:—There is nothing now to prevent the strikers at Homestead from opening the great Carnegie plant on their own account. They are in full possession of the property. They hold their title from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and it only remains for them to capture Carnegie and his partners and force them to work as slaves in managing the business. Law and order are no more, and the constitution is put upon the executive of Pennsylvania, and as if it were not enough that this black and bloody record of robbery and murder has been achieved on the banks of the Monongahela, there must arise an inconceivable crank in Washington to bring derision and shame upon the constitution and history of the United States on the very floor of the Senate. It behooves every man to know that these are serious times, and that the safe-guards of our liberties are in peril, when a profligate and vicious press is inciting to murder and riot, and an emasculate and cowardly executive is false to every idea and principle of duty.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—In the conduct of affairs by the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead, Chairman C. R. G. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company, is acting under direct instructions from Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie has been kept informed of the progress of events and of the outlook, and has kept in close touch with affairs at Homestead. From what has been learned to-day, the struggle is to be carried through with no change. Carnegie, it is asserted, is determined absolutely to maintain the stand he has taken. Frick has received Mr. Carnegie's ultimatum that the company will hold out on its present lines to the end, no matter what the end may be, and that Mr. Carnegie will not sanction the re-employment of any of the discharged workmen, and that he will hold out till the grass grows over the mills rather than give in to the association.

It is said to-day that Chris McGee and several prominent Republicans in the city on Thursday signed and sent a cablegram to Andrew Carnegie, begging him to do something to bring about an adjustment of the trouble. It is further said the answer to the cable received this afternoon refused to interfere in any way. Mr. Carnegie said he was not familiar with the situation, that the men in charge of the mills were the men in whom he placed confidence, and he must rely on their judgment to settle the trouble in a business way, regardless of any political organization.

To Return Carnegie's Gifts.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—A London cablegram announcing the disgust of the Scotch workingmen with Andrew Carnegie and the probable return of his gift of £10,000 to the Aberdeen library, suggests a similar move to the Window-Glass Workers' Association of the United States. It has 6000 members, with headquarters here. The executive body adopted to-night a series of resolutions which will be presented for consideration to-morrow night to the Trades' Assembly, which represents 100,000 workingmen of the cities of Pittsburg and Alleghany. The resolutions request H. J. Gourley, Mayor of Pittsburg, to ask the council to return Carnegie's present of $1,000,000 for a free library for Pittsburg.

An Aeronaut's Fate.

BOSTON, July 8.—An unsuccessful search was made yesterday for the body of Prof. Augustus Rogers, the aeronaut who lost his life in Boston harbor. The body of Thomas Fenton, the aeronaut's assistant, was taken to Lynn and will be buried there. Fenton leaves a widow and two children in destitute circumstances. Rogers leaves a widow. Delos E. Goldsmith, the reporter, who is the only survivor of the accident, is still at the hospital, but will recover. It was made known to-day that the balloon Rogers made the ascent in was unfit for the trip. Prof. J. H. Hall of Lynn, who had charge of the balloon ascension at Waltham for Prof. Rogers, says he does not give up the idea that the aeronaut is still alive. "I will not believe he is dead," said Prof. Hall, "until I see his body, and neither will his wife. We have talked over the catastrophe together and we think he is alive somewhere on shore, although he may be hurt or disabled."

The Cariboo Election.

SODA CREEK, July 7.—A requisition has been gotten up at Barkerville with the names optional for a lower district man and signed by about three-fourths of the electors. This action of the upper end of the district is very much approved. Mr. F. M. Beaumont, of Chilcotin, and Mr. W. Morrison, owner of the Sunnyside ranch, Alexandria, are named. Both are largely interested in farming and stock raising, and would make capital representatives. If either runs it is understood the other will not.

Cholera in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—The government is about to issue minute instructions to the local officials as to the best means of combatting cholera. Two cases have been reported here. It is stated that Asiatic cholera prevails along the whole course of the river Volga and at Laybinska, Tabol and Orle. There is a panic in Astrachan. The laborers who hired attempted to leave, but the authorities compel them to fulfill contracts.

The Montreal Victims.

MONTREAL, July 8.—The funeral of the four victims of the canoe disaster will take place to-morrow and will be largely attended. Search for the bodies of the two missing members of the crew, Ranson and Lee, is being kept up, but up to noon to-day without success.

THE FIGHT IN BRITAIN.

Gladstonians Encouraged by the Success of the Last Two Days' Polling.

Some Important Victories Secured in London Boroughs and the Counties.

Justin McCarthy Defeated in Londonderry—A Member of the Cabinet Rejected.

LONDON, July 8.—The Liberals are encouraged by the results of the polling yesterday and to-day. Yesterday they gained seven seats, making their total net gain 22, and they have added some more to these to-day. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon the returns show the election of 163 Conservatives, 124 Liberals, 22 Liberal-Unionists, 13 Anti-Parnellites and 4 Parnellites. This makes 335 members chosen, or nearly one-half of the 670 members of the House. The majority of the Tories and Liberal-Unionists is now 43.

Northamptonshire, North, Lord Burghley, Conservative, re-elected over Stockton, Liberal.

Herefordshire, Leominster division, J. Rankin, Conservative, re-elected over Southall, Liberal.

Cheshire, Wirral division, Colonel Cotton-Jodrel, Conservative, re-elected over Delisle, Liberal.

The most notable announcement in the returns to-day is the defeat of Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellite party, by Ross, Conservative, in Londonderry. The city has always been close, Mr. McCarthy's majority in 1886 being only one. Among those elected are Timothy Harrington, Parnellite, Hon. Henry Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture, and Hon. E. Stanhope, Secretary for War.

Mr. McCarthy's defeat is to some extent a set-off against the victories secured by the Liberals in the London boroughs yesterday. Bow and Bromley, and St. George, of the Tower Hamlets, and North Camberwell turned over to the Liberal side. The defeat of Mr. Ritchie, president of the local government board, and Sir J. Colomb was particularly pleasing to the Gladstonians, though the Conservatives console themselves by saying that local questions, and not Home Rule, decided the two former. In Camberwell, however, Mr. Bayley made Home Rule the chief issue, and pushed it to the front as much as possible. The Liberals still cling to the belief that the counties will yield them substantial gains, and that they will come out with a majority.

St. George, Tower Hamlets—J. Williams Benn, Liberal, elected, 1661; Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Conservative, defeated, 1263. This is a striking victory for the Liberals. Mr. Ritchie is president of the local government board, and a former member of Lord Salisbury's cabinet. Mr. Ritchie was elected in 1886 by 1561 votes to 1076 for Eve, Liberal, and upon accepting office, Mr. Ritchie was re-elected by 1545 to 888. Mr. Ritchie has represented the Tower Hamlets for 18 years, and, while not a brilliant man, is considered a safe man. He is not an extreme Tory, but leans to Democracy. The campaign in St. George has been a severe one, both Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Benn having been mobbed at political meetings, at one of which Mr. Benn had his watch stolen.

Whitechapel, Tower Hamlets—Samuel Montagu, Liberal, re-elected, 2327; Col. Hon. W. L. French, 1800. The vote in 1886 was, Montagu, Liberal, 2119: French, Conservative, 1592.

Newry, Ireland—P. G. Carville, anti-Parnellite Nationalist, elected, 907; S. Thomson, Conservative, 744; Johnston, Parnellite, 54. The vote in 1886 was: J. H. McCarthy, Nationalist, 1184, Saunders, Liberal-Unionist, 716. This was one of the seats the Conservatives hoped to carry, owing to the Parnellite split.

Mile End, Tower Hamlets—S. C. Harrington, Conservative, re-elected, 2204; J. Haysman, Liberal, 1931. The vote in 1886 was; S. C. Harrington, Conservative, 2110; Arnold, Liberal, 1281.

Stepney, Tower Hamlets—F. Wooton Isaacson, Conservative, re-elected, 2290. B. L. Thomson, Liberal, 2204. The vote in 1886, was: Isaacson, Conservative, 2239: Wright, Liberal, 1735.

Monmouth (Borough)—Albert Spicer, Liberal, elected, by 3430 votes, to 3137 for Sir George Elliott, Conservative. This is another Liberal gain. The vote in 1886 was: Conservative, 3033; Liberal, 2568. Sir George Elliott began life in a coal pit, and is now one of the largest colliery proprietors in Durham as well as South Wales, and to his interests in Durham his defeat is largely due, on account of the animosity caused by the late strike.

Limehouse, Tower Hamlets—J. Stewart Wallace, Liberal, elected, 2479; H. S. Samuels, Conservative, 2303. This is a Liberal gain, the vote in 1886 having been: Morrison, 2330; Scrutton, Liberal, 1,428.

Sheffield, Brightside—A. S. Mundella, Liberal, re-elected, 4938.

Bargrave—Dean, Conservative, 3661. The vote in 1876 was: Liberal, 4280; Conservative, 3404.

Dewsbury—Mark Oldroyd, Liberal, re-elected, 5750; H. S. Courtley, Conservative, 3670. Vote in 1886: Liberal, 5118; Conservative, 2759.

Dulwich, Camberwell—J. Blundell Maple, Conservative, re-elected, 5318; A. C. Laydon, Liberal, 1318. Vote in 1886, Conservative, unopposed. In 1888, Maple, Conservative, 4011; Henderson, Liberal, 2609.

Bow and Bromley, Tower Hamlets—G. Murry McDonald, Liberal, elected, 4072; John C. R. Colomb, Conservative, 3649. This is a seat gained for the Liberals at the expense of one of the most progressive Tories in the late parliament. In 1886 Sir John C. R. Colomb was elected by 2967 votes to 2396 for Robson, Liberal.

Election returns are reported to-day as follows: Cornwall, Stives division—T. B. Bolitho, Liberal-Unionist, re-elected without opposition.

Northumberland, Berwick—Sir Edward Gorey, Liberal, re-elected.

Cambridgeshire, Chesterton division—H. Hoars, Liberal, elected, 4350; Sir Charles Hall, Conservative, 3952. This is a Liberal gain.

Denbigh—Hon. T. G. Kenyon, Conservative elected over Howell Williams, Liberal.

Aberdeenshire, West—Dr. R. Farquharson, Liberal, re-elected over Sir Arthur Grant, Conservative.

Suffolk, Sudbury division—W. C. Quilter, Liberal-Unionist, re-elected Ogilvie, Liberal.

Dorsetshire, South—Major W. E. Brymen, Conservative, re-elected over Edgcumbe, Liberal.

Fifeshire, East—H. H. Asquith, Liberal, re-elected over Gilmour, Conservative.

Middlesex, Uxbridge division—E. Dixon-Hartland, Conservative, re-elected over Probyn, Liberal.

Wiltshire, Cricklade division—J. Husband, Liberal, elected over H. N. Story-Maskelyne, Liberal Unionist. This is a signal victory for the Liberals. In 1886 Story-Maskelyne was elected by 471 majority over the aggregate vote for two Liberal candidates.

EDINBURGH, July 8.—Gladstone and Wauchope have been nominated for Parliament for Edinburghshire. The election takes place on Tuesday next. Wauchope is a mere wooden man against Gladstone. The latter left for West Calder to-day in excellent health and spirits, accompanied by his wife, who watches over his comfort with constant solicitude. At West Calder, a public meeting was held in a disused quarry that was reached by a number of underground passages. The place was packed and the meeting gave Gladstone a rousing reception.

LONDON, July 9.—The Liberals have been gaining steadily, though slowly, in the elections yesterday and to-day. At present it looks as though they would to-night finish up the first week's polling with a net gain of about 30 seats. This would come near wiping out the majority held by the Government at the close of the last Parliament, so that any future gains will place the Liberals within reasonable reach of power. Predictions are not very confidently made on either side just at this stage Returns to-day are as follows:

Leicestershire, Loughborough division—Johnson Ferguson, Liberal, elected over E. Belisle, Conservative. This is a Liberal gain.

Westmoreland, Kendal division—Bagat, Conservative, over Farrar, Liberal.

Suffolk, Eye division — Stevenson, Liberal, re-elected over Holland, Conservative.

Yorkshire, Ripon division—Wharton, Conservative, re-elected over Leetham, Liberal.

Lanarkshire, south division—Hozier, Conservative, re-elected over Hedderwick, Liberal.

Northamptonshire, South division—Guthrie, Liberal, elected over Cartwright, Conservative. This is a gain of another seat for the Liberals.

Lincolnshire, Brigg division—Waddy, Liberal, re-elected over Richardson, Conservative.

Wiltshire, Devizes division—Hobhouse, Liberal, elected over Long, Conservative. This is another seat gained for the Liberals.

Swansea district—Vivian, Liberal, re-elected over Monger, Liberal-Unionist.

Durham, Southeastern division—Richardson, Liberal, elected over Havelock-Allan, Liberal-Unionist. Liberal gain.

Derbyshire, Middle division—Jacoby, Liberal, elected over Saunders, Conservative.

Bedfordshire, Biggleswade division—Russell, Liberal, elected over Viscount Baring, Liberal-Unionist. Another Liberal gain.

Oxfordshire, Henley division—Parker, Conservative, elected over Phillimore, Liberal.

Dublin University, two members—Plunket and Carson, Conservative, elected over Liberal-Unionists.

Surrey, Reigate division—Cubitt, Conservative, elected over Barnes, Liberal.

Buteshire — Murray, Conservative, re-elected over Smith, Liberal.

Shropshire, Newport division—Kenyon-Slaney, Conservative, re-elected over Lander, Liberal.

Somersetshire, Wells division—R. H. Paget, Conservative, re-elected over Horace, Liberal.

Donegal, East division — Arthur O'Connor, anti-Parnellite, re-elected over Hardman, Liberal-Unionist.

Sussex, East Grinstead division—Gathorne-Hardy, Conservative, re-elected over Jenkinson, Liberal.

Lancashire, Clitheroe division—Kay-Shuttleworth, Liberal, re-elected over Briggs, Liberal-Unionist. Kay-Shuttleworth was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under Gladstone.

County Down, North Division—Waring Cobb, Conservative, without opposition.

Surrey, Chertsey Division—Combe, Conservative, without opposition.

Lancashire, Blackpool Division — White Ridely, Conservative, elected over Walker, Liberal.

Yesterday in the Ince division of Lancashire Col. Blundell, Conservative, was defeated by Woods, a Labor candidate. This fight was not on the Home Rule issue. Col. Blundell is owner of the Pemberton colliery, and the general prejudice against the owners of the collieries was used against him. His defeat is counted a Liberal gain. The general assumption is that all the successful Labor candidates are Liberals, which assumption may not stand the test of experience. At Inverness, Scotland, the Liberals also made a gain in the defeat of Mr. Robert B. Finlay.

The Liberals yesterday made six gains as against one Liberal-Unionist and three Conservative gains, giving the Liberals a net gain of 24 from the beginning of the election. To-day's gains will increase this to about 30. This comes short of the Liberal estimate, and all now expect a very close contest in the end.

Objected to Blue Laws.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 7.—Rev. J. S. Ives, pastor of the Congregational church at Stratford, a suburb of Bridgport, was hanged in effigy. The clergyman has made himself unpopular lately by trying to enforce the blue laws. He had the drug and confectionery stores closed on Sundays and is now endeavoring to stop the running of horse cars on the Sabbath. A crowd of several hundred persons, in which were many prominent citizens, gathered around the parsonage, and an image of the parson was hanged to a stately elm in the yard, while cannons, skyrockets, firecrackers and pin-wheels were set off.

Joseph Ruby, of Columbia, Pa., suffered from birth with scrofula humor, till he was perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TERRIFYING EXPLOSION.

Giant Powder Works Blown Up in West Berkeley, a Suburb of San Francisco.

Three White Men and Four Chinese Killed—Narrow Escape of an Express Train.

Great Damage Caused in San Francisco and its Suburbs—An Appalling Incident.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9, 9:30 A.M.—The city has just been shaken by a terrific explosion. The streets were filled with people. Windows all over the city are shattered. A dispatch was received at the office of the United Press saying that the Giant Powder Works at West Berkeley have been blown up, which was confirmed by later dispatches from Oakland. The building is on fire, and it is feared that there will be great loss of life.

The explosion gave a terrific shock in Oakland. Brick buildings swayed, windows were smashed, and the people rushed into the streets in great crowds. The Berkeley local train, which wrs standing at the station, was almost blown from the track.

It is stated that 200 persons were at work when the explosion occurred. It is reported that 180 were killed or wounded, but this report has not yet received confirmation. The inhabitants of Berkeley, Oakland and Alameda were panic-stricken and thousands sought refuge in the street. The damage done in San Francisco is found to be greater than at first supposed, and in many buildings it will be necessary to give them a thorough repairing in order to put them in a condition for use again. A jewelery store on Third street was completely wrecked and the jewelery scattered all over the street. In numerous other places huge skylights were shattered and large glass doors blown out.

The train due from Sacramento this morning was reported to have been opposite Highlands when the explosion took place, and it was rumored it had been blown to pieces and all the passengers killed. This proved to be untrue. The train was a few minutes late and reached Highlands just after the explosion occurred. At 11 o'clock the fire was still raging at the works. The rumors of the loss of life and damage by fire outside of the buildings of the powder works are much exaggerated. It is understood that only seven lives are lost, three whites and four Chinese. Every building belonging to the powder works is either destroyed by the force of the explosion or fire. There is a large board inghouse half a mile from the works badly damaged by the explosion, and the roof is lifted off. A great deal of glass is broken in the residences. The last shock wrought disastrious effects in East Berkeley. Shelves and windows were knocked down and hundreds of panes were knocked from the University building. Fire is raging about the wreck, but has not yet reached the main magazine. It is expected to communicate there at any time, when the biggest explosion of all will occur. There is a panic and people are afraid to go near the works. There is not a window left intact in West Berkeley. Only three bodies thus far have been found. A gentleman, who was on Berkeley Hills at the time of the explosions says:—There were five distinct explosions, the first being unlooked for and was not seen, but was severely felt, as well as heard. We then watched a little hill down by the bay for further demonstrations. The second explosion followed in a few seconds. There was a light haze overhanging the water and preceding a vast volume of smoke. We could distinctly see the effect of the concussion on the atmosphere, throwing the light haze up in a great wave. This wave of concussion could be distinctly seen coming with rapid strides up the hill toward where we stood in East Berkeley, and when it reached where we stood the full benefit of the roar of the explosion reached us. After the wave rose from the works there followed an immense volume of smoke which cast a gloomy shadow over the country around. Then, as though the mouth of hell had opened, just inside the Golded Gate a lurid flame shot up. After this we stood and watched for further demonstrations, and we had not long to wait. Suddenly another great wave shot up, followed by a dense cloud of smoke and flame. Two more followed in quick succession, and we could see three distinct waves of concussions on the hazy atmosphere, rolling towards us. As the first of three could be seen directly over our heads the roar of the explosion broke upon us more terrific than the former ones, and even the dumb animals showed great fear and sought shelter. The two that followed created great consternation among both man and beast. Pictures were thrown from their hangings. Great numbers of large windows were broken into a thousand fragments, even goods in the grocery stores were thrown to the floors; the glassware was all broken into fragments.

The explosion, in the force and quantity of powder destroyed, was never equalled in the United States. The loss will amount to $160,000, but the company say they will rebuild as soon as possible. Three white men in the nitro-glycerine house and a Chinaman were killed: John G. Elsurtiga, German, single; Wallace Dickinson, Canadian, single; Jack Beau, French-American, married.

TO VIEW THE PROVINCE.

A Party From the Maritime Provinces Visiting British Columbia.

DONALD, B. C., July 8.—The Pacific express to arrive at Vancover on Saturday brings a party of leading men interested in the agricultural community of the Maritime Provinces, who have come at the invitation of the Canadian Pacific Railway to see and report upon the resources of the Northwest and British Columbia. They have stayed off at a few of the principal stations en route, but the minute inspection intended to be made is reserved for the homeward trip. The party will proceed right through to Victoria, where three or four days will be spent.

The names of the delegates are: Hon. D. Ferguson and H. Ferguson, Charlottetown, D. S. Wright, Baddeck; B. Stewart, Glengartney, Prince Edward Island; S. McDonnell, ex-M.P., Port Hood, C.B.; Blanchard, Colchester, N. S.; Jas. O'Brien, Windsor, N.S.; Robt. Ross, Pictou, N.S.; J. R. Tompkins, Carleton County, N.B.; Geo. F. Colter, York County, N.B.; J. G. Godfrey, Yarmouth, N.S.; Rev. J. A. Gordon, Charlottetown, and Rev. E. Burke, Alerta, P.E.I., clergymen of the Baptist and Roman Catholic denominations respectively.

The party is under the guidance of Mr. J. Herbert Haslam, special agent of the C.P.R. who is accompanied by Mrs. Haslam. They travel in a tourist car specially reserved for them, and have had a very pleasant trip, all being delighted with their experience of the Northwest country.

THEY SHOWED FIGHT.

"B" Battery Men Needed at Gaspe to Overcome Whiskey Smugglers.

QUEBEC, July 8.—Startling news arrived in the city about 10 o'clock last night, when it was rumored that a detachment of B battery was immediately to leave for the lower St. Lawrence. At 10:30 a detachment of the battery, which is now in camp at Levis, arrived over on this side and marched to the citadel. The few people who were then about the streets were at a loss to know the reason of this late arrival, and followed the men up to Citadel Hill. They had not long to wait for their return, as at 11:30 the detachment of 15 men, under command of Captain Farley, and with a nine-pounder gun, descended Levis street and Mountain Hill, followed by a number of citizens anxious to know where the men were going to at that unseemly hour. Their curiosity was further aroused by the fact that they marched directly to Queen's wharf, and at once proceeded to board the Government steamer Alert, which had been expecting them. Mr. J. A. Gregory, agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and Lt. Montizambert were there to receive them, and the embarkation of the gun and troops was speedily accomplished. No information could be given to the public or reporters. The Alert left the wharf at midnight. It is believed the destination is Gaspe, in the vicinity of which place a revenue cutter awaits assistance and reinforcements. The latter steamer, it is rumored, has been set at defiance by smugglers she has captured, or has under surveillance a schooner containing a large quantity of smuggled whiskey, but cannot seize her captive, as it appears that the crew of the schooner, numbering about 15, showed fight. The Conscience, commanded by Captain Geo. May, left here on the 13th June with sealed orders, and carries two small guns, besides small arms for the crew.

QUEBEC, July 8. — The Dominion Government revenue cutter Constance yesterday attempted to seize a schooner with $10,000 worth of smuggled whisky on board near Gaspe. The crew showed fight and captured the cutter which telegraphed to Ottawa for assistance. At midnight a detachment of the battery left for the scene.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The House of Commons is Dismissed To-day —The Speech.

OTTAWA, July 9.—Parliament finished its business and was prorogued this afternoon with the usual ceremonies. Besides the stock phrases the speech from the Throne had the following:

The adoption of the code of criminal law will confer a great benefit on all classes who are concerned in the administration of that branch of jurisprudence, and is an achievement which will reflect credit on the Parliament of Canada. The difficult task of readjusting the representation of the people in the House of Commons in accordance with the census returns has been accomplished with comparatively little disturbance of electoral divisions, and in a manner that I hope will prove to be satisfactory in its operation. The legislation relating to the Northwest Territories, Dominion lands, railways, patents and the inspection of provisions, and the various other measures which have been completed, are calculated to benefit the industrial and commercial interests of the country, and to promote its general welfare. You have been doubtless gratified by the announcement that the government of Newfoundland is likely to hold a friendly conference with my government on the differences which have arisen between Canada and that colony, and that in the meantime all cause of further dispute or irritation have been removed. A representation has been made to the administration of the United States that the schedule of tolls which has been in force upon the Canadian canals for some years past operates to the disadvantage of the shipping and products of the United States citizens on the great lakes. This complaint has been examined and discussed with the authorities of the United States, and a proposal has been submitted on behalf of my government that the United States will restore the concessions that were made on the part of that country by the treaty of Washington as an equivalent for concessions on the part of Canada as to the canals but which were withdrawn by the U.S. without cause so far as Canada was concerned. This proposal has not yet been replied to, but it is hoped that the fairness of the position taken by my Government will be duly appreciated by the Government of the U.S., so that further misunderstanding on this question be avoided. I trust that the provisions which you have made for the public service will be found ample for its demands.

I take leave of you with the hope that the sacrifices which you have been called upon to make by so protracted an attendance may be regarded as proof that your labors have been fruitful of benefits to the Dominion, and that our people in every part of Canada may likewise be blessed with prosperity in the harvest season which approaches.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 1 , 1892.

WISE REGULATIONS.

The regulation issued by the Government, copies of which are enclosed in this number of the TIMES, are framed to meet the present emergency, and if rigidly enforced, as we have no doubt they will be, smallpox will soon be driven from the city. The appointment of Provincial Health Officer, and of local municipal health officers who are vested with ample power to enforce compulsory vaccination and strict quarantine in the case of all dwellings where the disease is known to exist, will have the approval of every person. Penalties are provided for evasions of the provisions of the proclamation, and wherever it may be necessary to enforce them there will be no hesitation, we trust, in giving the offenders the full benefit of the law. The public will support any drastic remedy at the present juncture.

The knowledge that these regulations are now in force, and that the Health Officers are acting under them with all the diligence possible, will restore public confidence within and without the city. The scare has been the result largely of the fear that the disease was not being successfully grappled with, but this fear will now be dispelled. Every known case is now either in hospital or quarantined in a private residence. In a day or two the effect of the work done during the past two days, and of the sensible regulations issued by the Government will be demonstrated by the lessened number of new cases reported, and ultimately by the disappearance of the disease altogether.

WILD REPORTS ABROAD.

It was to be expected, of course, that exaggerated stories would go abroad concerning the smallpox visitation in this city; such is the usual experience in affairs of this kind. Even in the city there are numbers of wild rumors flying about, greatly exaggerating the extent of the evil, and each one finds believers among both residents and visitors. When this is the case we need not wonder that even wilder tales find credence abroad. It is moreover quite apparent, and the fact is to be regretted, that there are some who purposely aid in the circulation of these stories, in order to gratify a little ill-will. In the Vancouver Telegram, for instance, appears a lurid narrative, containing some ridiculously false statements. One of these is that "the city is now housing the sick in tents on the outskirts of Beacon Hill Park, close to the sea." Needless to say that nothing of the kind was done; the imaginative author of the tale had no more foundation for this statement than the fact that the authorities had prepared tents for the reception of patients at Ross Bay—a long way from Beacon Hill—which tents were never used on account of the injunction. Another wild statement is that "men have been engaged night and day in building hospitals." It is true that men worked a night and a day on the building at Ross Bay, and that in consequence of the injunction another night and day were spent on the building in the Jubilee Hospital grounds; but the statement quoted would falsely make it appear that hospitals were in course of erection all over the city. Again the romancer says: "There are now 50 cases quarantined at Albert Head, 38 reported under guard in the city, and it is estimated that there are as many more not yet under the surveillance of the health authorities." There were at the time this was written not more than 38 cases all told, including those at Albert Head. The statement must have been a wilful exaggeration. It seems that some of the Canadian Pacific Railway men are spreading equally false rumors. Victoria gentlemen who came down on the train on Saturday heard the train officials giving very alarming reports to intending visitors to Victoria, reports calculated to convey the impression that half the population is down with smallpox. All this is likely to do the city harm, and is probably intended to have that result, but we suppose there is no way of preventing malicious enemies indulging their spleen. The visitation is bad enough, but there is no occasion for panic; the steps that are now being taken will shortly put an end to the spread of the disease.

WHAT ABOUT CHINATOWN.

The present is a time when a wise autocrat, who feared no man, cared for no expense, and looked upon every obstacle as a straw in his path, would be of incalculable value to the city. We do not wish to magnify the danger, but at the same time it would be more criminal to minimise it. What then, we ask, is to be done with the slums of Chinatown and its inhabitants? Every Chinaman ought to be vaccinated, by force if necessary, and every suspicious hovel where disease may lurk ought to be disinfected. It is true that the disease has not originated there, and there are no cases as yet in that unclean section of the city. It is the fear that it may find a lodgment there that alarms us. In that event, and should it become general, the commercial fate of Victoria for the year 1892 would be sealed. The health officer, and if not the health officer, then a committee of citizens must take this matter in hand, and immediately. The purlieus of Chinatown, from whence emerge every morning the servants in many homes, are a standing menace to the entire city. A complete cleansing and compulsory vaccination would to a large extent remove that menace. It may require an autocrat to do it, but it can be done.

REDISTRIBUTION.

In the course of some remarks on the work of the recent session of Parliament the Colonist says: "The filibustering tactics of the Opposition, for instance, did not prevent the Government passing its Redistribution Bill, or indeed compel the majority to modify it in the least." It is quite true that the Opposition did not prevent the passage of the Redistribution Bill; but it is certainly not correct to say that the bill was not modified in the least. On the contrary, very important and material changes were made in it as a result of what the Tory organ is pleased to call "the filibustering tactics" of the Opposition. Impartial and sensible observers will see in the Opposition's course no filibustering but a vigorous and determined effort to defend its own rights and the true interests of the people. Only a jaundiced partizan would accuse the Liberals of "filibustering" when they were doing their best to secure the reasonable amendment of the bill, with which the Colonist confesses itself dissatisfied. Look at some of the changes made, and say whether they were not material. One clause of the bill in its original shape provided for the transference of the township of Clarence from Russell to Prescott. That was for the very slightly disguised purpose of taking away the majority which Russell gives its Liberal member, Mr. Edwards, and "hiving" it in Prescott, which is already overwhelmingly Liberal. The Opposition secured the abandonment of that clause. Sir John Thompson proposed the gerrymandering of London so as to make Hon. John Carling's seat secure; but the resistance of the Liberals forced him to drop the project. The gerrymander of the Niagara district was modified, though only made slightly less iniquitous, by the replacing of Merritton in Lincoln county. The most radical change, however, was made in that portion of the bill which cut and carved the district south of Montreal in a truly marvellous manner, a scheme of which Minister Ouimet confessed himself the author. Instead of mixing and jumbling up portions of the counties of Chambly, Rouville, Vercheres, Bagot, Napierville, Chateauguay and Laprairie, the Government finally consented under pressure to unite Vercheres and Chambly, Napierville and Laprairie, with a few minor transfers of individual parishes. There are still many iniquities left in the bill, but to assert that it has not been modified is as absurd as to charge the Opposition with "filibustering."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Says the Toronto Mail: "One incident in the early life of the late John Robson, Premier of British Columbia, is specially significant in view of what took place in that province a few months ago. About 20 years ago Mr. Robson founded at New Westminster a paper named the British Columbia. He attacked the Government of the day so bitterly that he was gaoled. A mob of indignant electors set him free, and thenceforth he became a prominent figure in politics. This sounds very much like the very recent difficulty Mr. Robson's Administration had with the editors of the Daily Columbian, of Westminster. The editors committed the same offence, and were after much difficulty got into the custody of the Legislature. There was great popular indignation and the Messrs. Kennedy made much capital out of it. Prorogation caused their release while the matter was before the courts. If the result of the difficulty with the Government turns out in the latter case anything like it did in the former the Messrs. Kennedy will not have reason to complain."

Search Lights vs. Torpedo Boats.

It is stated that one of the most effective means of protecting a ship in these days of torpedocs—the grouping together of a number of stationary searchlights, each illuminating its own section, so that the ship is surrounded by an unbroken circle of light—is to be adopted in the new American warships. This has been suggested by a very pronounced defect in the usual searchlight practice. In order to afford sufficient light for a careful examination of the water's surface at points removed from the ship, the beam of light must be revolved very slowly, and hence, during a great portion of the time, any particular section of water is left in darkness. As it takes only five minutes for a torpedo-boat to run a distance of two miles, it will be seen that the conditions are in favor of the attacking force. Before the revolution of the search-light is completed there is plenty of time for the torpedo-boat to run up and discharge her deadly weapons.

PROVINCIAL SURVEYS.

TO THE EDITOR:—Some time ago I addressed a letter to the TIMES in reference to the provincial survey work, which reflected on the course of the Chief Commissioner. I find that the statements and charges I then made were based on a misunderstanding, and I wish now to withdraw them as publicly as they were made.

W. L. LYNN, P.L.S.

"When your heart is bad, and your head is bad, and you are bad clean through, what is needed?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of her class. "I know—Ayer's Sarsaparilla," answered a little girl, whose sick mother had recently been restored to health by that medicine.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

I am a great advocate of the use of fresh, wholesome, ripe fruit and strongly deprecate the eating of half ripened berries or stone fruit. In order to carry the fruit for seven or eight days or even longer, the California growers pick and pack before the fruit is ripened on the tree, trusting to the heat on board ship to ripen their products. In the interests of our orchardists at home, in the interests of public health, I conjure all buyers to lay an embargo on American fruit. If there is any prejudice let it be in favor of home production.

I have already felt the inconvenience of the duty of 5 cents per dozen on eggs. My egg merchant has taken time by the forelock and coolly announces that the tariff allows him to charge 5 cents extra, and he means to get it. Yet they are—what do you call them?—*Liberal*-Conservatives—who say that this is a benefit to the country at large.

The Conservatives have a curious twist in their mental capacities. If you show them that a duty on agricultural products is injurious to British Columbia they reply: Remember the eastern farmers! If you show them that a duty on manufactures is injurious to eastern farmers, they say, consider the eastern manufacturers, and so poor British Columbia—the milch cow for the Dominion—gets left anyway. The boys of our town used to play a game which called for the following: "Open your mouth and shut your eyes, and see what I will give you." And the too confiding youth that played the game often found placed in his mouth pieces of sticks or stones instead of the expected fruit or candy. Will Colonel Prior show his constituents—he has leasure now from his Parliamentary duties—will he show how British Columbia is benefited by the 5 c. on eggs duty?

I wish the authorities would quarantine the whole of Chinatown. I would not do any injustice to our Celestial residents, yet it is beyond controversy that their dwellings and sanitary conveniences are a disgrace to our city, and the very hotbeds of disease. I hope all our citizens will patronize the white labor laundries, or manage their work at home just now. Every reasonable precaution may and should be taken.

I thought it rather hard upon the ex-editor of the Colonist, the Hon. D. W. Higgins, the other day. Speaking to a gentleman residing out of town as to the value of the TIMES and urging him to carefully read it, he said, "Oh, yes, I subscribe for it regularly and have almost from the beginning. The fact is," he continued, "I read Mr. Higgins' articles condemning it in his paper and I knew there must be good in it if Mr. Higgins condemned it." No doubt the genial Speaker of the Legislative Assembly has long ago repeated of his hastily formed opinions, and is a warm supporter of the only independent and unbought paper of the city. If he still adheres to his old views I should like again to quote the News favorite couplet:

"For while the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return."

Is it not time that a bankruptcy law be passed either as a Dominion statue or as a provincial measure? Defaulting debtors have a "high old time" of it. If they get behind in payments there is no need to "rise early and sit up late and eat the bread of sorrows," to practise economy and try to retrieve the losses of the past. Not at all. The British Columbian trader has an easier way out of his difficulties. First, he secures the $500 exemption; next, he carefully pays the claim of any relatives or friends, calls on one of his largest creditors, makes an assignment to him, and then calmly smokes the pipe of peace.

I was led into the foregoing reflections by an occurrence yesterday in our city. A local merchant found himself in difficulties, partly through neglect and partly through gambling propensities. A creditor visits the store to obtain his account, when he is informed that the sheriff is in possession for five months' rent, and the bland and polite clerk states further that he—the clerk—has a lien of $500 upon the stock for wages. And stock and book debts will scarcely pay the rent if sold at a forced sale.

I do not like to criticise harshly our judicial luminaries, yet I venture to think Sir Matthew Begbie was scarcely wise to issue the injunction as to the pest house at Ross Bay. "Public necessity knows no law," public danger requires instant remedy. And it seemed to the great majority of the citizens that there were not sufficient proofs of danger to the residents of Ross Bay district in the erection of the temporary hospital whilst there were abundant proofs of the old adage, "Delays are dangerous."

I am told that there will be a general shortage in the local crops of certain fruits. Raspberries, apples, plums, pears and prunes appear to have suffered the most. The fierce winds of April and May, when the blossoms were thick upon the trees, were as injurious as the late frosts of May.

I think Collector Milne should give a hint to the examiners of the China steamers. Smuggling of a mild type is very rampant. Every passenger and most of the officers and crew do a little of the business. For instance, how easy it would be for each to bring a dozen silk handkerchiefs on each trip, and supposing the ship's complement of passengers and crew to total 400, this would be at least a loss of $400 to the revenue. Besides this an enormous quantity of small articles of vertu, trinkets and ivories are brought over and sold to the injury of the traders in these goods and a great loss to the customs. Vancouver is full of such illicit trading to my certain knowledge.

QUIZ.

Educational Convention.

MONTREAL, July 11.—The Education Convention closed on Saturday. Hon. Mr. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, was elected president. Among the vice-presidents elected were Daniel McIntyre, Manitoba; Stephen Pope, British Columbia; and James Brown, Northwest Territory.

ABOUT THE CANAL TOLLS.

President Harrison Adheres to his Contention that Canada Discriminates.

State Militia Ordered out to Quell the Trouble at Homestead Iron Works.

An ex-Employee of the British Government Offers to Sell Valuable Information.

OTTAWA, July 11.—Premier Abbott states that he was yesterday advised from the British legation at Washington that supplementary papers in connection with the canal toll question had been laid before President Harrison, who, however, still adheres to his original contention that there is discrimination against the United States in the use of the Canadian canal. The Premier is apparently not discouraged, as he says the submission of the case to an impartial tribunal will fully justify the course Canada had followed. It is currently reported in official circles that a request will be made of the U. S. to submit this case to arbitration.

Militia Ordered Out.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—Intense excitement prevails here over the ordering out of the state militia. The opinion is prettily evenly divided as to the action of the locked out men when confronted with the members of the guard. It is believed among the laboring element that the men will resist the state guard to the last. Two Pittsburg regiments and one battery here are composed largely of workingmen, and there may be some difficulty in getting these men into line. Their officers are confident, however, that those who do turn out will obey orders and fire if necessary. All the men summoned thus far have responded without delay.

PITTSBURG, July 11. — Pittsburg troops will leave at 2 p.m. for Brinton station, to join the brigade which will go thence to Homestead, via the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad. The battery will be marched overland to Brinton, taking two gattling guns and a twelve-pounder. The brigade will reach Homestead late in the afternoon.

HOMESTEAD, July 11.—At 8 a. m. all was quiet, the men awaiting the arrival of the militia. At the coming of the troops the price of eatables has been greatly advanced. Beef sold at 12 cts, is now 20 cents per pound, and other supplies are unusually high. Burgess McClusky says no resistance will be offered to the state troops. One of the strikers, who heard this remark, said: "What, not if they come to shoot us down like dogs?" Burgess assured the man it was not their intention but he persisted that if the militia interfered with the mill men there would be trouble. When the chief of police was asked if the troops would be met at Borrough line and escorted to the town, he replied: "No, we will give these fellows a wide berth. We don't want a military town. They can go to the mills if they want to." The attitude of the locked out men and sympathizing citizens is that the Carnegie mills are in Alleghany County, outside the borough of Homestead and the borough is in a peaceable condition which does not call for the interference of the state troops.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., July 11.—The fear that the Homestead lockout would interfere with the construction of the city water supply plant resulted yesterday in the cancelling of a contract with Carnegies for twenty miles of water pipes. The work was given to Pottstown and Croton firms.

He Wants to be a Traitor.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An Englishman who represented that he had been in the employ of the British Government as a draughtsman applied to the Navy department for work, and offered to furnish this country with a good deal of valuable information which might be put to use. He did not succeed in seeing the chief constructor on the day he called, and deferred making a formal application for the position until yesterday, when the following letter was received at the Bureau of construction, dated at Camden, N.Y

"I write you to enquire if you can see your way clear to offer me an appointon your constructive staff. The information I possess is extremely valuable, not only to any government, but especially to yours at this stage of your shipbuilding history. I am prepared to become an American citizen, or, in fact, sign any document covering any term of years fixed by yourself. I am anxious to enter your service, and can only add that in the event of your failing to appreciate the offer now held out I will be compelled to approach private firms of this country or accept service in some foreign constructive department." It frequently happens that men who have seen service abroad seek places under this government on the strength of alleged valuable information they possess. These men are looked at askance by the authorities, for those who would betray the secrets of one government, especially the country of which he is a native, would do as much for this country if he ever got the opportunity.

RAVACHOL'S DEATH.

The Anarchist Dies Blaspheming and Singing Indecent Songs.

PARIS, July 11.—Ravachol, the anarchist murderer, was guillotined at 4:05 o'clock this morning by W. Diebler, public executioner, at Mont prison. The scaffold was erected in a public place, only 60 metres from the prison. Ravachol was awakened about 4 o'clock and rudely refused the religious offices of the priest. Yet in spite of the profane bravado, he was feverishly excited. A great crowd gathered and he was hurried to the guillotine surrounded by a crowd of troops. Ravachol, when the opportunity to speak came, begun to sing an indecent song and danced an accompaniment. This was stopped when the executioner and aides seized him and instantly his head dropped in an assumption of indifference and he struggled violently, using the vilest epithets while being bound to the plank. The blasphemous tirade was cut short by the swift falling knife, and the head of the notorious robber, incendiary and murderer fell into the basket, the crowd witnessing the ghastly sight with stolid indifference. There was no sympathy for the man who had pretended that his crimes were in the interest of the people. Although convicted of several crimes, the capital offence was for the murder of the Hermit of Chambles, from whom he is said to have secured 60,000 francs.

NANAIMO NEWS.

A Panther and a Doe—Precaution Against Contagion, Etc.

NANAIMO, July 11.—A few days ago, whilst a farmer in Cedar District, named John Doole, was sitting quietly in his house, he heard what he took to be the bleating of a sheep, and thinking that something was wrong he grasped his axe and went out. The sight that met his eyes was indeed surprising. Not thirty feet from the fence was a young doe being worried by a huge panther, and the weaker animal appeared to be done for. Doole immediately went up to the twain and catching hold of the doe by the hind leg severed its head from the body with one blow. He then dragged the carcass to the house and Mr. panther followed close by, but after seeing Doole enter the house the panther took a hurried departure. Next day the panther was seen by Mr. Joe Carston up a tree and was fired at but the shot only wounded the beast which showed fight, but a well-aimed shot from Carston's repeating rifle settled his account.

The drug stores in this city are doing a good business just now in the sale of vaccine points and camphor. Almost everyone who had not previously been vaccinated is getting it down now, so that it is hardly necessary to make it compulsory. Nearly every person one meets has a compressed tablet or perforated locket of camphor in his pocket and the odor seems to permeate the entire city. Every possible care is being taken to prevent the introduction of smallpox into this city.

The Caledonian, Y. M. C. A., and Northfield football teams turned out in funeral regalia last evening to attend the memorial sermon preached by Rev. McRae on the deceased Peter Arbuckle, in the Presbyterian church.

Wm. Ross, of Wellington, was fined $20 and costs by Judge Harrison on Saturday for indecently exposing himself while bathing at Departure Bay.

The funeral of Mrs. Dunn took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by the C.O.O.F. in full uniform, of which the bereaved husband is a member.

The infantry corps paraded on Saturday afternoon and marched from the hall to the rifle range, where they spent two hours in practice at the butts.

An attempt will be made to stop the Orangemen leaving the city to-morrow morning for Vancouver. Dr Praeger says if they go they will all have to be vaccinated on their return.

The Loyal Lodge of Orangemen turned out in full regalia yesterday morning and marched from the hall to the Baptist church, where a special sermon was preached by Dr. Good.

John Henry Hilbert was incarcerated in the Nanaimo jail on Saturday for ill-treating his wife. He will probably be kept there for some time.

Mr. Sam Trapp came over from Westminster on Saturday for his children, his wife having taken a sudden departure at the instigation of a well known citizen who Trapp claims has some influence over her.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.

Passengers Inspected—Contigeous Diseases Hospital to be Provided

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 11.—At the police court this morning Philip, an Indian, was sentencee to a month's imprisonment for being intoxicated. Philip said he got the liquor from a white man on the steamer Delaware.

Magistrate Atkinson this morning committed Ah Foo and Ah Hee to stand their trial, charged with conspiring against Boo Kim.

Medical Health Officer Smith and Sanitary Inspector Pearce inspected the passengers on the Princess Louise from Victoria. The city council this evening will take action to establish a contagious disease hospital in case of emergency.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 11.—Antonio Catier, who stabbed a Mexican named Louis Causman, was this morning committed to the assizes by Magistrate Atkinson. The evidence went to prove that Catier attacked Causman at the latter's house without provocation. Causman had supplied Catier with food and drink and because Causman remonstrated with Catier for using obscene language, Catier knocked Causman down with a lamp and while on the floor stabbed him in the chest and head and left arm. The wounds were deep and but for the aid of an Indian woman, Mrs. Gibson, Causman would have bled to death. The wounds were not inflicted in a vital part. Causman will recover.

Judge Bole, in the court of appeal this morning, reduced the assessment in Delta municipality all around.

The Food of the Coming Man.

Professor W.O. Atwater, the chemist, points out the curious fact that, in the extraordinary applications of science to practical problems in recent years, one of the most important fundamental problems has been strangely overlooked, viz., the scientific study of food. The coming man will avoid four mistakes that are now largely made: (1) he will not buy as expensive kinds of food as are now generally bought, because some of the less expensive foods are the most nutritive and palatable; (2) with further scientific information the coming man will value foods in proportion to their nutritive qualities; (3) if goods are bought and eaten with reference to their nutritive qualities, and not to mere fashion or habit, it would require a much less quality to keep a man in his best working condition than is now generally consumed; (4) there will be a revolution wrought in the present way of cooking, which is both wasteful and primitive and far behind our advancemeat in almost every other art.

Professor Atwater gives the results of practical studies in diets made to show these conclusions. And he asks: "Has man yet reached his highest development? The poorer classes of people—and few of us realize how numerous they are—the world over are scantily nourished. The majority of mankind live on a nutritive plane far below that with which we are familiar.

We may hope for the best culture, not of the intellectual powers, but of the higher Christian graces in the minds and hearts of men, in proportion as the care of their bodies is provided for. Happily, with advance of knowledge comes the improvement of material conditions. May we not hope that the future development of our race will bring that provision for physical wants which is requisite for the best welfare of mind and soul?"

WORSE THAN DRUNKENNESS.

New York Sun.

About seven years ago King Kalamba, ruler of the very intelligent Baluba tribe in the southern part of the Congo basin, decided that intoxicating liquors were a great curse and that he would at once free his people from the bondage of intemperance. He therefore made it a grave crime to drink palm wine and other intoxicating beverages, and in order to put temptation beyond the reach of his people he issued an edict that all the palm trees in his country should be cut down. This destructive measure was immediately carried out.

If the king had stopped with this remarkable effort to propagate the cause of temperance all might have fared well with his people, but unfortunately he introduced a practice which was far more baleful than intemperance. He introduced the culture of hemp, and made hemp smoking one of the religious practices of the country. Thenceforth this injurious vice was to figure among the rites employed in the worship of the native gods.

The culture of hemp rapidly extended, and the habit of hemp smoking grew upon the people until it has seriously injured them. The results are said to be far more injurious than the excessive use of opium.

Prince H. De Croy, who is the Commissioner of the Congo Free State in the Kassai district, writes that he has visited Kaluba villages whose entire population has been almost ruined in morals and physique by the practice of hemp smoking. He is now using all his influence to root out the practice. He finds, however, that he must move with great prudence for fear of exciting opposition that may defeat his purposes.

He has secured the consent of the king to the reintroduction of the palm tree, and about 4000 of these trees have thus far been replanted throughout the country. He is also introducing the culture of tobacco, and thinks he is making headway in his efforts to induce the King and his subjects to diminish the area devoted to hemp planting, and to replace it with the tobacco plant. He has sent to Europe for a large quantity of tobacco seed, and he hopes that gradually he may destroy the practice which is now ruining the people.

Bismarck's Case.

No more talk has been heard of prosecuting Bismarck. Probably the Emperor's mother is wise enough to coach her son against such a stupid mistake. A man out of office is harmless, if you leave him alone. Everybody understands that he is embittered, if left outside, and it is well to allow his drivel of lamentation at changes which hurt him personally to appear self-creative. Bismarck professes to have no animus against the young Emperor. A declaration to the effect that he had animus was hardly to be expected. But the ex-chancellor is by no means reconciled to his own retirement upon equitable or patriotic principles of gratitude. He will not believe that he has been justly dealt with by being ostracized from the chancellorship. His criticisms may do good to Germany if, by contrast with present courses, the ex-Chancellor shows how he handled the reins of power. An omnipotent exile is always a demonstration lesson for students of history. The time has not yet come to show what German history has been before and after the Franco-German war.

Politics in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 11.—Word reaches the city to-night of the first blood letting of the present heated political compaign in this state. It took place last evening just below Gadsden. A steamboat excursion party was coming up from "Smokeneck," Etowah county, to Gadsden. On the boat were five young men—two Dillard brothers, Kolb men, and three Green brothers, Jones men. The Dillards were denouncing Jones and his followers. Words grew to blows, and one of the Dillard brothers struck Bill Green with a billet of wood. Green grabbed Whitt Dillard, threw him to the floor and drew his knife. A brother of Dillard ran up and in the scuffle Whitt Dillard was stabbed to the heart. One of the Greens lost a finger and an eye. Dillard is dying and one of the Greens was fatally wounded. The boys belong to some of the best families in the state.

Montreal News.

MONTREAL, July 11.—A fireman named Garrid, while getting on a hook and ladder truck that was returning from a fire, slipped, and the wheels passing over his body. He died shortly after.

The body of Lee, the last of the Minnie-wa-wa victims, was found last night opposite Quebec. It will be brought to Montreal for interment.

It is rumored in railway circles that the Canadian Pacific Railway will shortly acquire the Anchor line steamship City of Rome for the Japan route. The Angoria, of the Guion line is also mentioned as a possible purchase.

Fighting a Monopoly.

TORONTO, July 11.—The attempt on the part of the Ontario Government, to smash the binder twine monopoly, hinted at some time ago, has at last taken definite shape. A factory for the manufacture of twine is to be set up in the Central prison, the prisoners to furnish the labor required. Machinery has already been bought, and farmers will soon be able to purchase this necessary article at first cost.

Sheriff Sutton, of Bruce.

WALKERTON, July 11.—Investigation into the charges brought against Wm. Sutton, sheriff of the county of Bruce, the principal of which is the neglect of duty, has been concluded and a report made to the Government that they have been sustained.

An Engineer's Salary.

TORONTO, July 11. — Keating, of Duluth, who was appointed city engineer here, refuses to come for a salary of $4000, as it is $500 less than he is getting there as city engineer. He wants $5000.

OUR CITIZENS AT LAST AROUSED.

The Doctors Meet and Discuss the Threatening Danger—They Support the Council.

Injunction to Restrain the Erection of a Hospital — Exaggerated Reports.

The excitement in the city during the last two or three days in regard to the disease of small-pox, has not abated in the least today. A week ago it was not known that there was a case in the city, at least to no one but the doctor and the patient, and the first scare of a month ago, when a steamboat hand was quarantined on Herald street, was almost forgotten. The disease brought from Vancouver and thither from China was supposed to have been entirely eradicated, and people had ceased to take ordinary precautions against it. But on Sunday last and on Monday, the Health Officer, Dr. Milne, was made aware that several new cases had developed, and for the next few days the cases reported were so numerous and so widely disseminatee that people began to think that the contagion was assuming dangerous proportions. The comments of the people on the streets as to the efforts of the authorities—or rather the apparent lack of effort—to suppress the disease were pointed and emphatic. To some extent the general censure has been deserved, and especially in respect to the unpreparedness of the sanitary department of the city government to grapple with the disease. It ought not to have been so, in view of the warning, timely and emphatic, which came from Vancouver and Westminster, in the shape of one or two mild cases of smallpox. The council seemed to have trusted in God, but they failed to "keep their powder dry." The medical officer has not had enough assistance; there was no convenient hospital in which the unfortunate patients could be isolated, and there was no system of quarantining of the houses where the disease was known to exist.

The mayor, the sanitary committee and the health officer have been incessant in their efforts, but at first they underestimated the difficulties they had to content against, and the enemy stole a march upon them. The disease appeared a week ago in one or two places, and since that time, as every person now knows, it has become prevalent in that portion of the city between Pandora and Rae streets on the north and south, and Broad and Cook streets on the east and west. It is still very far from epidemic, but that smallpox is sufficiently general in the locality mentioned to create alarm among the timid people is undoubtedly the case. It is better that the actual facts should be published in order that exaggerated reports may be dispelled and sensational rumors, sent abroad by private and newspaper telegrams, and which are calculated to do more harm than the truth, may be authoritatively contradicted.

The reports current in Vancouver and the Sound cities are to the effect that there are from one hundred to two hundred cases in Victoria, and the business men of the former city have been seriously discussing a proposition to enforce quarantine against us. These alarming reports are untrue. We have Dr. Milne's authority to state that there are to-day thirty-five cases, all told, one-third of which have been removed to Albert Head, fourteen miles by road from Victoria. This is, it must be admitted, more than there ought to be, but the number is not sufficient to drive a single individual out of the city, or to prevent people from coming to it. The disease is of a very mild type, and all the patients are doing well. The energetic efforts now being put forth by the mayor and council and by the medical men will undoubtedly check the disease and in the course of a few weeks drive it out altogether. In the meantime let every person help the authorities by every means in his power to suppress the disease.

QUARANTINE HOSPITAL.

The Mayor Visited by an Angry Crowd. But He is Immovable.

Considerable excitement prevails in the eastern portion of the city over the building of a hospital on what is known as the city's addition to the Ross Bay Cemetery. Last night a number of residents of that vicinity assembled around where the work of building was going on and protested against having it erected there. Then about 12 o'clock an angry crowd collected in front of the residence of Mayor Beaven and in no dignified manner endeavored to prevail upon him to have the hospital removed to some other site. The mayor quietly pointed out the necessity of having a house built at once, and that the place selected was decided upon as the best procurable. Men were sick and they had to be cared for. The crowd quieted down and, after talking the matter over, went away evidently satisfied, one of the party presenting the Mayor with a piece of stuff which he declared was sure proof against smallpox.

An hour later a message was telephoned from Bishop & Sherbourne, whose men were at work at the house, that a crowd had again assembled and threatened to tear the building down. The Mayor promptly communicated with Chief Sheppard about the trouble, who immediately went to the scene, taking Sergeants Hawton and Lovin, and four other officers. Among those most actively objecting to the erection of the building, were persons who do not live within half a mile of it, and a justice of the peace and two lawyers were among the crowd, it is said.

After the arrival of the police no further demonstration was made, and three men were left on guard while the carpenters continued with their work.

The matter was hotly discussed on the streets to-day, and some of the residents of the locality went so far as to say they would certainly tear or burn the building down, while others contented themselves by stating they would apply to the courts for an injunction to restrain further work being done in the direction proposed. On the other hand the cool headed people support the action of the authorities and declare themselves prepared to assist the city.

INTERIM INJUNCTION GRANTED.

At 12 o'clock to-day Messrs. McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard, for residents of Ross Bay, made application before Chief Justice Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie for an injunction to restrain the city authorities from building a pest house on the city property adjoining Ross Bay cemetery. An interim injunction was granted and the authorities were given notice of the decision of the court.

THE EFFECT.

The effect of this injunction has been to stop work on the new buildings at Ross Bay, and there is now little probability that a hospital can be procured for another day or two, unless the Jubilee Hospital board take the matter in hand. When citizens throw obstacles in the way of the authorities and delay work at a critical moment the difficulties of the gentlemen who are trying to do their duty are enormously increased. There appears to be nothing under the sun that an injunction may not issue for, unless it be to stay the death of a victim of the carelessness of somebody. The court in that case has no jurisdiction.

THE DOCTORS MEET.

The Council Sustained—Compulsory Vaccination Advocated—Good Suggestions.

A meeting of the medical men of the city was held this morning in Hon. Theodore Davie's office, Bastion street, to consider the advisability of establishing a Provincial Board of Health. There were present: Dr. Helmcken in the chair, Mayor Beaven, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Hon. Theodore Davie, Hon. J. H. Turner, Superintendent Hussey of the Provincial police, and Doctors Hasell, Milne, Leitch, Frank Hall, Powell, Davie, Hannington, Morrison, Foot, McNaughton Jones, Sproule. Dr. Hasell was appointed secretary.

Hon. Theodore Davie explained the object for which the meeting had been called, and then read a lengthy communication which had been received from Mayor Beaven. In this communication his worship recited in detail the difficulties under which the corporation had attempted to erect quarantine buildings, and the determined opposition which the people at the different points had shown. The city council were doing their best and wished the co-operation of the medical men and the public in their efforts to check the spread of and stamp out the disease.

His worship Mayor Beaven then made a statement explaining more in detail the above mentioned difficulties.

Dr. Hannington followed with a strong appeal for the carrying out of strict quarantine regulations.

Dr. Davie said the quarantine law of the Dominion Government was a perfect farce and required immediate revision and improvement. He advised compulsory vaccination, and said that even in the present day there were to be found people asinine enough to think that vaccination was harmful. By making vaccination compulsory was the only way to overcome those ignorant and stupid prejudices, and this should be done without delay. The quarantine as regarded the China steamers should be much more strict. The present trouble started through the distribution of goods brought over from China and Japan, which contained the specific smallpox bacillus.

Dr. Helmcken asked if the people refused to be vaccinated what are they going to do? and said that the vaccine obtained from the east and elsewhere was worthless. It might not be a bad idea to let the anti-vaccinators go ahead, contract the disease and die, as many of them would be a good riddance to the community.

Dr. Milne, health officer, stated that Dr. Watt, his assistant, had carefully examined every person who went out on the Yosemite this morning and certified to their being all free from taint of smallpox. It had been proposed to close all the second and third class hotels to-night, but of course there would be a tremendous amount of objection, but what were they to do? The only thing was to completely cut off the cases from the outside world or it could never be checked. In talking to the manager of the Driard, he said his business was suffering, and the doctor advised him to close up his house for some time, which would probably be done. He thought a provincial board of health should be formed.

Hon. T. Davie said that as each municipal board was a board of health, it was impossible to form a provincial board, there being no provision of the kind on the statues. He thought that something might be done to see that these boards did their duty properly. He then read the petition of thirty-five residents of Ross Bay and neighborhood as follows: "We hereby earnestly protest against the erection of the smallpox hospital at the city reserve, Ross Bay, believing that its occupation by smallpox patients will be most detrimental to the health of this neighborhood." Mr. Davie said a very indigant deputation had come down with the petition. Another petition of a similar nature was received from the urged that the infectious wards of Fowl Bay residents. Dr. McKechnie Jubilee Hospital be thrown open for the reception and treatment of the smallpox patients, also that sheds be erected at that point, and all the cases taken there at once. This proposal elicited a great deal of discussion for and against. Subsequently the following resolution was put and unanimously carried:

Moved by Hon. Theodore Davie, seconded by Dr. Powell, "That in the opinion of this meeting the infectious ward of Jubilee Hospital should be opened for the treatment of smallpox patients, until the city's smallpox hospital is ready; the city supplying medical attention, nurses and all necessaries, and being responsible to the board for renewing the bedding, etc., which it may be necessary to destroy. And be also responsible for fumigation; and that the directors be requested to comply with the resolution."

His Worship, the Mayor, then stated that Messrs. Bishop & Sherbourne had promised to have the building at Ross Bay reserve ready for occupation in 36 hours from noon yesterday (Friday). They were working night and day. It had been proposed to erect the building at some unoccupied place in Beacon Hill Park, but an injunction would at once be taken out, as had been threatened with regard to all the other places proposed. At Ross Bay, when it was proposed to erect the building, men, women and children swarmed out threatening all kinds of dire things. He had at once instructed the chief of police to send out a guard, which the chief promptly did.

Dr. Davie suggested that the public be at once informed of some central place where everyone could be vaccinated, and again advocated compulsory vaccination. The idea met with the approval of the meeting, but no decision was reached.

In relation to the petition from the residents of Ross Bay, upon which a long and animated discussion took place. Dr. Hannington moved the following resolution, seconded by Dr. Leitch, and it was unanimously carried,

"That this meeting is agreed to support the municipal council in erecting the building for a smallpox hospital at Ross Bay city reserve, considering it the best site under the circumstances and not threatening danger to the surrounding inhabitants."

After a discussion as to the vaccine supply and its proper distribution the meeting adjourned.

THE CLIMAX REACHED.

Dominion Government Refuse the use of Marine Hospital Buildings.

Some three or four days ago a request was made to the Dominion Government for the use of an old building near the Marine Hospital, which is situated on the Indian Reserve, and permission to fit it up and erect a new one for smallpox patients. Up to this morning no answer had been received. The council, understanding the importance of the matter, and fearing that further delay would be dangerous to the public health, last night authorized work to proceed and to-day a large force of men has been engaged in fitting up a place for patients. It was expected that the work would be finished to-morrow night and that the buildings would then be occupied. This afternoon Mayor Beaven was handed the following dispatch received by Superintendent of Indian Affairs Vowell:—

[Copy]
OTTAWA, July 8th, 1892.

A. W. Vowell, Victoria:—Minister cannot consent to grant application of the city authorities for the building on the Songhees reserve for smallpox patients. (Sd.)
R. SINCLAIR.

This is adding insult to injury with a vengeance; but is precisely the sort of treatment that the government has been meting out to Victoria for the past dozen years. There is no better or more convenient place for a hospital for infectious patients, and there is no valid objection to its use for that purpose, save the crass ignorance of a few blockheads at Ottawa.

The Government's Refusal.

Col. Prior, in a letter to another paper, supports the Dominion Government in its refusal of the request made by Mayor Beaven for the use of the grounds near the Marine Hospital for patients suffering from infectious diseases. The TIMES is not disposed to split straws with the apologist of the Government at this time. The fact, however, is that the request was refused after several days consideration, and that it is quite as easy to secure isolation on the reserve as at Ross Bay. The reserve is largely unoccupied. Still, Colonel, it was refused, and you know by this time what it is to be told by the Ottawa people something like this—"We deeply regret that in the public interest your request cannot be granted."

About Quarantining.

The following dispatches have been received from surrounding cities:

PORT TOWNSEND, July 9.—Steamers will not be quarantined here for the present.

TACOMA, July 9.—Nothing done yet regarding quarantine.

SEATTLE, July 9.—Officers of P. S. & A. S. S. Co. have heard nothing of quarantine. Kingston will leave as usual. Do not think there is any intention of quarantining Victoria steamers.

NANAIMO, July 9.—All trains will be stopped outside of the city and boarded by the health committee, who will examine the patients. All the citizens will be vaccinated, and committee start to do it to-day.

VANCOUVER, July 9.—Nothing done yet regarding quarantine. Boat landed passengers as usual this morning.

NANAIMO TAKES PRECAUTIONS.

NANAIMO, July 9.—At a special meeting of the city council held last evening, it was decided to take stringent measures to prevent the entry of smallpox into this city. To-day's train was held up just outside the city, and Dr. Praeger and Constable O'Connell, accompanied by a few newspaper men, boarded the train and subjected the passengers to an inspection. There was a quick rolling up of sleeves and arms were exposed to prove that the individuals had undergone vaccination, and a few who had not been vaccinated were politely informed by Dr. Praeger that they would have to undergo the operation before they could be allowed to enter the city.

From Monday's Daily.]

In the Board of Trade rooms last Saturday night a meeting of the directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital was held to take action on the smallpox question. President J. P. Davies occupied the chair, and there were present the directorate of the hospital, Drs. Davie, Hasell, Helmcken and Hanington, Mayor Beaven for the city, Hon. T. Davie and Hon. J. H. Turner for the Provincial Government. The chairman said that the Jubilee Hospital had agreed to take charge of all smallpox patients taken to the quarantine station, to be under control of the medical staff. Buildings for this purpose have been erected near Cadboro Bay road, 800 yards from the hospital. Miss Hardy, hospital matron, will act as nurse. Dr. Crompton as resident physician. Dr. Davie vigorously denounced the Dominion Government for their characteristically stupid quarantine law. Mr. Wilson also gave them some plain criticism.

Moved by Mr. Eberts, seconded by Mr. Gordon, that the action of the president be confirmed. Carried.

On motion Dr. Crompton was elected a member of the consulting medical staff to act under the instruction of Drs. Hasell, Hanington, Davie and Helmcken, special smallpox committee. Miss Hardy was appointed chief nurse of the quarantine hospital. The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. C. Hayward with a large gang of carpenters began work on the new quarantine station at the above-mentioned place at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and had it ready for occupation by 9 o'clock last night. The building is substantially constructed, is 70 by 20 feet with an L measuring 40 feet. An hour and a half after the building was finished, the furniture was all in, patients in the different wards and the doctors attending to their duties. Dr. Richardson and staff were on duty 18 hours and were quite ready to take a rest when relief came. Mr. R. B. McMicking built a telephone line from the hospital to the quarantine station, and had it in working order before the first patient was brought in. All day yesterday President Davies, Secretary Yates and Directors Wilson, Flummerfelt and E. Crow Baker exerted themselves at the scene and urged forward the work as much as possible. Several of the residents of the neighborhood gathered around the building yesterday and protested against its erection, but little heed was paid to them and the work rushed ahead as fast as hammer and saw could be worked. Mr. Hayward and his staff deserve praise for the way they rattled up the building, it was hard work for all hands and none were sorry when the word to quit came. All the mild cases are being treated in tents close to the main building. These tents have been made as comfortable as could be desired, and are by many preferred to the quarantine hospital wards.

The nurses on duty last night were head nurse Miss Hardy and her sister. Offers have been received from the sisters of St. Joseph's Hospital and also from the Protestant sisters of New Westminster to supply nurses. Present indications are that the cases will not require much nursing, as none of them are of a very virulent type. Suitable replies have been returned to those generous offers.

Strict quarantine regulations are being maintained around the station and among others is this which should be noted by everybody, that any person found within the line of flags around the station, will be placed in quarantine for 21 days.

Dr. J. C. Davie has been indefatigable in his exertions to push forward those arrangements, and has not spared time or trouble to make them as complete as possible. His vigorous remarks at the various meetings held, and strong requests for immediate action are largely responsible for the present satisfactory state of things. He reports that the crisis is practically past and that the disease is now finely checked, and that the medical staff is amply able to cope with the trouble. Fortunately the disease is of a very mild type, and when taken in its early stages is easily handled.

The quarantine building at Ross Bay city reserve was finished before the injunctors could get their injunction into working order, and there it stands ready to do incalculable good but for this injunction. At the meeting of the doctors on Saturday morning it was stated that there was not the slightest danger from infection at 200 yards. The nearest dwelling to the Ross Bay quarantine station is fully that distance, and at the meeting the idea of an injunction being taken out was looked upon as foolish.

Several of the city Sunday Schools were closed yesterday, and at those which did remain open the attendance was very slight.

Several cases were removed from their homes to the Jubilee Hospital quarantine station to-day. The city is now running a special ambulance wagon fitted up for the reception of the patients. In every case the mattress which the patient has been lying upon in the house is taken along to the quarantine hospital.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the total number of cases reported to the medical health officer was 42.

The effect of the smallpox scare upon the general business of the city is not yet very perceptible, and things move along much in the same old groove. The opinion seems to be general that in a few days the trouble will be over, as the means now being employed are certain to exterminate every vestige of the disease in the city.

The injunction granted by the Supreme Court to the residents of Ross Bay restraining the city council from building a smallpox hospital there was argued before Chief Justice Begbie today. A deputation of the injunctors were in court listening and watching the progress of the case. Authorities and precedents were freely quoted for and against the injunction.

The case was finally varied and adjourned. Dr. Helmcken made a brief statement regarding the breaking out of the disease in the Protestant Orphan's Home. The court ordered that the children not affected be allowed to be taken to the Ross Bay quarantine building until the trouble is over. The case will be resumed for further argument in a few days.

LOCATION OF THE CASES.

There was at Albert Head quarantine station at noon to-day 12 patients, at the Jubilee quarantine 8, making 20 cases in quarantine and 22 in the city. The remainder are being moved out as quickly as possible.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S BULLETIN.

The following statement was made by the medical health officer this afternoon:

The total number of cases so far is 42. The majority of them are in the quarantine station and hospital. We are getting them out to the Jubilee Hospital ground as fast as possible. We shall remove all that can be removed out of the city. The larger number of the cases are mild and are doing well. A few cases are more severe, but not of a fatal character. Two deaths have occurred. We are expecting a full supply of vaccine to-morrow. All the passengers are being examined before going on board the steamers and trains leaving the city, by a medical officer.

G. L. MILNE,
Health Officer.

DEATH OF M. W. WAITT.

He Dies Last Evening After a Few Days' Illness—A Sketch of His Life.

Mr. M. W. Waitt, who for the past few days has been confined to the house with smallpox, died yesterday afternoon. He was reported much better yesterday morning, but towards evening he became worse, and the news of his death came like a blow to his many friends.

The deceased was born in Sardner, Maine, just 60 years ago. He arrived in California in 1869, and two years afterwards came to Victoria, where he went into the commission and produce business with his father. He afterwards formed a partnership with T. N. Hibben, with whom he for several years carried on the well-known stationery business now conducted by Messrs. T. N. Hibben & Company. About 13 years ago Mr. Waitt went into business for himself on a small scale. His business steadily increased and at the time of his death he was proprietor of two establishments, both on Government street.

Mr. Waitt became well known and highly respected through his business connections, and he had many friends who will hear with regret of his death. He leaves a widow and two daughters, Mrs. H. Kent and Miss N. Waitt, the latter being at present in California.

GLADSTONE QUESTIONED.

A Brewer Catechises the G.O.M. and Receives Pertinent Answers.

LONDON, July 8.—While Gladstone was addressing a Liberal gathering at Cortorphine yesterday Mr. Ushur, a brewer, appeared with a huge manuscript in his hand and began to put questions to Gladstone. The crowd greeted him with a storm of abuse. Ushur, amid continued interruptions, demanded whether the Liberal leader approved of the plan of campaign in Ireland. Gladstone indignantly said that the questioner had never taken the pains to read his speeches. He reiterated that the government had brought about the plan of campaign. When the uproar had subsided Ushur said: "Then I understand that under these circumstances Gladstone approved the plan of campaign?"

Gladstone responded with intense irony, shaking his finger and saying: "I am not responsible for this gentleman's understanding. I am responsible for the understanding the Almighty pleased to lodge in this skull of mine; but I am not responsible for the understanding Almighty God has pleased to lodge in that skull of his." Ushur asked about the law of conspiracy. Gladstone, with a fierce flash of the eye, said, "You want to entangle me in a legal question?" Ushur then demanded: "Would you accept an alliance with the Parnellites if you could get it?"

Gladstone trembled with indignation. He paused for a moment and then began: "I wish, my friend, that— —" The crowd shouted: "Don't answer." The chairman of the meeting declared the question impertinent and said he would not allow it. Ushur, undaunted, continued: "Who have been the supporters of law and order hithorto in Ireland?" Gladstone said: "Not the present Government, for in 1878 they shot down by constabulary and soldiers three innocent men who were engaged in a legal and peaceable meeting, and the gentleman supports them." Gladstone concluded, emphasizing his words with resounding thumps upon the table.

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Mrs. Harrison's Health.

LOON LAKE, N.Y., July 11.—Mrs. Harrison's health is improving. The President will leave Loon Lake House to-morrow on a special over Dr. Webb's road to Malone. Dr. Gardiner will remain with Mrs. Harrison until she can do without a medical attendant.

DR. A. T. WATT,
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May 19-d&w-tf

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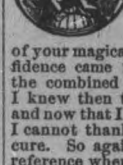
I AM A MAN



"I have been treated by doctors, who had long lists of so-called cured patients, but they could not reach my case, and hope had been murdered in me by fair promises, but on first application of your magical appliance, hope and confidence came flocking in stronger than the combined powers of the four winds. I knew then that you would cure me, and now that I am a man and well again, I cannot thank you sufficiently for the cure. So again I say, use my name as reference whenever you wish. You nor any one else cannot use words too strong to express my sentiments in favor of so wonderful a treatment as that given by you."

(Original on file; name of writer furnished in confidence.)

WEAK MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, &c. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 1,000 references. Book, explanations and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
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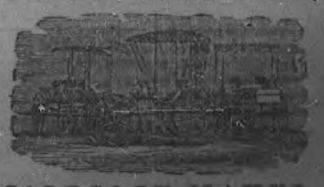

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Fort streets
VICTORIA B.C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Friday's Evening Times.

The Mischief Returns.

The steam schooner Mischief arrived from the north last night with 661 skins. She was warned by H.M.S. Nymphe on June 18th not to enter the sea. Having an Indian crew she had to come home. The Indians were left on the west coast.

The First Death.

The first death in the city from the dread disease, smallpox, occurred this morning, the little three-year-old daughter of Henry Ball, Pandora avenue, being the victim. The child was ill for a week, and only yesterday was it pronounced a case of smallpox. The case at first was a very mild one, and there was every hope the child would recover.

McNeill-Haslam.

Officer William McNeill, of the provincial police, and Miss Margaret Haslam, of Lancashire, England, were married last evening at Christ Church cathedral by Canon Beanlands. A number of friends were present at the church and afterwards at the New York restaurant, where a wedding dinner was held. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents.

From the North.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz arrived from the northern ports at 3 o'clock this morning, after a calm, uneventful trip. She brought 20 passengers, 2200 cases of salmon from the British American and North Pacific canneries on the Skeena, which she unloaded at New Westminster for transshipment east. Also 20,000 feet of cedar for here from Hartley Bay and 2000 feet box lumber, 150 bear skins and other furs from the Naas, and 100 fur seal skins from Masset, Queen Charlotte Islands. She brought no oil this trip.

The Final Honors.

Preparations are being quietly made for the reception and interment of the remains of the late Premier, Hon. John Robson. From what can be learned the funeral is likely to the largest and grandest ever seen in the province. The extraordinary marks of honor shown the memory of the deceased by Her Majesty and the Imperial Government will, it is understood, be followed here by an unprecedented public demonstration. The navy, militia, volunteers, all the city societies, the Legislative Assembly and delegations from all parts of the province are mentioned as likely to form the funeral procession. Special services will be held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, for which the music is being prepared. The details will be made public in a few days.

Vaccination as a Preventative.

Vaccination as a preventative of smallpox is a subject which is agitating the public mind at the present time, and rightly so too. There are some doctors of good repute, but they are very few, who do not believe in vaccination, but the great majority recognize its efficacy, while many are of the belief that it should be made compulsory where there exists danger of smallpox.

Dr. Seaton, of London, Eng., in writing on the subject says: "The protection which vaccination affords against smallpox is manifested in two ways: First, by the immunity from that disease which, as a rule, it confers; secondly, by the modification which, when immunity is not complete, it induces in the course and severity of the disease in the majority of cases. The most precise of the numerous facts which exist in proof of this are those derived from the Smallpox Hospital in London, where it has been found that while smallpox in the unvaccinated patients runs an unmodified course in all but 2.6 per cent., its course in vaccinated patients is modified in 73 per cent.; and that while the death rate of natural small-pox is 35.55 per cent., that of post vaccinal small-pox is but 6.56 per cent. The difference of 35 and 6, however, gives but a feeble idea of the protection which vaccination affords, provided it be thoroughly done; for in nearly all the fatal cases the vaccination was found to have been of an imperfect character.

A FAITHLESS WATCHER.

He Gets Drunk and Neglects His Duty and is Sent to Jail.

Last night, or rather early this morning, Officer Abel was called down to Herald street. He found one of the cabins in the Cowyard surrounded by an excited lot of Indian women. There was "a man in the house," they said, who had robbed one Jenny of $10. As a result of this demonstration John Kelly was this morning brought before Magistrate Macrae charged with larceny. After hearing the evidence of the complainant and of Officer Abel, the court dismissed the case.

Edgar Patton was before the court charged with having been drunk and disorderly. It was stated that he was placed in charge of a quarantined house on View street, and instead of doing his duty he got drunk and went into the house to make merry. The court sentenced him to one month's imprisonment at hard labor.

A second drunk forfeited $10 bail, and a third was discharged.

A NEW PROTECTOR.

The Chemical Fire Engine Test Proves Satisfactory.

Last evening at 7:30 the new Atchison combination chemical fire engine was subjected to a thorough test. The old shanty on the Canada Western site, described in the TIMES last night, was set on fire and an alarm turned in from box 64. The chemical arrived on the scene in about a minute and a half and a stream from one of the 30 gallon tanks was turned on at once. In two minutes there was no vestige of fire, although when the stream started the place was fiercely ablaze. Less than 40 gallons of the chemical was used. The material used in the tanks is a mixture of 10 pounds of carbonate of soda, one gallon of sulphuric acid and the rest water. The mingling of the soda and acid produces carbonic acid gas and generates sufficient force to throw the stream 75 or 100 feet. The engine looks neat and businesslike and is mounted upon a four-wheeled carriage drawn by a fast team. At the moment of leaving the engine house the engineer turns a lever which empties the carbonate and sulphuric into the water, and by the time the fire is reached the gas is strong enough to throw the stream the maximum distance. One tank can be filled while the other is being discharged. The chemical will often put out a fire at once where water would have little effect, as for instance where it is creeping up behind wainscottings and between floors. The deadly gas reaches where water cannot and quietly smothers the fire. The chief of the fire department is well pleased with the new engine. The old Deluge fire engine, which started for the scene broke an axle on Broad street and was towed back to the hall for repairs.

THE ELIZA EDWARDS SEIZURE.

The Vancouver Schooner Intended to Go to Valdivia, Chili, Not to Cocos Island.

She is Still in the Hands of the United States Customs Officers at San Diego.

Since the steam schooner Eliza Edwards left Vancouver, there have been several stories circulated about the object and destination of her trip.

A story to the effect that she was going in search of the treasure supposed to be cached on Cocos Island, was published in one of the morning papers. A great part of this story was a copy of one published in the San Francisco Examiner regarding the American schooner Hayseed, which in command of Captain Gisler is now on her way to the treasure island. The Victoria paper said that one of the two charts of the island was on board the Vancouver schooner. This is from all accounts a mistake, as one chart is on the Hayseed and the other is in the possession of the Costa Rican Government, to whom the island belongs and from whom Captain Gisler, of the Hayseed, has leased it.

The party who chartered the Eliza Edwards, it is understood, told the owners that he intended to go to Valdivia, Chili, where he had a mine that the government would not allow him to work. He wanted the use of the schooner to obtain possession of some ore that he had taken out.

The Eliza Edwards did not go direct from Vancouver, but indiscreetly stopped off Victoria, where she was met by a Victoria sloop. What she took on of course can only be surmised, but her actions aroused the suspicions of the United States officers who seized her at San Diego yesterday.

It is supposed that when she left here she intended to go straight to Valdivia. The following dispatch was received to-day:—

SAN DIEGO, July 7.—The British steam schooner Eliza Edwards was seized by the customs officers off Point Loma yesterday, and brought to this port to-night. It is alleged that the schooner, which cleared from Vancouver on June 22, is engaged in smuggling opium and Chinese, but no systematic search of her hold has yet been made. Captain I. Braman, her master, who arrived by rail, is in the city to-night and claims he will have no difficulty in proving that the schooner is not a smuggler. The customs officers insist that a contraband cargo was landed in Santa Barbara a few days ago. Collector Osborne attempted to head off the vessel, but lost her in the fog. The chase had been continued down the coast for the entire distance from Vancouver.

SAN DIEGO, July 8.—Search by customs officers here of the British steam schooner Eliza Edwards has failed to unearth any evidence that she was being used for smuggling purposes. There were no Chinese on board nor any evidence that there had been any, nor was there any opium. Captain Van Bremner threatens if his vessel is not released at once he will apply to the British consul for protection. No one is allowed to visit the schooner nor are the sailors permitted to come ashore. A suspicious circumstance in the case is the fact that the captain yesterday claimed that he had chartered the craft for a cruise to Mexico and Central America, while to-day he tells an entirely different story. He now says that by the advice of his physicians he purchased the vessel for a cruise to the Sandwich Islands on account of his health. For two years past he has been considering the voyage and cleared from Vancouver for San Diego to enable his physician, Dr. Winchester, of Santa Barbara, to board the schooner there and proceed on the voyage with him. A special dispatch from that place to the Union says that Winchester's wife says he has gone east, although he came here on the schooner and registered to-day as "Charles H. Smith, of Chicago." The officers feel sure that Winchester is interested with Capt. Van Bremner in his smuggling operations and from the story told by them no other inference can be drawn. Both men offered money to a reporter and later to the editor of the Union to secure the suppression of the news.

New Appointments.

The Gazette issued last evening announces the following appointments: John F. Foulkes, of Victoria, to be clerk in the Provincial Secretary's office; David Robson and Thomas J. Armstrong, of New Westminster, to be notaries public for and within the province; and Gordon Hunter, of Victoria, to be crown solicitor for the province of British Columbia.

A Circus Wrecked.

DUBUQUE, Iowa., July 9.—Cook and Whitby's circus of 22 cars was wrecked six miles below McGregor this morning. A broken truck ditched five cars. Thirty horses were killed. One car contained fourteen horses and fifteen colored musicians. Every horse was killed outright, but every man escaped except two, one of whom was injured perhaps fatally, the other slightly. The circus manager burst into the cars exclaiming, "My fourteen best horses killed and not one of you d—— darkies."

Three Things to Remember.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has the most MERIT.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has won unqualified SUCCESS.

Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes the greatest CURES.

Is it not the medicine for you?

Constipation is caused by loss of the peristaltic action of the bowels. **Hood's Pills** restore this action and invigorate the liver.

From Saturday's Evening Times.

BOARD OF TRADE REPORT.

The Board Holds Its Annual General Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

The Officers, Council and New Members Elected—Mr. T. B. Hall President.

The first business disposed of at the meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade held yesterday afternoon was the reading of the 13th annual report.

The report states that a year ago there were 132 members, 38 were admitted during the year, two resigned and three, J. C. Bales, A. A. Green and Edgar Marvin were removed by death, leaving the present number of active members at 164. During the year four quarterly and three special general meetings were held. The council met 23 times, there being a good attendance at all meetings.

Private enterprise has continued throughout the year to improve the outer wharf. The approaches to the wharf have been dredged to a uniform depth of about 30 feet at low tide. When the wharf is completed there will be facilities to dock from eight to ten ocean steamers simultaneously. The council regret that no action has been taken to build the breakwater from Brotchie ledge, which would greatly improve the harbor.

There are at present three lines of steamships running between Victoria and the Orient. The fast increasing trade with the Orient calls for strict attention to the quarantine rules and regulations, and the urgency of placing the Albert Head station in a more efficient state than at present should be brought prominently before the Dominion Government.

The report calls attention to Mr. Robert Ward's report on the wreck of the steamer San Pedro, which directed special attention to the anomalies which prevail on account of the province being divided into three separate pilotage districts. It is noped that sectional differenees will be set aside and the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and council of the board to have a pilot boat station in the straits for the use of all be carried out. The council regret that some measure of wreckage reciprocity does not exist between Canada and the United States.

A year ago the Dominion Government appeared to have become impressed with the urgency of improving the aids to navigation on the northern section of the coast line of the province.

At the request of the Minister of Marine the Board submitted a list of lights, beacons and buoys, numbering altogether 18, required to form a safeguard to navigation (extending from Victoria to Port Simpson) and an engineer from the Department was sent out to report; it is therefore very unsatisfactory to find that the most important works have not yet been commenced; in fact, excepting a few new buoys, nothing has been done during the past year. The need of a more perfect hydrographic survey is amply demonstrated by the wrecking of the Dominion Government steamer Quadra at the entrance of Rose Harbor, on the coast of Queen Charlotte Island—on a rock which is not indicated on the official chart. These are two matters which will require the best attention of the incoming council. Your committee are confirmed in the opinion that a vessel more suitable for the service required of the Quadra could have been built in the province.

The Marine Department at the suggestion of the board has permitted the use of the Quadra in case of wrecks.

With the expansion of the Vancouver Island trade the urgency of an alternative line to connect with the United States telegraph systems becomes more apparent.

Until an alternative line is in operation the demands of our merchants and business men cannot be satisfied.

During the year the Council directed the attention of the Postmaster-General to the unsatisfactory state of the northern mail service.

The pack of salmon on the Fraser was under half of the usual pack. On the northern rivers the pack was an average one. The pack was disposed of as follows:—

To England	220,761 cases
To Canada	60,950 "
To Australia	23,534 "
Local and sundries	9,648 "
Total	314,893 "

The prices obtained were not satisfactory to the canners, the amount on hand being in excess of the demand. On this account the canners of British Columbia and Alaska decided to reduce the pack one-half this year. On the Fraser 50 per cent. and on the Northern rivers 25 per cent. of the estimated capacity will be used. This action has brought the supply within the damand and caused a uniform advance in prices. A large part of the pack has already been disposed of at 21s to 22s 6d per case.

From the early sittings of the fishery commission it was too evident that the Government had made a serious mistake in ignoring the protest of the Canners' Association against the appointment of Mr. Wilmot. It soon became evident that he would hear no evidence except such as was in accordance with his previous erroneous report made after his visit of something under two days on the Fraser river. Not only was the time of the year unfortunate (inasmuch as the Local Legislature was in session, which necessitated the presence of Mr. Speaker Higgins, one of the commissioners), but the rulings of the chairman, Mr. Wilmot, were so unusual that much valuable evidence was refused. The commission may therefore be considered as most unsatisfactory, and as having failed in the accomplishment of its object, chiefly through the action of Mr. Wilmot with the support of Mr. Armstrong. The disagreement on many important points caused Hon. D. W. Higgins to make a minority report, containing many valuable suggestions, which we trust the Government will carefully consider and act upon. So far as known the result of the commission has been to impose the further hardship upon this struggling industry of extending the weekly close season from 6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday; increasing the expense in disposing of the offal, limiting the number of boats to the canneries, and increasing the license fee to northern canneries to $20, making it the same as on the Fraser river. It is to be presumed that the Government intend to give the northern canneries some advantages by establishing hatcheries at different points, and otherwise appropriating the surplus, which must be considerable, to the permanent benefit of the industry. The board with the experience of the commission referred to, are more than ever convinced that the only way for the Government to arrive at a proper understanding in regard to regulations for the guidance of this industry is to appoint a board of local commissioners.

There are 3194 men employed in the collieries of Vancouver Island and the output for 1891 was 1,029,097 tons compared with 678,140 tons for the previous year. During the 33 years ending December 31st, 1891, $53,113,127 worth of gold was yielded in the province. The need of facilities for shipping ores has retarded the progress of the mining districts.

The value of industries, including sealing, is about $4,000,000, giving employment to about 12,000 employees. Industrial establishments have increased about 300 per cent. since 1881 and in proportion to the population the province now takes first place among provinces of the Dominion as a manufacturing province. The establishment of oat and flour mills and fruit canneries has stimulated the production of cereals and fruit. Two large lager beer breweries have been built during the year and the paper mill at Alberni will soon be in operation. It is to be regretted that so few of the new sealing schooners have been built in the province.

In the year 1888 twenty schooners were engaged in seal hunting, giving employment to 378 men, whites and Indians. During the present year 63 schooners have cleared from Victoria for the hunting grounds, having on board 1331 men. The value of the vessels and stores represents a capital of $750,000, and with an average catch, unhampered by the restrictions of the modus vivendi, about $800,000 would be put in circulation within the province. The skins being sold abroad whilst much of the stores and all of the labor is of local production, it will readily be seen that the profit to the province would be very great. With Behring Sea closed it is hardly possible that the operations of this year can result in other than in a serious loss to the majority of those who have their capital invested in this industry. The action of the Imperial Government in renewing the modus vivendi this year, after the majority of the sealing schooners had cleared for the Behring Sea, is another instance of the indifference shown by those in authority to this growing industry. The effect upon the majority of the owners will be more severe by following so closely the heavy losses sustained last year, which have not yet been recompensed. In the interval, between 1886 and 1890, 19 sealing vessels from British Columbia were seized or ordered out of Behring Sea by the United States revenue cutters.

An all railroad route connecting the Kootenay mining region with the transcontinental railways, and that would be operative all the year round, is of the very first importance in hastening the development of its rich resources. Such a road will the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway be, when constructed, and this board enters its strong protest against the action of the Dominion Government in refusing a charter for its construction, impeding and delaying thereby the prosperity anticipated not only for the Kootenay district, in the profitable working of its mines, but the general advantage to the whole province, of the attraction and investment of capital in mining that would follow successful operations. It is understood that the refusal of a charter for the construction of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard road at the present session of the Dominion Parliament is not a final refusal, but rather a postponement until such time as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are in a position to better compete with this road. As much as it is to be desired that the Canadian Pacific Railway afford adequate railway facilities to this region, it is a palpable wrong and injustice that the development of the province should be retarded in the interests of this particular corporation.

The urgency of a suitable measure to provide for the equal distribution of the assets of insolvent estates has been considered by the council. As there appears to be a strong disinclination on the part of the Federal Government to enact a measure dealing with insolvent estates, it is desirable that the board, in conjunction with the Boards of Trade at Nanaimo and on the Mainland should draft some form of procedure which within legal limits would, when enforced by the Local Legislature, as near as possible meet provincial requirements.

During 1891 about one million acres of farming land and a million and a half acres of grazing land were located in New Caledonia. Undoubted evidence was discovered of the existence of gold in many places; and silver-bearing galena, iron and coal were in abundance. A very pure vein of copper and two small veins of cinnabar ore were also located. This important portion of the province must remain undeveloped until easy modes of communication are afforded to prospectors and settlers.

The province having attracted the attention of parties for the establishment of sugar beet factories, it may be stated that on the rich alluvial lands of the delta of the Fraser river, the sugar beet grown for experimental purposes, has given highly satisfactory results; and there are doubtless other districts within the province equally favorable to the enterprise.

The appointment of a delegate to the second congress of Chambers of Commerce of the empire was referred to your board and resulted in the selection of Mr. Robert Ward. A report of the proceedings has not yet been received.

The Crofter project for colonizing certain lands on the sea coasts and islands of British Columbia has been advanced by the passage of two acts during the last session of the Provincial Legislature.

It cannot be too strongly urged upon private enterprise to support the Government with liberal representation at the World's Fair.

The province has a total population of 121,351, which may be taken as approximately correct. The Dominion census results show the increase in population of the province for the past decade, ending May, 1891, to be 87.56 per cent., but from the same data it appears that the rural population of the province other than Indians, has decreased nearly 8 per cent. in the same period. Another unaccountable inaccuracy places the population of Victoria at 16,841; whereas a recount by the corporation, a few months later, proved the number of inhabitants to be 23,153. In a new country, covering such a large area as this province does, the difficulties in obtaining a correct census are undoubtedly very great, but with the improved facilities of late years, the inaccuracies referred to appear to be inexcusable.

The report of the Audit Committee, attached hereto, shows the institution to have assets amounting to $6,509.58. Of this sum $5000 has been invested in the Board of Trade building, and there is also a credit balance at the Bank of British Columbia, $1,065.58. The net gain during the past 12 months has been $1,636.64. Your committee recommend that another $1000 of the available funds should be invested in the building now being constructed for the Board.

Several additions have been made to the Board's library during the year.

GENERAL TRADE AND OUTLOOK.

The short pack of salmon, followed by exceptionally low prices, the peremptory closing of sealing in Behring Sea in the middle of the hunting season of 1891, the collapse of the South American lumber markets, and the slackness of the California coal trade, have all combined to injuriously affect the trade of the year under review. However, notwithstanding such adverse conditions, it is satisfactory to find that the customs returns for the province exceeded those of the previous year, which were the most favorable on record. The action of the Federal Government in disregarding the almost unanimous desire of the people to open up other railway communications with the South for the expansion of trade in its natural channels, can hardly be too severely criticised, because, as the capabilities of the province become better and more widely known, its attractions to capitalists seeking legitimate investments increase, and the material interests of the country are hereby advanced. Your committee submit that the time has arrived when the Board should firmly discountenance speculative operations in real estate, referred to in the Board's previous annual report, especially sales made on the installment plan, which divert capital from legitimate enterprises. Another matter deserving attention is the easy credit and open account system prevailing amongst the wholesale merchants and retailers throughout the province, and your committee suggest that a stricter mode of collections should be enforced, and accounts should be more generally closed by notes. Meantime a great advantage is given to Eastern merchants who supply goods to retailers in this province, and it too frequently happens that drafts drawn against their invoices are protected at maturity, to the exclusion of local creditors whose claims are more justly due. The outlook for continued prosperity within the province is encouraging, especially in the Kootenay mining districts; but although some years must elapse before the mines can be fully developed, the marvelous wealth of the country is already assured. The preliminary survey of the Canada Western Railway is a matter worthy of notice; if the project is carried out, this line will open up vast tracts of rich grazing, agricultural and mining lands, which are at present inaccessible. The enterprise will require immense capital, skill and ability, and its importance to Vancouver Island can hardly be overestimated. The incoming council are recommended to press upon the Dominion Government the just claims of Victoria to better custom house and postoffice accommodation, and we regret to record continued neglect by the Federal authorities in this connection. The custom house was built in the year 1875, when the business of the port amounted to $390,441.15 against $1,032,691.13 for the past twelve months. The postoffice was completed and occupied in 1874, the gross revenue for that year being under $8000; for the year ending 30th ultimo the receipts were about $45,000. No further evidence should be necessary to impress upon the Dominion Government the urgency for replacing the existing accommodation with modern buildings, suitable for the increased and growing trade, and commensurate with the large revenue derived from this port. The board is to be congratulated upon its marked prosperity during the past year; increasing interest in its work being unmistakably manifested by the recent large accession of new members. The commodious premises now under construction will facilitate the business which year by year is entailing greater labors upon the council, and when completed the new board room will furnish a resort where members can conveniently assemble and thus result in the increased usefulness of the institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of the members of the British Columbia Board of Trade.

THOS. B. HALL, President.
A. C. FLUMMERFELT, vice-Pres't.
F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.

Victoria, B.C., Jul 8, 1892.

The report was referred to the incoming board for amendment and publication.

AUDIT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

To the President and Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade:

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, appointed by your Board to examine the accounts of the secretary-treasurer, beg to report that we have examined the books, accounts, bank books and securities, and we found the same true and correct.

The assets of the Board are as follows:

Cash in Bank of British Columbia	$1,065.58
Cash in Savings Bank	3.03
Cash in Secretary's hands	5.27
FUNDS INVESTED.	
B. C. Board of Trade Building Ass'n	$5,000.00
Dues not collected (good)	159.00
Rent not collected (Fisheries Com.)	20.00
Furniture	256.70
	$6,509.58
Total assets, 30th June, 1892	4,872.94
Showing a gain of	$1,636.64

The liabilities are nil.

E. A. MCQUADE,
M. T. JOHNSON,
Audit Committee.

The report was adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. T. B. Hall was nominated by Mr. R. P. Rithet and seconded by Mr. A. C. Flummerfelt for president.

Mr. Hall said he had been in the council for four years and he thought he had ended the term.

Mr. Rithet said he thought Mr. Hall's term should end some time, but he thought the board should say when the end of the term should be. It had always been his experience that being president for one year gives a man an insight into the workings of the board and during the second year he can do a great deal more.

Mr. Hall said he appreciated what Mr. Rithet had said, but he could not afford to spend the time.

Mr. Hall was elected unanimously.

Mr. A. C. Flummerfelt was elected vice-president and F. L. Elworthy secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the council and board of arbitration: Messrs. A. B. Gray, F. H. Worlock, D. R. Ker, H. F. Heisterman, Col. Prior, C. E. Renouf, W. H. Ellis, G. Byrnes, D. W. Higgins, W. F. Bullen, E. A. McQuade and H. Croft.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Rithet in the absence of Mr. Todd, who had given notice of it:

Resolved, that the managers or agents of all incorporated financial, commercial or manufacturing institutions in the province, who are members in good standing of this Board, and who are desirous of leaving the province or resigning their respective positions, may, by and with the consent of said Board, transfer their certificates of membership to their respective successors in office, which successor on being duly proposed and elected as a member of the board shall be entitled while holding such office, to all the rights and privileges of his predecessor without the usual fee of $30 for membership.

The motion was carried.

The following new members were elected: Messrs. W. H. Redmond, P. T. Patton, F. B. Gregory, W. H. Bainbridge and L. H. Northey.

THE EMPRESS OF CHINA

Arrives From the Orient With a Large List of Passengers.

The Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of China arrived yesterday evening, after a pleasant and uneventful voyage of 11 days. The steamer Maude was utilized in transporting passengers and freight for this city. The Empress of China on this trip brought over the largest number of saloon passengers yet carried by any of the trans-Pacific steamers, 148 in all, besides 274 Chinese and four Japs. After the usual examination Dr. McNaughton Jones gave the ship a clean bill of health and the discharging of her cargo for this port was immediately proceeded with.

The passengers report having had a very pleasant time, the only incident to mar the happiness of the voyage being the death of the boatswain's mate, Daniel Tunder, who died after a few hours' illness, and was buried in mid ocean. A fund of $300 was raised by the passengers for the deceased's widow.

Harry Arkell, of Vancouver, who is returning after a trip around the world was one of the passengers, and reports having a splendid time on his journey, stopping particularly in England and Hongkong. H. Fraser, British Consul-General to Japan, and his wife and son were among the passengers. Rudyard Kipling and his wife, and Arizona Charley, alias Humphrey, were also among the notables.

The steamship left for Vancouver at six o'clock.

DRINKS SOME DISINFECTANT.

A Young Woman Wounds Her Lover and Tries to Suicide.

Early this morning a young couple of the sporting fraternity, who for some time past have been leading a quasi-married life, created quite a dramatic and almost tragic scene in a prominent restaurant. They were taking a midnight meal in one of the rooms and got into an altercation, which ended in a fight. The woman finally got hold of a water pitcher and struck her lover a well directed blow on the back of the head, inflicting a wound which bled freely and almost knocked him out. When the irate siren saw the effect of her handiwork she became remorseful and tried to put an end to herself by drinking a quantity of carbolic acid disinfectant which she had handy in a small vial. The noise of the row and glass breaking act attracted others who were in the room adjoining, and who appeared on the scene in time to knock the bottle out of her hand and prevent her from getting more than a taste of the disinfectant. A doctor was called in, who attended to the needs of the couple. Jealousy is said to have been the cause of the trouble.

PROF. MULDER MISSING.

A School Teacher Supplies Himself with Funds and then Leaves the City.

The trustees of the Craigflower school will in a few days be advertising for a new teacher for their school.

Professor Mulder, who occupied the position for about six months, left town about two weeks ago, and although he promised to be home last Monday, he has not yet returned. One of the trustees becoming suspicious on account of Mulder's absence, entered the schoolhouse where the teacher resided, and found that everything of value had been removed.

Then the creditors became nervous, and they are now making arxious inquiries for the missing professor.

Among the accounts are a couple for $250 borrowed money, a bill for a wine supper, and several small sums.

What is Known About Fish.

Pliny, the great naturalist, who lived at about the time of Christ, reckoned the whole number of known species of fish at ninty-four. Linnæus, the great Swedish investigator of the eighteenth century, could classify 478, and he is known to have been the greatest ichthyologist of the age in which he lived. The progress made in that particular branch since the time of Linnæus seems all the more wonderful, for now, since the expeditions of the Challenger and others, 13,000 species show up in the catalogues of the fish specialists.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

KOOTENAY MINING CAMPS.

The Water Receding and all Fears of a Flood Are Banished for Another Year.

Disgruntled Prospectors Returning —Two Names That Are Decided Chestnuts.

NELSON, B.C., June 27.—In spite of very hot weather the water in the lake if falling, which indicates that the flood has done its worst for this year. The proprietors of wharves, mills, townsites, lumber yards, agricultural land, railways, &c., all along the lake and river will heave sighs of relief, as from the quantity of snow on the northern parts of the water shed a general flood has been freely predicted. A good many thousands of dollars' worth of damage will be done when the high water year comes.

Numbers of travellers are returning from the Slocan summit, some much disgusted. Some prospectors went up in the hills a month too soon in their eagerness to be ahead. They ate all of their grub and smoked all of their tobacco while stormbound amidst the unmelted snow. Now they have come down the hill, declaring that there is no mineral to be found. Some worthy gentlemen in Spokane and Seattle lent a too credulous ear to stories told them in the depth of winter by mine owners from Slocan. They advanced a few paltry thousands upon the strength of the stories told, hoping therefrom to realize millions. They have been in to see their claims, and in some cases find that what they have bought consists only of three stakes set in the snow. Some of these gentlemen are sore, and are ready to express themselves hastily about the camp. Other would-be investors come out appalled at the prices the prospectors have the audacity to ask. They admit that the surface showing of some of the claims is all right, "but who," they say, "would give $300,000 for a surface prospect, no matter how good it might appear," and with a natural inclination to bring the prospectors down off their high horse and induce them to accept reasonable figures for their claims, this class also speak disparagingly of what they have seen. In the meantime the holders of the good claims are troubling themselves very little as to what visitors say; they are not at present trying to sell, but are doing their utmost to get outfits to their claims with which to develop them. Many of them say that they will be ready to ship ore within a month, ore of such a grade as can stand transportation charges of $120 per ton and still leave handsome profits.

The trail from Kaslo is complete to the Pacific claim, some 23 miles; 1¼ miles of cutting is still necessary to carry it to the Noble Five. On the direct road through the pass from Kaslo to Slocan Lake, a gap of four miles exists between the trail from Eldorado and that from Kaslo. When this is cut through the trip will be an easy and pleasant day's ride.

The mention of Eldorado reminds us that this high-sounding appellation must be given up. It appears we were indebted to the aggressive genius of the late chief editor of the Miner for the bold appropriation and bestowal of this title upon the hamlet springing up at the mouth of Carpenter creek. The name was objected to as being hackneyed, fanciful and extravagant. To whom the responsibility of a new selection was relegated does not appear, but the duty of publishing the result has devolved upon Messrs. Jowett & Haig. These gentlemen announce that they are to conduct the first sale of town lots in New Denver on a certain day in July. The promoters of the towns which are the lucky possessors of such beautiful names as Kaslo and Kakusp could afford to deal liberally with the man who has loaded one of their rivals with such a common-place, second-hand title.

It is thought that a passable wagon road will be got through yet this summer from Arrow Lake to Slocan. If so a considerable population will winter at Slocan Lake, and much of the mining supplies will go that way.

The Hill Bros. of Nelson are waiting the decision of the corporations interested in the road scheme. They are prepared to put in a saw mill plant as soon as it can be possibly got in, and supply the necessary building material.

The latest news from the Hall mines is that all of the men at present at work are to be paid off at the end of June. Hope is plucked even from this unpromising announcement, as it is thought to indicate that the long-expected sale is about to be made, and that the property is passing into different hands.

THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

Progress in Nelson—Ore Strikes—General News of the Silver Region.

From the Nelson Miner.]

The thermometer reached 98 deg. in the shade on Wednesday.

John Gurn, an old-timer in Winnipeg, has rented the Belleville dining-room.

Lindsay Bros. have enlarged their store, and have laid down a new sidewalk.

A. C. Pearce, who has been working on Toad Mountain since last November, intends to start a bakery, laundry and bath-house at Kaslo.

A petition was circulated and largely signed last week praying the Government that the trail from the three forks of Carpenter Creek to the mines might be completed

Jim Wardner has dispatched a force of men, a blacksmith's shop and other necessaries to begin development on the Freddie Lee. Under the bond he is entitled to ship ore, paying to Messrs. Fry & Coplen the market value of the ore shipped. He means to ship ore at once, and, indeed, on a prospect where 20 tons of high grade ore were extracted with the aid of a pole-pick and shovel, that will not be difficult.

The Government intend to keep the ball a rolling and show their confidence in Nelson's future by calling for tenders for the following work: To clear Front street, from the wharf to Park street; Hendryx street, from Baker to the water; to build a foot bridge from Baker street bridge, on Ward street, next to lot 10, block 10; to grade Front street, from the wharf to Ward and along Ward to the Baker street bridge; to grade Victoria street opposite the church, to grade Vernon street, from Hall to Park. Tenders to be in the Government office on or before 6th July.

At a school meeting held June 25th, G. H. Colwell, E. C. Arthur and G. O. Buchanan were elected school trustees. The expenditure of the school term just closed, amounting to $125.25, has been met as follows: Government grant, $40; proceeds of concert, $56; subscriptions of patrons, $30.25; total, $126.25. The resignation of the late teacher, Miss Rath, was handed in. Dr. Arthur has been appointed secretary of the board for the ensuing year.

KASLO.

The trail is now complete to the Montezuma.

The snow is now off the Washington and it is reported to be one of the best looking prospects in the section.

Nearly every day parties take a trip to R. H. Kemp's mineral springs, about three miles from Kaslo. The water is very refreshing and pleasant to drink, and it is claimed to be of great medical value for affections of the kidneys. Mr. Kemp has cut trails to the springs, which are very prettily situated, and purposes to make them a distinct feature in the attractions of the lake country.

Messrs. Brennand & Pringle are actively engaged in pushing the trail to their camp. It leaves the main trail at Liddle creek and runs up the creek to the claims about three miles up. There is still deep snow on the locations, but it is expected to be off in three weeks when the owners intend to get out and ship ore as fast as possible. There is no blow about this camp, but the property is owned by practical men who believe they have a good thing and are prepared to back their opinion.

Quite a little stir was caused here by some ore brought down last Friday, many good authorities saying it was the best looking rock they had yet seen in the camp. The strike was made by Matheson and Shields about two miles north of the trail up Whitewater creek. They found some good float on the surface just at the edge of the snow and on sinking about six feet found a ledge with four feet of solid steel galena. They had two assays made, one from a picked specimen that carried $950 in silver, and the other from average ore taken right across the lead, which went $448 in silver. The amount of lead did not transpire. This seems to be an additional proof of what has been seen all over this country, that the richest ores lies high.

Close to Bear lake a number of claims have been taken up for some little time, but as their owners have been busy prospecting they have had no time to boom them. It now appears on reliable authority that they have a very good showing there; on at least three of the claims there is a lead of 8 feet in width with about 5 feet of galena assaying 71 oz. in silver and 70 per cent. lead, and the other claims all have good mineral showings. The claims are the "Central City," "Vanderbilt," "Blue Jay," "Montana," "Idaho" and "Nina." E. Packer, one of the owners, has gone out to Spokane to place one or two of them, and as he asks a very reasonable price he will no doubt succeed. Many men who had come in prepared to purchase promising claims have been disgusted by the enormous prices asked for mere surface showings.

AINSWORTH.

A contract has been let for 150 feet of tunnelling on the Highlander, recently sold to Napwell Stevenson, of Pailadelphia, for $4500.

The machinery for the Neosho was brought in by the Nelson on Saturday. Bremner & Watson are engaged in teaming it up to the mine, and as soon as it is in position the mine will be started up again.

The wagon road to the Skyline was begun last Friday and will be completed at once. Whenever it is finished the Krao hoisting and pumping plant will be erected on the Skyline and sinking and drifting will be continued.

Mineral claims recorded and transferred at Ainsworth, Hot Springs district: Drumlummond—Clark Price & Warnock, ¼ mile S.E. of No.1. Union Jack—John McCleary, Bear creek. Lake Side—W. F. Chase, Bear lake. Iron Silver—Guy Reader, 12 miles N. W. of Kaslo. Black Bear—John Campbell, ¾ miles W. of United. Panama—Andrew Erickson, 3 miles S.W. of Bear lake. Alice—Abbie H. Williams, Bear lake. Belle—W. H. Carrie, Bear lake. Alice B.—W. F. Chase, Bear lake. Mountain View—Owen McCarthy, Bear lake. Central City extension—Ed. Baun, between Fish and Bear lakes. Big Bonanza—Sheldon Weise, Woodbury creek. Pay Big—G. M. Adrian, Woodbury creek. Outlet—T. V. Thurburn, ½ mile W. of Balfour. Monte Christo fraction—Sam. Hutchison, Bear creek. Wellington—R. Shiel, Bear lake. Sunset—D. Macdonald, Bear lake. Nickle Gland—Jos. Bernard, 12 miles S. of Pilot Bay. Nat No. 1—A. B. Hendryx, Hendryx camp. Nat No. 2—A. B. Hendryx, Hendryx camp. Northern Belle—R. Jackson, 3 miles E. of Bear lake. Home stake—W. C. Ross, 4½ mils W. of Kaslo City. Osceola—Jas. S. Riley, 1½ miles N.E. of Noble 5.

Transfers.—Hector—Hot Springs camp. E. D. Ainsworth to D. C. Joscelyn, of Spokane, 1-6 interest. Consideration $500. Hector—Hot Springs camp. E. D. Ainsworth to E. E. Brockhansen, Spokane, 1-6 interest. Consideration $500. Blue Jay—Kaslo creek—J. T. P. Nash to Ewen Pecker. Consideration $1. Contractor—Hendryx camp. A. D. Wheeler to W. A. Hendryx, ½ interest. Consideration $806. Justice—Hot Springs camp. E. Kingston to W. T. Wakefield, ½ interest. Consideration $1500. Ohio—Hot Springs camp. J. T. Wolgamot to C. W. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, ½ interest. Consideration $50. Highlander—Rory McLeod to Napwell Stevenson, Philadelphia. Consideration $4500. Wellington—R. Shiel to W. Matheson, ½ interest, Consideration $1 Baun Rea—T. Heep to G. Alexander and H. B Alexander. Consideration $1. San Francisco—J. McFee and R. Macdonald to Neil Macdonald 2-15 interest. Consideration $1.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's

OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. They who use it - - Live. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

About 250 acres have been planted in fruit this spring in the Mission valley.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire from all Parts of the Dominion.

W. Benoit, aged 19, fell from a steamer at Chatham, Ont., and was drowned.

Rev. Thos. Cosford, a well known Methodist minister, of London, Ont., is dead, aged 79.

Patrick Casey was sentenced at Winnipeg to six months in jail for burning a bridge near Rosser.

Fred Brown, foreman in the Waterous Engine Works, Brantford, was killed in the machinery.

The provincial synod of the Anglican church has approved of the scheme for consolidating the church in Canada.

C. R. Drake, whose parents reside in Hamilton, left Winnipeg on May 27 to come home, but has not yet shown up there.

Rev. E. P. Crawford, of the Church of Ascension, Hamilton, has decided to accept the rectorship of St. Luke's church, Halifax, N. S.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sutherland, of Woodstock, Ont., aged 93, took carbolic acid in mistake for Jamaica ginger. She died in thirty minutes.

The Toronto civic authorities and railway companies have come to an agreement to build a new union station to cost half a million dollars.

Chief of Police Jackson, of Petrolea, fell down stairs in the station house, and alighted on his head on a stone floor, receiving probably fatal injuries.

A private message from New York says Manitoba wins the banner for the greatest proportionate gains in membership in Christian Endeavor societies.

The Toronto City Council appointed E. G. Keating city engineer. Mr. Keating is at present city engineer of Duluth, and formerly held the position in Halifax.

The steamer Thrush, from Miramichi for New York, has been wrecked off Cape Sombro, Nova Scotia. Five of the crew perished, the captain only being saved.

Otto Klotz, for over half a century secretary of the Preston school board, is dead. He was also secretary of the benefit fund of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada.

Squire Davis and his brother Adrian were killed at Onondaga, and his cousin James Davis probably fatally injured, by a train running into their wagon when crossing the track.

James O'Connor, aged 32, criminally assaulted a 10-year-old girl named Marriott, and then attempted to drown the child by throwing her into creek. He was arrested and jailed.

The Dominion Government has advised its London agents that the Manitoba school case has been set down for hearing before the judical committee of the Privy Council for the 12th inst.

The second government cruiser, named the Curlew, built at the Polson yards in Owen Sound, has been tested and found to be speedier than the Constance. She starts soon for the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Presbyterian church is sending out circulars to all its congregations, making a strong appeal for contributions to enable the church to place a good array of facts before the prohibition committee.

John A. Hart, stationer, Winnipeg, formerly of Victoria, was married at Kingston to Miss Wilhelmina Falconer. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Mackie in presence of numerous relatives and friends.

The Salvation Army at Toronto accorded a reception to the new commander, Herbert Booth, third son of Gen. Booth. His advent is expected to greatly benefit the work in the Dominion, as he has seen much service in England and on the continent.

Chinamen are continually arriving in Toronto from Vancouver. It is impossible to tell where their destination is, but it is believed they find their way across the border into the States. Over 200 have arrived since the beginning of the year, none of them remaining in the city.

Arthur Bell, aged 26, of Brockville, was killed by a train at Smith's Falls yesterday. George E. Johnson was killed by a falling tree in Seymour township. Fred Clements, aged 27, was drowned while fishing at Sarnia. Arthur Webster, aged 8, was drowned at Paisley.

The programme for the Winnipeg exhibition has just been issued. Besides the exhibition proper, there will be three days of first-class sport, including horse, bicycle and foot races, lacrosse, baseball, and football matches, gymnastics, balloon ascensions, band competitions, etc.

Crop advices received from various parts of Quebec province are on the whole hopeful. Special advices from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, state that the effect of the recent heavy rains throughout the provinces has been on the whole beneficial to the crops.

At the session of the Dominion Educational Association in Montreal, Hon. Mr. Ross, of Ontario, submitted the report of the committee on constitution. The report was draft constitution based on that of the National Education Association of the United States. A sub-committee was appointed to review it.

A large annexation meeting was held in Orangeville. The principal speakers in favor of the union were William Algie, of Alton, and Elgin Myers, ex-County Crown Attorney, and in opposition to it, Dr. Lewis, of Orangeville. The speeches closed at midnight and owing to the lateness of the hour no vote was taken.

Some wonderment has been caused in Quebec by the fact that the provincial police are being drilled in different evolutions, company and picket exercises. It is learned also that the men have been supplied with repeating rifles, with ball cartridges, and other perfected weapons. "What does it mean?" is asked by every one.

The fine livery stable at Fort McLeod, N.W.T., owned by Mr. Harry Stedman, were totally destroyed by fire. The buildings were erected some seven years ago by Mr. Stedman, at a cost of some $10,000 and were second to none in the territories. The loss is partially covered by insurance. Four horses were burned to death.

A train of loaded freight cars was being shunted along the wharf at Montreal, when it struck some cattle which had got on the track. The last car was thrown right across, and seven cars were thrown right over the road. The train hands jumped safely, but a number of men who were stealing a ride were caught in the wreck, and one, Arthur Gagnon, was killed and another fatally injured.

The Manitoba Baptist convention has elected John Giles, Portage la Prairie, president, and H. G. Mellick, Winnipeg, secretary. Brandon was selected as the place of meeting for next year. Resolutions were passed calling on the church people to record their votes in favor of prohibition at the fourthcoming plebiscite, endorsing the action of the Manitoba government in abolishing separate schools, and re-enunciating their adherence to the principle of absolute separation of church and state.

NEWFOUNDLAND CAPITAL.

Terribly Destructive Fire in St. John's—Smouldering Ruins.

HALIFAX, July 8.—A tremendous fire is raging at St. John's, Nfldl., and is fanned by a hurricane. At the time of cabling the fact a hundred and eighty houses have been burned. The telegraph operators have been driven out of their quarters by the flames and communication had ceased. The apparatus of fighting fires in St. John's is a very poor one, and the whole of the lower part of the city is in danger. The whole centre of the city is smouldering in ruins. At 8 o'clock the telegraph and cable office was burned. The fire was still spreading southward towards the historical Parliament buildings and the Governor's palace. It is impossible to estimate the loss, but already three thousand people homeless.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 9.—A dispatch from St. Johns this morning states that the fire has destroyed the Parliament buildings. A second dispatch says that 600 buildings have been destroyed and six lives lost. Much suffering exists among the people made homeless and the mayor has appealed to other cities for relief.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

VERNON.

Farmers are looking happy all over the district, the late rains having insured good crops.

Cherry creek rose very high last Thursday and temporarily stopped work at the placer mines.

The machinery for Mr. Smith's sawmill, near Okanagan landing, has arrived and the mill will be running in a few weeks.

A handsome steamer, similar to those plying on the Arrow lakes, will probably be built this year by the C.P.R. for the Okanagan lake traffic.

Mr. Latimer's survey party started out on Tuesday. They will be absent about two-and-a-half months in the upper Shuswap district.

We understand from Mr. C. W. Ireland, who is acting as agent for the petitioners, that the Government have decided to grant letters patent incorporating the Spallumcheen valley with as little delay as possible, arrangements having now only to be made for the first election.

Mr. Gartrell's peach trees at Trout creek are literally loaded with fruit. He expects to make money out of his orchard this season.

The heavy storm on Okanagan lake on Monday night did considerable damage to the wharf at Penticton, washing off the planking and loosening the cribbing.

The Spokane and Great Northern Co.'s stamp mill on Boundary creek is nearing completion and machinery for lead silver concentration is now being brought in. The rich recent silver strikes about five miles above the mill are stated to discount all previous finds the result being a renewed influx of miners and prospectors into that section. There is little doubt that a mining recorder will soon be needed for the Boundary creek district.

Capt. Shorts, W. J. Armstrong, C. Brewer and others have located mineral claims during the past week on the east shore of Swan lake. A quartz ledge has long been known to exist close to the wagon road, on Mrs. Greenhow's property, about ½ mile north of the bridge on the Lyons upper farm, but no one has hitherto thought it worth while opening up. The intention of those interested is to develop their claims without delay. The ledge, which runs right onto the road, is about twenty feet wide, and has been traced for over a mile up the mountain. Over two years ago Mr. Armstrong sent some samples of the rock for assay, which averaged $15 to the ton in gold. There is little doubt that the ore is free milling and that there is an immense quantity of it.

ALBERNI.

Mr. H. Guillod, Indian agent, returned from his tour on the West Coast a week ago. He came down from Kyuk-aht in a week. Many of the Indians are away sealing, and it is reported that Kennedy, an Alberni Indian, has been killed and five canoes of the schooner Arietas, manned by Alberni Indians, have been lost in the north.

The 1st of July, Dominion Day, was celebrated by the cricket club on the flats across the Somass. The teams were not well matched, as many players had no practice, so the game was easily decided. With more practice the boys will play well.

The Indian school, conducted by Miss McDonald, closed on the 30th of June, with an attendance of 20 pupils. The children of the Indian Sunday School, with their friends, had a picnic in the afternoon, which was enjoyed by all, as it was something new to the Indians.

DUNCANS.

The Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company have shut down their sawmill at Chemainus, pending the arrival of a ship to be loaded for Chili.

W. P. Tarpres has been appointed postmaster at Duncan, which is to be a money order office and a savings bank.

The Hamilton Powder works have closed down for the season, and nearly all the hands will be laid off. It will be probably some months before they resume work.

Rig by waterproofs are now the correct thing. The day for rubber clothing is ended.

CONSPIRACY CASE.

How the Chinese Conspire to Obtain Possession of a Woman Slave.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 8.—The case against Ah Foo and Ah Hee, charged with conspiring to kidnap Boo Kim, came up for hearing at the police court this morning. Lee Hin, of Victoria, gave startling testimony. The witness swore that at the store of Sen Quong Yett, Fisgard street, Victoria, he heard a conversation between Ah Foo and Ah Hee. Ah Foo and Ah Hee were plotting to obtain possession of Boo Kim. Ah Foo told Ah Hee that Ah Sam, husband of Boo Kim, owed him (Ah Foo) money. Ah Foo wanted to get possession of Boo Kim, and asked Ah Hee, a Chinese physician, to prescribe powder to give her. Ah Hee went to the house of Ah Sam to administer the medicine. Ah Sam was sick, and this was the excuse for the visit to Boo Kim. Ah Foo gave Ah Hee ten dollars to obtain the powders. Ah Hee was to secure Boo Kim, and bring her to Ah Foo, who would instruct her how to give evidence in the case brought against her for being an inmate of a house of ill-fame. Ah Foo was to stand all expenses of the prosecution and afterwards secure possession of Boo Kim and sell her. The money was to be divided between Ah Foo and Ah Hee.

Capt. Pittendrigh, justice of the peace, gave evidence that Ah Hee had sworn out a charge against Boo Kim of being an inmate of a house of ill-fame and recognized Ah Hee, who was in court. It was also produced in the testimony that Boo Kim was bailed out with cash bail of fifty dollars by Ah Foo, who it is alleged plotted with Ah Hee to obtain possession of her. Ah Sam, husband of Boo Kim, swore that Ah Hee had frequently been to his house to try and induce Boo Kim to leave him. Boo Kim wanted her to stay but was finally won over by Ah Hee. Ah Sam swore that the house on Lulu island where Boo Kim was staying was a general provision store, and not a house of assignation, and that Ah Hee when he swore out a warrant against Boo Kim knew of the fact. Ah Sam likewise stated that he saw Boo Kim at the residence of Ah Foo. Another woman, Fook You, was with Kim. They were standing at the window of the house. Ah Foo, although he was Boo Kim's husband, could not gain admittance to see her.

Magistrate Atkinson stated that in his opinion there was a prima facie case of conspiracy made out, but wanted till Monday to render a decision.

The case against Ah Hee of administering injurious drugs to Boo Kim was withdrawn, as a chemical analysis by Dr. Praeger, of Nanaimo, revealed that the drugs were comparatively harmless.

The case is attracting general interest, and the opinion is that Ah Foo will be remanded to stand trial at the assizes.

Two years ago Ah Foo was charged by Boo Kim herself with illegal detention of her for immoral purposes. The case was settled by Ah Sam and Boo Kim being married in jail by Rev. Ebenezer Robson.

John Henkley, a lunatic, escaped from the provincial asylum this morning. Henkley was subsequently arrested by Officer Douglas, and taken back to the asylum.

W. H. Vianen, the pioneer fisherman and fish dealer, has amalgamated his business with C. E. Pretty & Co.

The canners don't like the regulations with respect to the disposal of offal but will, of course, comply with the law. They have the choice of three methods, namely: To bury it above high water mark, to have it towed out to sea, or to deposit it in perforated cribs at the canneries. Most of the canneries, it is understood, will crib the offal; but a few will send it to the oil factories. Burying offal or towing it to sea are so expensive as to be quite out of the question.

The Bon Accord Canning Co. has chartered the steamer Fairy Queen to carry fish on her up trips from the Sand Heads to the cannery.

Nearly every available house at the head of the bay, Port Moody, has been taken for the holidays, and there are still numerous enquiries. A number of tents have been sent out also, and over a score of families are going out this week.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 9.—Louis, an Indian afflicted with small-pox, came to town this morning. He again wanted to gain admittance to a Chinese shack but the Chinaman refused to let him in and told the police. The health officer is chasing for him.

The report that there are upwards of 100 cases of small-pox in Victoria is creating excitement here. Already there is talk of suspending communication between Victoria and Westminster if the dreaded disease increases. The health committee held a session this morning and it is understood should small-pox again break out here radical measures will forthwith be taken for its suppression.

Delta Lodge, No. 21, I.O.O.F., was instituted at Ladner's Thursday night. The following officers were elected and installed: Frank Staunton, N.G.; E. Calhoun, V.G.; Paul Ladner, R.S.; James McCallum, P.S.; D. B. Grant, Treasurer; Thomas Curtis, Warden; William Ellis, O.G.; Jos. Jordan, I.G.; Thomas Cunningham, Con.; R.S.N.G., J. Penfold; R.S.V.G., James Ellis; L. S.V.G., J. Cunningham; A.S.S., John Welsh; L.S.S., Richard Walsh.

The city council cannot reach an understanding as to water rates, and a deadlock exists.

A meeting will be held here to-night to try and get some fresh inducements for the Methodist college to locate here.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Creditors Meet—Funeral of a Miner—Real Estate Agents' Feud.

NANAIMO, July 8.—A meeting of Mr. A. Shaw's creditors was held in the offices of Messrs. Simpson and Young yesterday afternoon, and arrangements made for an extension of time to be granted to the assignee until further advices are received from the east. The extension is until August 1st. In the meantime the work will be continued as heretofore.

The funeral of Peter Arbuckle took place yesterday with great ceremony. No. 1 shaft, where the deceased was killed, lay idle to enable the miners to attend the funeral, and many of the miners from the other mines also laid off for a like purpose. The funeral was under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias, and was attended by a long procession of the M. & M. L. P. A.; also the Y.M.C.A. the Nanaimo band playing the funeral march en route to the cemetery. Deceased was highly respected by all who knew him.

There is likely to be trouble between two real estate firms in this city, which may probably terminate in the law courts. The trouble is over Alberni property, which was disparaged by a circular sent round the city advising the residents not to purchase in block 92. It is stated a suit will be filed for $5000 damages. In the meantime the circulars are still being issued.

The hearing of the charge against Robt. Jefferson, of bursting open W. J. Williamson's house at Wellington on the night of July 1st, was concluded on Wednesday and the defendant had to pay a fine of 50 cents and $16.25 costs. Mr. Simpson appeared for the defence.

A miner named William Kilpatrick was injured in the No. 6 shaft of the Wellington mines on Wednesday by a fall of rock. He was taken home and when examined by the doctor his injuries were reported slight.

Another lodge of Druids is about to be installed at Wellington. A number of applications have been received and it is expected the charter will be immediately sent for.

At the regular meeting of Ashlar lodge, A. F. and A. M., held last evening the lodge was presented with a very handsomely framed three quarter length portrait of the Most Worshipful P. G. M. Marcus Wolfe in full Masonic costume. The presentation was made by the last Grand Master in person.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Deserted on Desert Island—Regatta Tomorrow—County Court.

VANCOUVER, July 8.—Another case of small-pox was reported on Dupont street. The news from Victoria has created a great deal of comment.

Advices received here are to the effect that the Eliza Edwards was seized at San Francisco while on her way to search for treasure in the southern seas.

The county court is in session. There are about 76 cases on the docket.

A rumor is current that J. I. McConnell, brother of G. S. McConnel, in charge of the fishing station on Desert Island, was deserted by the Japs, who took away the boats and supplies. A boat will be sent up to investigate.

The Burrard Inlet Rowing Club met last night to make arrangements for the annual regatta of the North Pacific Association of amateur oarsmen. A challenge was received from the Vancouver club to a contest for the Ferguson cup and accepted. The regatta will be held to-morrow.

The local Law society will urge the government to make Vancouver a separate judicial district.

Active preparations are being made to celebrate the 12th of July here.

A girl known by the name of Ella, 121 Dupont street, was discovered this afternoon very ill with smallpox. She says she contracted the disease in Victoria. The house has been quarantined. One of the inmates slipped out and escaped to New Westminster.

VANCOUVER, July 9.—The Maritime Province delegates on a tour through the west, fourteen in number, arrived to-day, Mr. Haslam in charge. They did not go to Victoria as intended, on account of the smallpox.

C. C. Morrell, agent of the Standard Oil Co., has left the city. He is said to be in financial trouble.

A Jap was found walking on Cordova street early last evening suffering from well developed symptoms of smallpox. He was turned over to the health authorities.

The board of health met yesterday afternoon to consider the startling Victoria smallpox rumors. It was decided to take no action unless the rumors were officially confirmed.

In spite of any news to the contrary C. Edwards, owner of the Eliza Edwards, announces that dispatches have been received from Captain McKenzie and Van Bramer to the effect that the schooner is not under seizure.

THE HAIR

When not properly cared for, loses its lustre, becomes crisp, harsh, and dry, and falls out freely with every combing. To prevent this, the best and most popular dressing in the market is **Ayer's Hair Vigor.** It removes dandruff, heals troublesome humors of the scalp, restores faded and gray hair to its original color, and imparts to it a silky texture and a lasting fragrance. By using this preparation, the poorest head of hair soon

Becomes Luxuriant

and beautiful. All who have once tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, want no other dressing. Galbraith & Starks, Druggists, Sharon Grove, Ky., write: "We believe Ayer's Hair Vigor to be the best preparation of the kind in the market, and sell more of it than of all others. No drug store is complete without a supply of it."

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor with great benefit and know several other persons, between 40 and 50 years of age, who have experienced similar good results from the use of this preparation. It restores gray hair to its original color, promotes a new growth, gives lustre to the hair, and cleanses the scalp of dandruff."—Bernardo Ochoa, Madrid, Spain.

After Using

A number of other preparations without any satisfactory result, I find that Ayer's Hair Vigor is causing my hair to grow."—A. J. Osment, General Merchant, Indian Head, N.W.T.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only preparation I could ever find to remove dandruff, cure itching humors, and prevent loss of hair. I can confidently recommend it."—J. C. Butler, Spencer, Mass.

"My wife believes that the money spent for Ayer's Hair Vigor was the best investment she ever made, it has given her so much satisfaction."—James A. Adams, St. Augustine, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Eastern Tailor-made Suits to measure, a specialty.

A splendid assortment of samples to select from. Fit guaranteed.

Best Assortment. Lowest Prices

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUMMER SUITS

B. WILLIAMS & CO. 97 Johnson Street.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Monday's Evening Times.

A Sick Hunter.

Mr. W. Paine, one of the hunters of the schooner E. B. Marvin is on his way home on the schooner Sapphire. He is seriously ill.

Open To-Morrow.

The Point Ellice bridge will be open for traffic to-morrow. A number of extra stringers have been put in, which will greatly strengthen the bridge. A gang of men were to-day replanking it.

To Become Lawyers.

Six candidates presented themselves at the preliminary examinations for admission as law students, which began to-day before Mr. J. S. Yates. The examination will continue until Wednesday.

Celestial Methods.

One of John's precautions consisted of the ignition and explosion of several bundles of fire crackers at the foot of Fisguard street this morning presumably to exorcise the evil spirit at present exercising a baneful influence in the city.

Orangemen at Church.

About 75 members of the Orange lodges attended the Centennial Methodist Church yesterday morning. Rev. J. H. White, who preached the sermon, took for his text John—8—32, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make ye free."

Commissioner to the World's Fair.

The Golden Era announces that Mr Charles F. Law, of Golden, has been appointed commissioner to the Wold's Fair at Chicago, to represent the mining interests of British Columbia. Mr. Law is the gentleman who ran as an Independent in opposition to Colonel Baker in East Kootenay at the last general election, and came within four votes of defeating him.

The Wrecked Standard.

The steamer Falcon returned yesterday afternoon from Cape Mudge, where Captain Cowper has been for the past week. During his stay Captain Cowper spent his spare time trying to find some trace of the wrecked steamer Standard. He is not prepared to say how successful he has been, but it is supposed that he knows something about the whereabouts of the Standard.

Adjourned Until Next Year.

The examination of the public school teachers of the province was discontinued on Saturday afternoon by order of Dr. Pope, Superintendent of Education, in the interest, as he announced, of public safety. All those who wrote on the examination and merited second B certificates, will receive them, but none higher will be granted this year. The examination will be continued next year.

Meeting of Presbytery and Synod.

The next ordinary meeting of the Presbytery of Columbia will be held in St. Andrew's church, Vancouver, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m. The Synod of British Columbia, embracing the Presbyteries of Calgary, Kamloops, Westminster, and Vancouver Island, will also meet in the same place on Wednesday the 20th inst., at 7:30 p. m. for organization and the transaction of necessary business.

A Quartz Claw.

Louis Despard the other day unearthed an extraordinary fossil while prospecting for coal in the vicinity of Cape Mudge. Twenty feet under ground a mass of strange white rock was unearthed, which proved to be the fossilized bones of a giant panther. The stone into which the bones once forming the framework of the animal had been turned were quite soft and would not bear handling, but the claws were transformed into beautiful white and pink quartz. Mr. Despard brought one of the claws to the city with him and presented it to Curator Fannin of the Provincial Museum, who now wears it on his watch chain. The fossilized bones showed that the animal must have been much larger than any of the panther family that now exist.

Result of Broken Laws.

In St. Andrew's Presbyterian church yesterday evening Rev. P. McF. Macleod preached from the text "And shall there be evil in the city, and the Lord hath not done it," declaring that the existence of smallpox in the city was an inevitable punishment inflicted by the Almighty because of the disregard of quarantine, sanitary and moral laws, all of which are God's laws or based on them. He referred to the social evil in the city as a disease more dangerous than smallpox, and one to which the spread of the lesser evil could be directly traced, disreputable houses being nothing less than disease manufacturing institutions. In concluding his remarks he exhorted his hearers to do their utmost to stamp out the moral as well as the physical disease affecting the city, and appealed to them to give the authorities all the support possible in this direction.

AN AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

The Levy vs. Moser Case Settled in Court This Morning.

The Levy-Moser aggravated assault case was the attraction at the police court room this morning, the case coming up under the Summary Convictions Act. Mr. Aikman for Lewis Levy pleaded not guilty. Louis Moser, the complainant, who had to be led into court by his counsel, Mr. Gregory, testified that the trouble occurred in Maurice Marks' store, Government street, on the 6th inst. He, the complainant, and Marks had some conversation over watches, when Mr. Hyams was mentioned as the cause of a delay in some work the witness was doing. Moser said Hyams was not a gentleman, when the defendant interfered and struck the complainant over the eye with his fist, and as the complainant it, "I lost all my senses and did not know who I was."

Dr. Sproule testified as to the serious injury done the eye, the exterior of the organ being cut and swollen, and the membrane of the eyeball lacerated. There was a possibility of the sight being permanently impaired. Dr. Wade also gave testimony, confirming that of Dr. Sproule.

Maurice Marks swore that the complainant called both Mr. Hyams and the defendant foul names, and struck Levy with his stick. Constable Kenny heard the complainant using abusive language toward the defendant after the row was over.

The court adjudged the defendant guilty and imposed a fine of $20 and $5 costs.

REV. MR. WILKINSON.

The New Minister of the James Bay Methodist Church Arrives.

Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, the recently appointed pastor for the James Bay Methodist church, arrived in the city Friday night, and yesterday began his labors in his new field, conducting services in the school house. Mr. Wilkinson comes from Minnedosa, Manitoba, where he began his work in the ministry a year ago, where he made a good record and was very highly spoken of by the chairman of his conference. Though only a young man he is an able and earnest preacher, and no doubt will succeed in his new sphere. The new church it is expected will be ready for occupation in a month, when Mr. Wilkinson will have a better opportunity of successfully carrying on his mission.

SEALERS ARRIVE HOME.

A Couple Come Home on Account of Shortage of Provisions.

The first of the sealing fleet to be driven home on account of the shortness of provisions caused by the seizure of the Coquitlam, arrived in the harbor on Saturday evening. The fleet that came home Saturday are four in number, the Mary Taylor, Pioneer, San Diego and Otto. The two latter came home on account of the action of their crews. The Otto had an Indian crew who would not go to the Russian coast and the crew of the San Diego wanted to be paid by the month if the schooner went across to the Asia side.

The Otto was the first to come in. She landed her Indians off Nitinat on Friday. She had 263 skins.

The Mary Taylor came in second with 942 skins. She came home as her provisions were getting short and the chance of getting a further supply was very slim. If she went into Sand Point without her skins she would be seized for transferring them in American waters and if she got her supplies with her skins aboard she would have to take them to the Russian coast with her.

The Pioneer had 419 skins. She came home in charge of Capt. Geddes, her master, Capt. McDougall, having been drowned, and Mate Carter, who was in the boat with Capt. McDougall at the time of the accident, is coming down on the Labrador.

On account of the crew of the San Diego wanting to be paid by the month, while sealing on the Russian coast, that schooner was brought home. She had 558 skins.

It was reported that the Indian crew of the schooner Rosie Olsen had refused to allow American officers to board the schooner, and that she had been seized and sent to Sitka.

A fleet of twenty-eight schooners had a race out of Port Etches on the 28th. The Agnes McDonald took the lead.

Return of Archbishop Ireland.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., arrived on the steamship Britannic last night. He was very much surprised that the newspaper reporters knew of his intended arrival, because he had not registered on the steamship's book until after he had left Queenstown. The archbishop, however, positively refused to talk regarding his trip abroad or as to his future movements. On all other subjects he chatted in a manner which indicated that he was well pleased with himself. The only information he vouchsafed was obtained in an unguarded moment. He was asked about the report from St. Paul that there was authentic news that he would be created a cardinal. He replied and with some feeling: "There is no foundation whatever for such a report, and I feel quite mortified that my name should be used in a connection of this kind." Then he withdrew himself into his shell again, and to all questions bearing in any way on his trip to Rome the invariable answer was: "I positively decline to be interviewed." He added that he was sorry, because he liked always to please the press, for it was necessary for the welfare of the country.

A Strange Story.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The police of Cummingsville district yesterday unearthed a strange case at 216 Maranthony street. A shingle was found in the street in front of the house on which was an appeal for aid. On investigation an old man was found imprisoned in an attic room. He was almost dead from starvation. His hair and beard were white as snow and his fingers were like claws. He proved to be John Taft, father of the man living in the house. An explanation of why the old man was held a prisoner was refused, and he was taken to the hospital, where it is thought he will die.

Claims Another Victim.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y., July 11.—While Wilbert Anderson was fishing in the rapids below the whirlpool on this side of the Niagara river, about 5 o'clock this morning, he fell into the swift current and was dashed to death against the rock and the body sank. His companions made several unsuccessful attempts to rescue him. He was master mechanic of the Lehigh Valley railroad here, and was forty-two years old. He leaves a family. The body has not been recovered.

THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Hon. David Mills Criticizes the Management of Indian Affairs at Ottawa.

Very Large Expenditures for Small Results—Ways of Effecting Savings.

From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, July 2.—Before adjourning for Dominion Day, Hon. David Mills in the Commons gave a criticism of the extravagances which have grown up in connection with the management of the Indian Department. His speech is brim full of information. In the first place he showed that the Minister of the Interior paid out for salaries $569,000 a year in connection with his department. Of this amount $231,000 was paid out in connection with the Interior Department proper; $273,318 for salaries for the Indian branch, $49,450 for the geological branch, and $9,550 for the Mounted Police. Of course the latter department is not under the charge of Mr. Dewdney. It was always carted backwards and forwards with the late Prime Minister, and for the present Sir John Caldwell Abbott is presiding over the department. The land management, Mr. Mills said, he would leave over until the next session, and his remarks on the Indian affairs would be compressed as closely as it was possible to do so.

COSTLY MANAGEMENT.

The head office at Ottawa paid out for appropriations last year, $50,000. The Regina office employs 25 persons and costs the country $31,150. The head office in British Columbia employs 23 persons and costs $20,860, and the Manitoba agency costs $5,740. For these four central offices, including the department here, the salaries to 101 persons amount to $116.125. The outside service in Ontario employs 34 persons at salaries amounting to $16,656 and in Quebec 12 persons are employed at a cost of $3009. In Manitoba 15 officials cost $15,840 to look after 9676 Indians. This is equal to about $1.40 paid to the officials for every Indian that is in Manitoba. The head office in the

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

employs 25 persons at salaries amounting in all to $31,150. In treaty No. 4 there are 44 officials at a cost of $25,860 for 4,043 Indians. So that to take charge of 4,043 Indians within treaty No. 4 there are 44 agents, not including the Regina office, employed at a cost of $25,860, which is equal to $6.39 for every Indian in the Territories. As the treaty provides for the distribution of $5 a head amongst the Indians, leaving out the extra sum paid to chiefs and head men, it costs $1.29 more to pay the agents employed in the distribution of the fund than the amount of the fund itself. Treaty No. 6 employs 38 officials at a cost of $28,804 to take charge of 5561 Indians. In Treaty No. 7 there are 24 officials at a cost of $15,100 and 4947 Indians. Take therefore together the Regina office and the various agencies, we find that to take charge of 13,885 Indians, leaving out the non-treaty Indians and the extra amounts paid to chiefs and headmen, costs $95,914 or $6.91 for every Indian—considerably more than the Indians receive. This was for management alone and did not include food.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

If we go to British Columbia, according to the figures given by Mr. Mills, the cost of the Indian management there is often even more extravagant than it is in the Northwest Territories. The total reserved for sheep, cattle, grain, wood, hay, furs, etc., produced by the Indians was $40,875 or far less than we pay the parties who take charge of these Indians to enable them to produce this amount of crop for the market. Over $100,000 could easily be saved in salaries in the Northwest without affecting the state of the service. In British Columbia the several officers in the Indian Department cost $30,860. "I do not think," said Mr. Mills, "there is any warrant for such a cost. If any hon. gentleman will take the trouble of looking into the report on Indian Affairs, he will find that the commission which was established about 1874 or 1875 for setting out the Indian reserves, and which it was then thought would come to an end about 1881 or 1882, as all the reserves, it was thought, would then be set out, is existing to-day; and that the Indian Department has little or nothing to do at present. Let us look at the cost of the commission. Mr. O'Reilly receives a salary of $3500 a year. I have looked at the services done and at the work undertaken by the head office; and taking the salaries of the chainmen who were employed, you can tell nearly how many days they were at work by seeing how much each of them received. The full amount that all this cost is $3036, and the parties in the offices were evidently employed less than five days during the year. Any hon. gentleman who will analyze the report will see that is the case. Take the number of chainmen and divide the amount paid them by the ordinary wages of each man per day, and you will find that less than five days' employment were given those men, and there is, therefore, no necessity for keeping up that commission at present. Let me call attention to some of the agencies. Take

THE KOOTENAY AGENCY.

You pay the agent a salary of $1225, besides $420 travelling expenses and $248 office expenses, making the total cost of the agency in salaries, travelling, and office expenses $2893. What did that Kootenay agency do in return for this expenditure? Let any hon. gentleman turn up part second of the Indian Report, and he will see for himself. It provided nothing for supplies, and distributed implements to the value of $130.68.

Mr. Dewdney. The industrial school.

Mr. Mills, (Rothwell)—I am leaving out the school altogether, because the schools are not under the control of the agents but of their principals. The agricultural implements distributed cost $130.68, the seed grain distributed among the destitute Indians cost $166.65, and medicine was given to the amount of $65.90, so that there were distributed among the Indians $296.73 worth of seed grain and plows and $65 worth of medicine, for the work of distributing which we pay in salaries to agents $2893. Let any hon. gentleman say whether there is any justification for such an expenditure, and whether such an organization has any other object for its existence than simply to pension certain parties upon the public treasury. I do not think it has. I think it is perfectly clear that all this expenditure is simply a charge upon the public treasury which might, without detriment to the public service; be nearly if not altogether dispensed with. Take the North-West Coast agency. There was paid in salaries to agents, $2975.51; travelling expenses, $650.65; and office expenses, $429.98, or in all $4045.84. What was done for this money? What service did these men perform in the public interest to whom this money was paid? They distributed $193.50 among the destitute Indians. They distributed implements and seed grain, $148.95, and they dosed the Indians with $2114 worth of medicine. I am not going into details to see where these medicines were purchased and and from whom, but everyone will see at once how preposterous such a bill is. It would be of some use, possibly, to have given to these Indians $2000 worth of food or provisions, but to have given them instead pills and powders and catapasms and plasters to the value of $2114, seems preposterous, and I think the hon. gentleman himself must feel that it is an unwarrantable charge on the public treasury. Then, if you take the Kwahkewith agency, I find we pay to the agent there $1200, besides $353.56 travelling expenses and $46 office expenses, or in all $1605. What did he do for that? He paid out to the school $65.63, to destitute Indians $220, and for medicines $98.78; so that for the payment of a little more than $300 you are charging for salaries $1600. Then, when we come to

THE FRASER AGENCY,

there is an agent at $1200 and assistance at $47.50, travelling expenses $127.50, office expenses $27.75, making a total of $1,412.75. The school there costs $1,651.55, the provision for the destitute Indians is $777.49, for seed grain $332.65, and for medicines $1941. In British Columbia the largest item, next to the salaries of the officers of the Indian Branch, is the charge for medicines supplied for these Indians. In the Cowichan agency, the salary is $1200, the wages of men employed in the agency $261, the travelling expenses $400, the office expenses $313, or a total of $2074. The school there receives $68.94, the destitute Indians $555.90, for implements and seed grain the amount is $106.35, and for medicines $491.81. So that there the amount distributed amongst the Indians is less than half the amount distributed among the white men for salaries, &c. In the West Coast agency, salaries, office, expenses and travelling expenses foot up to $1754. The school there receives $74, destitute Indians $216, and for medicines $230; so, if you add the medicines and schools and destitute Indian funds together, that will amount to about $500, and to distribute that $500 to the Indians you pay $1754 in salaries and so on, or three times the amount is paid to the white men in the form of salaries that you give to the Indians in the way of necessities and benevolences. Then, in the Babine agency, the salary, wages, travelling expenses and office expenses amount to $2,386.52, the school there costs $23.28, for seed grain and implements there is paid $30.75, for medicine $259, and for the relief of destitute Indians $752, so that you have still less than half the amount distributed and paid over for the benefit of the Indians than the amount which is paid in the form of salaries to white men in the public service. In the Williams Lake agency, the salaries, wages, travelling expenses and office expenses amount to $1806, the seed grain and implements cost $318.60, to destitute Indians $333, and the medicines $492. If the hon. gentleman were to get rid of physic, if he were to throw that to the dogs, and were to discharge his officials, the public treasury would be relieved of more than $70,000 in British Columbia alone. I might refer to the other agencies. In the Kamloops agency, the salaries, travelling and office expenses amount to $2165, the charges for destitute Indians are $13.35, for seed grain and implements $217.30, and for medicines $1280. If you were to leave out the medicines, the Indians receive about one-tenth of the amount received by the officials.

OKANAGAN MISSION.

The salary there is $400, and is paid to Mr. McKay, who is also the agent at Kamloops; so that he receives $2200 as salary for his services at these two agencies. The sum paid there for the relief of destitute Indians was $13.37; for seed grain and implements, $38.33; medicine, $135.19; so that even there the amount received by the agent was three times as great as the amount distributed amongst the Indians for the various purposes: Now, there are several industrial schools in British Columbia; I do not propose to find any fault with the expenditure for that purpose. I do not know how far these schools are efficient, or how much the attendance is. I find the industrial school at Metlakatla costs $5711; at Kamloops, $5302; at Kuper, $5237; at Kootenay, $7000; and at Leetza Home, $3300. They all may be necessary; what the attendance is I cannot at this moment say, but if the schools are efficient I have no fault to find with that expenditure. I now wish to call the attention of the committee for a moment to the expenditure on surveys. I pointed out to the committee that about 1875 a dispute arose between the Government of British Columbia and the Department of Indian Affairs here with regard to the expenditure on the Indian reserves that should be set apart to the Indians under the terms of union between British Columbia and Canada. It order to set apart what was regarded as adequate and fair reserves in the interest of the Indians, showing that no Indian title was recognized in the soil, two commissioners were appointed, one by each Government, and a third was agreed upon, and they proceeded to set apart reservations in various parts of British Columbia. After two or three years it was agreed that the party who was acting as umpire in the case should be sole commissioner for this purpose. At a still later period, some time about 1880 or 1881, a surveying party was established in which Mr. O'Reilly was named as chief commissioner. Four surveyors were named, I think, at $1800 each, whose names are mentioned here in the report of the Minister of the Interior, and they have continued in existence ever since. Now, at page 43 of part II, will be found an expenditure under Mr. Green

FOR INDIAN SURVEYS,

mentioned on the top of the page as $401. So far as one can judge, about ten days were occupied by that party. Then there was an expenditure under Mr. Skinner, another surveyor, who received nine months' salary, $1350. It will be seen by the wages of the axemen and other expenses that probably 15 days were occupied by that party. Then there is an expenditure to Mr. Devereux, another surveyor, who received 11 months' salary, $1669.35. That party seems to have been occupied about four months, or four and a half. Then there is an expenditure under Mr. Fletcher, who received two months' salary, $300, and it will be seen from the wages of the chainmen, axemen and others, that the whole expenditure of this survey was $1821, and perhaps a month and a half or two months were taken in that survey. Then the Indian commission, as I have mentioned, at a cost of $6326, seem to have devoted about five days to surveying operations. There is the salary of Mr. O'Reilly, $3500; the salary of a surveyor, $1800; wages of a Chinaman, $10. I do not know whether he was paid $3 or $3 a day; certainly he was not paid less than $3, and that would imply five days' service. Then there is the wages of the various axemen, board allowance, provisions, packing, transportation, and so on, making a total cost of $6326. Well, probably part of the expense was salary of the commissioner, the surveyor for the year, and the cost of transportation. Whether the survey was made at great

DISTANCE FROM VICTORIA

I cannot say, but it is pretty clear, from the wages to the parties of Chinamen, that not more than five days could have been occupied in the surveys. Now, I bring these matters under the attention of the committee, and I specially direct the attention of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of the Interior to these charges. I know that there could be an enormous saving in this department. I am satisfied that a hundred thousand dollars, as I have already said, could be saved in salaries alone without in the smallest degree interfering with the efficiency of the department; on the contrary, I believe that efficiency would be increased if the organization in the outlying districts were simplified, and responsibility increased by being fixed upon some definite party, and a small allowance in the way of salary for payment of actual service given. It seems to me preposterous, where a man is occupied for two or three days in the year visiting the Indian reserves, looking after some Indian matter, that he should be paid a salary of $1500 a year when he has really nothing to do. I make no objection to the department having in its mind some person to whom it may refer to undertake the responsibilities for the two or three days, or a week, that his services may be required; but I see the greatest objection to such a man being a permanent officer of the department with a fixed annual salary, when he can have no services to perform on behalf of the public for the moneys which he receives. I am not further going to trespass upon the indulgence of the committee; I know that the committee is becoming impatient, and that hon. gentlemen are anxious to attend to their own private affairs. But I notify the Minister of Interior that if we meet again next session I will ask for a full consideration, a minute consideration of these various branches of the public service under his control, which I am sure may be greatly reformed, especially in British Columbia and the Northwest, without in the slightest way imparing the efficiency of the department." SLABTOWN.

The Berkley Victims.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Five bodies of the victims of the explosion are lying at the Oakland morgue. Three are remains of white men and two are Chinamen. The funeral of John Bowe will be held at the Catholic church in Berkley to-morrow morning. His ill-fated white companions will be buried at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The Chinese dead will be turned over to their countrymen after the inquest, to be buried, as in the case of the white victims, at the expense of the Judson Shepard Company. The inquest is at 2 p.m. on Saturday and may occupy several days, as all the employees are to be summoned. Coroner Everts summoned his jury this morning.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

KAMLOOPS.

Provincial Government Auditro J. Pierson is in the interior inspecting the books of the several Government offices. It is not the usual annual examination, but it is understood he will go back for a couple of years and enquire as to whether all the requirements of law which should produce revenue to the Government have been properly complied with.

Road Master A. Stevenson has begun work on the Nicola-Granite Creek wagon road. There is an appropriation of $4000 for this work, but it is thought this will not be sufficient to construct the entire road, 60 miles.

The Tulameen Hydraulic Co. at Eagle Creek have organized and appointed Mr. Wells as superintendent. They are opening their claim in good shape. Their principal object was to obtain platinum, but they get a larger proportion of gold, and it is likely to be more successful as a gold than platinum mine.

The pasture on all the uplands, and the crops in Vodght, Coldwater and Nicola valleys are exceptionally good this year, owing to seasonable rains.

A project is on foot for working the gypsum deposits near 89-mile post on the Cariboo road.

Mr. John Murray, of Spence's Bridge, has already had large returns from his small fruits, which are selling as fast as picked.

The Bonaparte stock raisers are rounding up and branding their cattle.

Traffic over the Cariboo wagon road is increasing.

It is proposed to connect Lillooet with the C.P.R. telegraph system, and measures are now being taken to that end.

Major Vaughn, coal expert and mining engineer, has applied for a coal prospecting lease of 1200 acres of land on the Guerin ranch and has set a force of men at work running an incline. He has great encouragement in the little work already done, finding two 12-inch, one 8-inch, and several smaller veins, which he is following with the belief that they will soon unite in one vein. Major Vaughn has started up the North Thompson to report on the character of the coal find there.

Messrs. Geo. McDonald and Andrew Derby returned Wednesday evening from Mosquito Flat. Mr. Derby spent the entire winter there alone, splitting rails and doing other work to improve his ranch. For four and a half months he did not see the face of a white man, and for three months no human being whatever. His dog was his companion. Not having snowshoes, he could not look far for game, but found rabbits innumerable near by. Later in the season he replenished his stock of game meat by surprising a herd of 15 to 20 deer on a neighboring plateau.

Indians from Mad River reported that the Blackwood trading party had bridged the river and gone northward, but it is believed that the later melting snows which supply the upper streams will still make progress difficult, and that the Indians they are aiming to reach and trade with will have disposed of their furs before the party can reach them.

ILLECILLEWAET.

A. F. McKinnon has sold the Maple Leaf to Mr. Mackintosh for $50,000. This is the largest single sale yet made here. Mr. Mackintosh leaves for Ottawa on Saturday and sails for England about the 14th. He expects to return to Illecillewaet about the 1st of September.

Eight tons of ore were shipped to Scotland from the Jumbo to-day, and the mine is as good as sold. The expert makes no secret about it, and pronounces it a first-class property.

A great many new locations have been made during the last few days.

In the Fish Creek district and on the claims of that name good discoveries are being made. Mr. Fishburn, it is rumored, has struck a foot of good ore in a part of the mine hitherto unexplored. The "Dunvagan," situated on the same creek, is reported as being negotiated for by Mr. S. S. Fowler, of Golden. There are others, however, who will purchase in case of his declining the option.

REVELSTOKE.

A freight train was wrecked near Albert Canyon early on Friday morning.

A party engaged in surveying a route for the new railway to Nakusp are camped nearly half-way down the Upper Arrow Lake. They are following the shore line on the eastern side.

Jack Shaw and John Sands returned to the Big Bend mines this week. They work on the Consolation at French creek.

The crop of small fruits in the vicinity of the town this year is phenomenal.

The Columbia River this week has reached the highest point recorded for a number of years, the water rising within a few feet of the plank footway under Revelstoke railway bridge, while all the heavily timbered islands are covered to a depth of two or three feet, all the sandbars having been submerged two or three weeks since. Vast quantities of logs are going down stream in one long procession, being washed away from jams which occurred several years ago and which have lain high and dry ever since. Large trees with roots and branches adhering are also noticed amongst the driftwood, which shows that the river is undermining its banks and enlarging its channel.

FORT STEELE.

Considerable excitement prevails in this very promising mining camp on account of the recent rich discoveries which have been made. Already several claims have been located and no doubt several more records will follow. The lode so far has not been thoroughly and definitely traced, but the out-croppings are such as to indicate an enormous deposit. The ore carries copper, silver and gold all in paying quantities, the silver returns running over 100 ounces per ton, with copper 20 per cent. and gold $10.

GOLDEN.

Mr. Woods and brother from Quebec, arrived last week. They are interested in Canal Flat and several other claims and intend to rush mining matters with which they are associated.

On Wednesday last Locksley Lucas was tried for carrying a loaded revolver and thereby intimidating the peaceable citizens of Golden. He was severely reprimanded, fined $15 and bound over in two sureties of $100 each to keep the peace for six months.

Messrs. Massey and Jones were in last week from McMurdo basin and report the discovery of a good galena vein. Mr. P. Lambrich also came in from the same locality.

Ayer's Pills possess the curative virtues of the best known medicinal plants. These Pills are scientifically prepared, are easy to take, and safe for young and old. They are invaluable for regulating the bowels, and for the relief and cure of stomach troubles.

A TRAMP THROUGH CORNWALL.

Some Cornish Hobgoblins and Bugaaboos---Spooks in the Deserted Mine Chimneys.

How to Move a "Mine Bob"---Roadside Games and Strange Old Customs.

CROWAN, Cornwall, June 13.—Whatever Wesley and Whitfield, with the railway, the newspaper and the telegraph, may have done in altering the every day lives of the Cornish folk, no power has yet been able to banish the endeared wraiths of the mysticisms and mysteries of a legendarily heroic past. Today, as firmly as five centuries since, the inner heart of the Cornish man clings to his "droll" or tale of giant, hobgoblin and fairy with the greatest tenacity; and a few of these are interesting by way of illustration. Bellerian was formerly the name of Land's End, as also the name of a mighty giant who made it his home. Cormoran built St. Michael's mount, but was slain by the redoubtable Jack the Giant Killer. Holiburn of the Cairn defended ordinary mortals from other giants than himself. The Giant of Nancledry principally subsisted upon little children. The giant Trebigan frightened bad children into virtuous lives, and dined off the incorrigible ones which he usually fried upon a flat rock by his cave door. The giant Blunderbus killed by little Tom Hickathrift with a cart axle, was the embodiment of surly laziness and cruel greed. The giant Wrath, terror of the coast, walked out to sea a dozen miles or so, and, fastening the fishermen's boats to his girdle, strolled leisurely back to his cave to serve his prisoners up for food at will.

To all Cornish folk these monsters still live in fireside tales, and the numberless monuments to a pagan past scattered over the rocky tors and wild moors, such as the cromlechs, monoliths and other rude stone monuments, are the household goods and pastime implements of this vanished but not vanquished race. Every hill or crag has its cairn or cromlech; every gorge or glen its ghost or goblin. The knowledge of all this takes firm possession of the wanderer through Cornwall.

If these were not enough to keep alive all manner of weird superstitions, the chimneys of the deserted mines of Cornwall alone would furnish sufficient grewsome influence to of itself create and foster spooks enough for an entire people.

Away back in the vicinity of Liskeard they began to loom darkly upon the landscape. From this place they are everywhere seen, increasing in numbers as the Redruth district is approached, and decreasing in frequency toward St. Ives and Penzance. From the top of some high Cornish hill what seems to be hundreds can be seen, and on the road between Redruth and Camborn, a distance of but five miles, I counted upward of forty "knacked" or abandoned mine stacks.

They usually comprise the towerlike chimney, the old engine room and the lofty bob shaft. Indescribable sterility and dreariness encompass them. Not even furze will grow upon the "poor dirt" and "churks" or mine refuse around them. Daws chatter in their tops. The wind moans through the rotting chimneys. Weird tales, superstitions and whispers of tragedies are associated with them. I often turn aside to the dreariest of these places. In one I found a half dead English tramp, with his half starved wife who had just given birth to a child. Here was real tragedy for another Cornish bugaboo. I left them a little money, sent a member of the mounted constabulary to them and went on my way, but now I see ghastly faces through the crumbling walls of every other "knacked" mine stack that looms in sight.

Moving a "mine bob" is one of the curious performances in the Cornish mining districts I happened to witness. Turning from a hill lane into a wide highway I saw a great concourse of people following an enormous truck drawn by at least twenty teams of shaggy Welsh horses. Joining the crowd I found that Cornish folk had come from miles around to see the "mine bob movin." This "mine bob" is the great beam, the hugest piece in all huge Cornish mining machinery, which works like a steamer beam, the man engine and the mine pumps. This one weighed upward of 118 tons! A mine had been abandoned; a new one was being opened by the same company, and from the great forge works at Hayle had come this iron truck forty feet long, with steel wheels like an engine driver's, on which the tremendous casting was being conveyed. The earnest interest of miners, "kepens" (captains) and engineers who accompanied the ponderous beam; the curious excitement of hundreds of stragglers drawn together by the event, and the mischievous prayers of Cornish boys that something would "scat" or break, to increase the anxieties and tension of the occasion, here very great owing to the hilly nature of Cornish roads, furnished a most interesting opportunity for character study. The greatest personage on all the road that day was the teamster who drove those forty Welsh horses. Like the boys, I envied him, and marveled with them at his handling of his whip, his powerful lungs and his glib and urgent tongue.

The marvelous whiteness of all Cornish housewives' floors, tables, chests and chairs have been my constant admiration. I learned the secret on a recent Friday, which day of every week is "growder day" in Cornwall. You will see numberless donkey carts hurrying up and down the hilly highways or halting before village doors. They are filled with some light and pumicelike substance dug from near hillside pits, and are in charge of women cheery and stout and half dressed as men or of boys already full of shrill whistling and the quiet philosophy of older trades men.

I stopped one of these boys with a smile, a sixpence and the question:

"What have you in your cart?" my lad.

"Doan't e knaaw, you? Load o' growder, my son."

"Growder? What is it for, my lad?"

"Scroobin floars, my son."

"What do you get for it?"

"Same ol drug—hap'ny a tub." And then, with an unearthly whistle and a "Goas 'long, dunk!" both directed to his shaggy little beast, away he goes with his cartload of stuff, resembling as much loose tapioca in his cart box.

In a few moments he will be found before the window or door of the miner's cottage with the growder seller's question of time immemorial.

"Growder today, mawther?"

"How't a-sellin un today, my son?" is her as ancient answer.

The reply forever has been the same as to me—

"Same old drug:
Hap'ny a tub!"

which is both fine sense and poetry in Cornwall. For by "drug" is meant task, labor, drag or burden, and "hap'ny," or a half penny, a tub, which holds about a peck, has been the price of growder since "Twenty thousand Cornish men" started for London singing "And shall Trelawney die?" A handful of growder is scattered upon the soiled table and sprinkled with water. There is a "swish!" of the housewife's brush, and in an instant more the whole top is foaming with lather. Once each week every square inch of the Cornish home is so "scroobed" with growder that for the time the entire interior foams and lathers like a turbulent geyser.

One of the most fascinating pleasures of the road in Cornwall will be found in loitering alongside of groups of Cornish boys engaged in their various games. Chief of these are "toe stones" and "cobnutting." Both are played wherever the spirit of emulous battle overtakes these sturdy little embryo miners and fishermen, and their pluck, persistency and pertinacity are unsurpassed.

In "toe stones," a diagram similar to the one chalked on deck for "ship billiards," with a rounded end like that of a bagatelle board, is drawn in the road, and the game consists in kicking with the left foot, the right foot being always held in the right hand, a round, flat stone from the approaching line from one space to another but never over but one line, clear around the entire thirteen spaces and out again without ever once having dropped the right foot. The little fellows become wonderfully expert in this difficult feat.

"Cobnutting" is an all-the-year-round sport. Much of its zest comes from the dangers in securing the nuts necessary for the year's supply. Common hazelnuts are used. These are got at great risks from the demesne copses and forest edges. The prizes, with the "shucks" still on, are stored away in the attic and dried with the greatest care, so that the nut fiber becomes hard and horny. The hazelnuts are allowed literally to fall out of their sheaths. All the round, smooth, ripe shiny nuts are preserved sacredly for "cobnutting." It is often a Cornish boy's entire winter employment and diversion to prepare the cobnuts for the rest of the year's battle for superiority with his fellows. The sport takes its name from the "cob" or shell of the nut.

The cobnuts are prepared by boring a hole through each side of the nut, removing the kernel and filling the hollow shell with lead or shoemaker's wax, the latter being preferred. The shoemaker of the village is consequently an almost reverenced personage with all Cornish boys. A "waxed end" drawn through the loaded "cob" or shell, and held by a strong knot completes the cobnut, and you cannot find a boy in all Cornwall who has not one ready strung for contest and a pocketful ready for stringing for reserve contingencies.

Ties are drawn for first "crack." The loser throws his hat upon the ground and lays his cobnut in a little hollow upon its top. Then the "cobber," or striker, holding his cob between the ends of the fingers of his left hand and the end of the attached waxed end in his right, after many feints motions and "sights," brings his cob with almost the force of a bullet upon his opponent's. One or the other is "scated," or broken. It is turn and turn about. Generally one of the lads has his entire stock of reserve cobs destroyed.

Yesterday was "Taking Sunday" in this parish, and a most interesting and ancient Cornish custom was observable in Clowance park, on the noted St. Aubyn estate. The park and gardens are open to all on "Taking Sunday." One of the glories of the park is a magnificent mall, bordered with some of the noblest beech trees in all England.

On the afternoon of the Sunday two weeks before Mazard fair, which derives its name from the Mazard cherry fair annually held at Praze in the latter part of June, when tons of this luscious fruit are disposed of by the farmers of the surrounding country, thousands of Cornish youths and maidens may always be found promenading in this Clowance park mall. They sometimes come from a distance of ten and twenty miles. Cornish young men resort here to choose their "pairdners" or "company" for Mazard fair, and here the blooming lasses come to be "taken," that is, pledged for Mazard fair day.

Many an exultant or broken heart returns home that night, successful in its secretly cherished hope or stinging from bitter disappointment. But Mazard day come, the lad walks miles for the girl he has chosen on "Taking Sunday," and together they tramp away to Praze. It is a glorious thing to be chosen or "taken" at Clowance park, but her whole fate hangs upon a parcel of cookies and almonds at Praze.

These constitute the "fairin" or pledge of betrothal; and it is asserted that half of the women of Cornwall have been married through this curious troth. If the maiden's "pairdner" buy her one pound of ginger cookies and a half pound of almonds, and she accept the same, the two are as sacredly betrothed as though bans had been read from the pulpit. The lucky maiden carefully preserves the "fairin" and triumphantly divides it with her relatives and friends, in token of her new relations to and consequence in, her own curious little world of affairs.

A few weeks ago I ran down from London to witness "Furryday" at Helston. This festival, unquestionably having its origin in the "Floralia" of the Romans, is annually celebrated throughout Cornwall by little home and neighborhood parties and at Helston, from time immemorial, as a festivity peculiar to that place on the 8th day of May. Long before daylight happy groups of lads and lasses start in every direction for the country lanes and hedges, singing:

For we were up as soon as any day, O,
And for to fetch the summer home,
The summer and the May, O.
For summer is a-come, O,
And winter is a-gone, O!

or a dozen other ballads of similar import the refrain of which is,

On the 8th of May
The Flora day,
We all set off a-dancing!

And indeed do they. At every farm house there are mad rushes of these merry makers to be first to hang a twig of "sloane" blossoms upon the latch, for such for centuries have been entitled to a portion of bread and cream. The blossoms of the "sloane," a kind of cherry, are gathered everywhere with all precious buds and blooms of early summer. Garlanded with these the floral troopers return to Helston when the festivities of the day really begin. The old town is fairly imbedded in spring blossoms and garlands. This completed all classes join in a universal carnival of dancing. Every door in Helston is thrown open to the merry marauders. Arm in arm, and usually four abreast, thousands dancing to a sort of quickstep time and accompanied by May day songs, pass in the front doors of houses and thence from rear to front of other houses, and from dawn to dark weave serpentine threads of blossom, odor and song through and through the old Cornish town.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

SOME ODD STORIES.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS RELATED BY MAJOR A. R. CALHOUN.

How a Typical New York Tough Went Out to "Bag" a Mexican Bandit and Was Himself Sent Home with His Head in a Bag.

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There are Californians living today, and not old men either, who recall having met the notorious outlaw, Juan Muriata, while there is not a schoolboy between San Diego and the Oregon line who has not a story, more or less mythical, to tell of the bloodthirsty Mexican bandit.

The scene of Juan or Gonquin Muriata's exploits was in southern California, where there were people of his own race who regarded him as an idol, and who were ever ready to warn him and to shield him when the officers of the law were on his track.

There was nothing in the character or appearance of this swarthy, redhanded wretch to excite admiration. The best of us have "a sneaking sympathy" with Rob Roy MacGregor, Robin Hood, Dick Turpin and outlaws of that stamp who are credited with daring, and who are popularly supposed to have plundered the rich to help the poor. But Juan Muriata was as devoid of nobility of character as the mountain wolves with whom he was often forced to find refuge. He robbed to satisfy a savage craving for plunder and murdered to quench an innate thirst for blood.

"EMPTY YOUR POCKETS, OR I FIRE!"

Rewards were offered for the destruction or capture of this man, but with kindred spirits among the Mexicans and Americans, ready to aid and warn him, he long set the authorities at defiance, and at times he cleverly turned the tables on his pursuers, while once at least he showed magnanimity.

Jake Williams had been a burly Bowery boy, and a ward politician, and a rounder in New York city before he went west to seek his fortune. He was not long on the Pacific coast before he had established a reputation as "a terror" in a barroom fight, but as fists were too slow and primitive a method of combat Jake Williams, with a ready adaptability, fell in with the methods of his associates and soon developed unusual skill in the use of the pistol.

"We don't want no man for sheriff of Kern county that won't pledge himself to clean out Juan Muriata;" this is what the people of the lower San Joaquin valley said on the eve of one of their nominating conventions.

Jake Williams was not modest; he had brought with him from his native city an intense yearning for office and a firm belief that there was no office in the gift of the people that he could not fill with profit to himself, if not credit to his constituents.

"If I'm 'lected sher-eef of Kern county," said Jake to the delegates whom he was treating before the convention met, "I'll run the office for nixy if inside o' two months I don't fotch the head o' this Muriata into this bar in a bag and thump it onto the floor!"

Whether it was Mr. Williams' forceful manner and the free use of oaths, his liberal dispensation of whisky or the belief that he was the right man for the place that influenced the convention we cannot pretend to say, but certain it is he was unanimously nominated and overwhelmingly elected to the position he so much desired.

Jake Williams certainly had physical courage. He banked on the fact that he was a freeborn American citizen, and that the man he had sworn to bag was "a greaser," so that he was not lacking in the essential confidence when one morning he mounted his horse and rode south toward the Cajon pass, where the deputies whom he had enlisted for the hunt were to rendezvous.

A few miles south of Kern river Sheriff Williams was joined by a horseman, who came over from the direction of the Sierra to the east.

This man, though superbly mounted, was dressed in the black flowing gown of a missionary priest. His smooth shaven face was half concealed by a broad brimmed slouched sombrero, and from his neck hung a rosary of silver beads terminating in a golden crucifix.

"Heaven bless thee, my son!" was the salutation of the priest, as he brought his horse alongside the sheriff's and turned in the same direction.

"You'll have to chin English to me," said Jake Williams. "I don't go much on greaser lingo, and I wouldn't if I could."

"There is much to be learned in English," said the priest, with a quiet bow and speaking with a pleasing accent. "Do you ride for the Cajon pass?"

"That's where I'm bound," said the sheriff.

"Ah, that is also my destination. You sit your horse like a soldier, and no doubt belong to the garrison at Los Angeles?"

"Naw! I'm the sheriff o' Kern county," said Jake.

"Sheriff Williams?"

"Yes, that's my name. How do you like it?"

"I like the name and the man," said the priest pleasantly. "I have heard of you as a brave American, and I shall be pleased, if you precede me in trying the aguardiente, to drink to your good health and prosperity."

The padre, without checking his horse, produced a bottle of native brandy from his saddlebags and handed it to the sheriff, who took a long, gurgling drink, wiped his thick red beard on the back of his big freckled hand and at once felt more amiable.

The priest went through the motion of drinking and then resumed the conversation. The sheriff's tongue limbered up, and he told his companion that he was on his way to find Juan Muriata and bring his head down to Kern in a bag.

"Did you ever see the outlaw?" asked the priest.

"No; but I've had him described so often that I feel as if I could tell him by his track or by his shadder," said Jake.

"They tell me he is brave," said the priest.

"Brave, nawthin," rejoined Mr. Williams. "He ken skeer wimmin and children, but I guess he'd kinder crawl and hunt his hole ef he was invited to look into the bore of a six shooter with an American engineerin it from behind."

Cajon pass was a long day's ride from Kern, so the sheriff did not object when, at noon, his companion suggested a rest for an hour, during which they could eat some lunch, "sample" the aguardiente again and let the horses feed.

The animals were staked in a charming grove by a beautiful spring a short distance from the trail. After lunch and another drink, both of which the priest provided, Jake Williams began to boast again, and he poured out the vials of his wrath and contempt on the bandit and all Mexicans.

"I am a Mexican, and you must not talk so before me," said the priest firmly.

"I'll talk as I —— please," shouted Jake, who felt quite safe in the presence of this man of God.

"No, senor, as I please," said the priest, and as he said it the hands that had been under his long black coat flew out, and Mr. Williams found two pistols pointed at his breast.

"Sheriff Williams, drop your belts, empty your pockets, and do not touch a pistol, or I fire! Come, no delay, man! Ah, that shows your good sense. Now, step back and stand against that tree. That's it."

"Who in blazes are you?" asked the sheriff, as he tottered back in obedience to the command of the other.

Instantly the black cassock fell away from the sinewy form of the priest, and taking up the rope that had girdled his waist, he said with a sneer:

"I am Juan Muriata at your service!"

"And what are you a-goin to do with me?" asked Jake Williams, when he could get his breath.

"I am going to send you back to Kern with your head in a bag. Resist and I'll put the head and body in separate parcels," said the bandit.

Sheriff Williams did not resist; indeed, he was in no condition to do anything that required coolness and reason.

That night, while still the bars of Kernville were doing a thriving business, two horses halted before the principal saloon, and a man called in, "Here's your sheriff!" and then galloped away.

Men rushed out with lanterns. They found a man seated on a horse with his arms bound behind him and a bag tied over his head, and to the bag was pinned a bit of paper on which were penciled the words:

"With Senor Muriata's compliments. Senors, you had better try another sheriff!"

And as Jake Williams "lit out" the very next day, the people of Kern were forced to act on the outlaw's suggestion.

"I Am Sam"——

"As you gentlemen who fought on the other side are no doubt aware," said the handsome ex-Confederate colonel, with a smile, "we rebels held the battlefield of Chickamauga.

"I was a captain at this time, and for the first and only time in my military career I found myself detailed to bury the dead. If none of you have ever had this work to do you can form no idea of its appalling horrors.

"It is said that 'familiarity breeds contempt,' but an eternity of familiarity could never make me indifferent to the sickening, heartrending sights of a battlefield after the struggle is over and one looks at the many postured dead in cold blood.

"Of course there were no coffins, not even for our own boys, who covered the ground by hundreds. We dug separate trenches for the men in blue and gray, laying them side by side in long, stark rows, and then covering them up.

"But that day we buried one young Yankee by himself, and this is how it was:

"We were moving over the ground along the slope so heroically held by Thomas' men, when one of the detail called me to him.

"He was bending over a handsome youth in blue, whose yellow head rested on his arm as if he were asleeep.

"'What is it?' I asked of the man.

"'Just look at that, captain,' he said.

"I knelt down and found that the poor fellow's left arm had been torn off by a shell. He evidently felt that the end had come, and realized perhaps that there was nothing on his person by which he could be identified. With a splinter of wood, evidently dipped in his own heart's blood, he managed to scrawl on the stock of his gun the words, 'I am Sam'— The last word was no doubt meant for 'Samuel,' and intended to be followed by his full address, but death came before he could finish it.

"The whole thing was so touching, so suggestive, that myself and men were affected as if we had taken sudden colds, and let me say we were familiar with death.

"'I reckon, captain,' said one of the men, and he evidently voiced the sentiment of most of his comrades, 'that we'd better give the poor feller a restin place by hissel'.'

"I coughed my consent, and under the oak at the foot of which he lay we made him a separate grave. The soldiers covered it tenderly up, and I cut in the bark all we knew of the poor feller, with the date of his death:

"'I am Sam'—, a Federal soldier; killed at Chickamauga, September 20, '63.'"

A Manly Scot.

The Scotch crofters are proverbially "poor and honest," and they have a manly aversion to outside relief. Their condition is entirely due to the barbarous system of land tenures; but this is not what I started out to say.

Recently one of these crofters met with a series of misfortunes that would have taken the heart out of any man not a Scotchman. The horse on which he depended for employment died on his hands, and he had no means of replacing him.

After two weeks the minister, apprehending that the poor man, who had a large family, might be in want, paid him a visit, and without offending his humble parishioner's native pride he tried to find out the condition of affairs, but without success.

He called again in a few days and bluntly stated his fears. Donald Ross—that was the man's name—burst into tears and sobbed:

"Oh, dominie! I'll dee afore I take aid from the parish."

"But that is foolish," said the minister. "Remember your wife and children, my good man."

"I canna forget them," said the crofter, "and I thank you for your kindness; but I'll take no relief so lang's I hae somethin by me."

"But what have you to buy food with?" asked the minister.

"Weel, I'm expectin that the times'll mend, and I'll get work, but in addition to what my gude wife has nineteen pence to the fore, and I haven't yet sold the skin of the horse."

ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

PEARY HEARD FROM.

The Story of a Wandering Sailor Man From Greenland.

A weather-beaten individual wandered into the navy pay office in the postoffice building on Wednesday, says the Philadelphia Ledger, and casually remarked that he had arrived in New York city the night before on the steamer Granada, which had just finished a trip from Greenland.

The visitor gave his name as M. R. Brand, and in appearance was a typical seafaring man. He said he brought information from Lieutenant Peary, whose Arctic expedition is still fresh in the minds of the interested public. At the mention of Peary's name the clerks in the immediate vicinity dropped their pens, and all attention was paid to the story of the visitor.

"Ninety-one days ago," he commenced, "the vessel on which I arrived was ice-bound in one of the floes in the Arctic region. While scanning the horizon for some new object to behold a small curl of smoke commanded our attention. Differing somewhat in color from those seen in those regions we were naturally anxious to ascertain from whence it emanated. The dog-sledge of the vessel was put into service, and the captain, one of his officers and myself started on a search journey. Before going far I was obliged to return to the vessel suffering from dysentery.

"The captain and his companion proceeded, and were gone a considerable time. When they returned to the vessel and I heard their story I regretted that I did not continue with them. The captain said they went but four miles when they discovered it was Peary and his small party. During the course of conversation Peary said that Mrs. Peary had left the party nearly three months before by a whaling ship bound for Denmark, by which route she expected to return to her friends. Peary further stated that they were all in good health and as rapidly as possible were pushing their way north."

Mr. Brand seemed to impress his hearers that he was thoroughly conversant with the geography of that portion of the country, and told his story in such a straightforward manner that their attention was rivited to him until he had finished.

DON'T WANT TO BE CIVILIZED.

Two Tribes in the Malay Peninsula Who Resist all Attempts.

Hundreds of steamers sail every year through the Straits of Malacca, bearing thousands of passengers who never dream that just behind the mountains along the narrow Malay peninsula are two tribes apparently untamable, that have scarcely any intercourse with the rest of the world, and wish only to be let alone. They are known as the Semang and the Sakei tribes, and are supposed to be the aborigines of the Malay peninsula. Ever since the vessels of civilized nations have frequented those waters they have lived there, and they have no traditions as to ever occupying any other region. Once, however, they extended down to the coast, but, the New York Sun says, the Malays drove them toward the centre of the peninsula, where, in the virgin forests, they found shelter against the human enemies whom they fear much more than they do the wild beasts around them.

The Sakei resemble negroes, and ethnologists who have seen a few of them wonder whence these black people with woolly hair, flat noses and thick lips derive their physical characteristics. The Semang tribe, on the contrary, are copper colored, with clear skins and brown cheeks and clear cut features. The tribes speak different languages, but they have the same customs and live on the best terms with one another. There seems, however, to be very little intermarriage among them and thus the types are kept distinct.

The Sakei communicate from time to time with the Malays, but the Semangs never leave their mountains. They seem to have no idea of religion, and their imaginations are not at all impressed by natural phenomena. Within their circumscribed limits they are among the greatest of wanderers. They lead a thoroughly nomadic life. They rarely remain 2 days in the same place, and do not construct the slightest shelter except occasionally a roof of boughs to cover them for a few hours from a storm of unusual violence. Like some of the natives of Terra del Fuego, they have no idea of building huts in which to live. They have no herds, and their greatest passion is the jealousy with which they guard their liberty and independence. White missionaries have made some attempts to gain influence over them, but have been wholly unsuccessful. No effort to give them any of the notions of civilization has succeed in the slightest degree. They have not assumed even those habits of civilization which prevail among their nearest neighbors, the Malays. They, however, have adopted some of the vices of civilization, among which is the tobacco habit. The weed does not grow in their country, and their occasional efforts to procure it from the coast are about the only relations they have with other people. Many of them speak a smattering of Malay or Siamese. Meyners d'Estrey is the only white man who is known to lived even a short time among these very peculiar people, and about all the information we have concerning them has been supplied by him.

MARRIAGE IN ABYSSINIA.

There It May be Broken More Easily Than in Chicago.

Abyssinia is a country where, if marriage is a failure, it can be easily dissolved. There is absolutely no legal or holy tie. When a man is desirous of marrying a girl he directly applies to her parents. The maidens, like those of many European countries, are seldom consulted on the question; the lover arranges with the father of male relatives regarding her dower, which generally means a few beeves, sheep or pieces of cloth and sometimes gold.

On the marriage day the bridegroom presents himself with his best man at the house of his future father-in-law. Much feasting goes on until the bride is carried off by her husband, generally on his shoulders, while the male relatives closely follow, making a canopy of their togas to keep off the rays of the sun, or perhaps the effects of the evil eye. Behind come a crowd of young girls and boys, methodically lifting their arms above their heads, and clapping their hands to the measured beating of tom-toms carried by men running along the flanks of the procession, who also blow long trumpets.

The happy couple that I saw married outstripped their followers, with the exception of their best man, and at last reached the town green, where the groomsmen formed a screen with their cloaks round the happy pair, when the deferred courtship began.

It is a custom for the supporters of the groom, generally six in number, to be present on this occasion, and for many days afterwards to go round visiting the houses of the mutual friends of the married pair, extolling the beauties of the bride and the accomplishments of the groom, generally finishing up with a grotesque dance, which is much enjoyed by the enthusiastic neighbors, crowding round the open doorway.

Though this marriage can be annulled according to mutual agreement of bride and groom, if, after years of happiness together, they wish to cement the tie more closely, the pair simply attend the holy communion together in the church, and the marriage is then looked upon as indissoluble.

TEA GROWING.

Rapid Extension of the Business in Ceylon —A Flourishing Industry.

The enormous and rapid extension of tea cultivation in Ceylon and many parts of India, was we know, the result of two special motive causes, the one being the dissatisfaction felt with the quality of the tea imported into this country from China, and the other the failure of the coffee enterprise owing to the ravages of what was too familiarly known of the leaf disease, (Hemeleia vastatrix.) The quondam coffee planters faced their troubles with a patient perseverance which merited a better reward. For not only did they fight with hopes, delusively renewed every year by the apparently returning vigor of their plantations, (whose leaf crop was never more glossy and abundant than just before a fresh attack of the fatal disease,) for the preservation of their coffee trees, but they successively tried the planting of chinchona, cocoa, vanilla, and other products, which one by one failed them in the very hour of anticipated success.

Then they sought to retrieve their fortunes, already sorely shattered, by the planting of tea, a shrub or tree known to be indigenous in many parts of India, and little exacting in its demands upon the soil on which it grows. It formed, therefore a ready and convenient substitute for the discarded coffee trees, and money being a very essential consideration to men whose resources had been exhausted by their protracted struggles, tea plantations, especially in Ceylon, were first formed on the same ground that had been previously occupied by coffee. The product thus originally adopted as a last resort or makeshift has formed in that island its staple industry, so that while in 1873 the exports of tea growers in Ceylon amounted to no more than 23 pounds, they were expected in 1890 to exceed 48,000,000 pounds. My readers will be better able to grasp this astonishing fact when they remember that it takes from three to four years to obtain any produce at all from the tea plant. In the third year, that is to say, there is a small return, but practically the planter has to wait till the fourth year for the fruition of his labors. Thus it happened that the first tentative attempt at growing tea having proved unexpectedly successful, the rush into more extended cultivation was immediate and simultaneous.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Japanese Hell.

From the Boston Globe.]

The Japanese language has no equivalent for our word "hell," but has the word "jigoku" instead. Jigoku consists of, first, eight immense hot hells, ranging one beneath the other in tiers. Each of these hells has 16 additional hells outside its gates, like so many ante-chambers, so that there are in all 136 hot hells. Second—There are eight lafge cold hells, each with its 16 ante-hells, making the same number of cold that there are of hot hells. Besides these 272 hot and cold hells for offenders of the common sort, the wily Japs have 20 mammoth "hells of utter darkness," into which will be consigned the spirits of children who take the name of Dal Butsa, or Great Buddha, in vain.

Acquitted.

PARIS, July 14.—Madame Paul Raymond has been acquitted for killing Madame DeLaporte Lassimoune, her husband's paramour and he former friend. The killing was one of the sensations of the French capital.

Cholera Feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Regarding the spread of cholera in Asia and China a report states that there is danger of the disease being introduced here, and advises cleanliness as a safeguard.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Tuesday's Evening Times.

The Fall Fair.

A meeting of the directors of the British Columbia Agricultural Society will be held this evening. The business will be consideration of preliminary arrangements for the fall fair.

For England.

Mr. H. E. Croasdaile will leave for England to-night, in connection with the proposed sale of the Silver King mine, which, it is understood, is about consummated. He will be joined at Revelstoke by Messrs. Winslow Hall and McDonald, of the company owning the famous mine.

High School Principalship.

The secretary of the Board of School Trustees has received seven applications for the position of principal of the high school. Most of the candidates are at present residents of the Province. The meeting to consider them has been indefinitely postponed.

The Quadra's Repairs.

A dispatch from Ottawa last evening announced that the contract for the repairs to the Quadra had been awarded to the Albion Iron Works, whose tender was the lowest of the 10 that were put in. No official notification has yet been received, so work cannot be proceeded with. Capt. Lewis expects a dispatch this evening.

A Lucky Boy.

Master Christie, holding ticket No. 1237, won the Shetland pony and cart raffled yesterday by Messrs. Gilmore & McCandless, the enterprising clothiers of Johnson street. The lucky boy stood his chance with thousands of other boys who have been clothed by Gilmore & McCandless since the competition commenced.

Inoculating the Masses.

All the doctors in the city are having their time pretty well occupied vaccinating. Every office visited this morning had crowds waiting their turn to have their arms lymphed. A quantity of the inoculating matter arrived from the east last night and more is expected this evening. In most cases the vaccine "takes," but some loud complaints have been heard from cases where it did not, and who have to go through the mill again.

In the Divisional Court.

In the Divisional Court yesterday afternoon Sir M. B. Begbie, C.J., and Mr. Justice Walkem presiding, judgment was given in the appeal case of Levy vs. Elmore. Leave was given to sign judgment for $753.80 and to defend as to balance, viz., first note. Cost of the application under order 14 up to but not inclusive of the order appealed from to be costs in this case. Appellant to have costs of the appeal and incidentals thereto.

The Eliza Edwards Fined.

A dispatch from San Diego says:—The steam schooner Eliza Edwards was to-day fined $1,400 for landing and taking on cargo at Santa Barbara without complying with customs regulations. Captain Van Bremer paid the fine cheerfully and took out clearance papers for hunting and fishing. He plans to leave this port Monday. The charges of smuggling were dismissed for want of actual proof.

The Minnie Returns.

The schooner Minnie arrived from the north yesterday with 1040 skins, 570 of which belonged to the Mary Ellen. The Minnie had to come home on account of her Indian crew refusing to go to Copper Island. The Mary Ellen's captain had better luck, his Indian crew being willing to take their chances with the Russians. Mr. Bromley, one of the hunters of the Carlotta Cox, came home on the Minnie on account of sickness.

C.P.R. vs. Bouchard and Bennett.

The case of the C.P.R. vs. Bouchard and Bennett, hotelkeeepers of Field, B.C., will come on for trial in the Supreme Court to-morrow. The plaintiff's claim is to recover possession of all and singular that certain tract of land situate at Field station, in the Province of British Columbia, of which the defendants are in possession. The defendants deny that the plaintiffs are owners of the land, and Bouchard claims that he built the hotel claimed by the plaintiffs. He claims $5000 for improvements on the land.

Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association.

Efforts are being made to organise a camp in the city of the above named order, which has had marked success in the eastern provinces in consolidating the too numerous Scots societies and clubs into a strong, vigorous and truly national association, under the comprehensive and all embracing title of the Sons of Scotland. We understand the charter list is limited, in which case all Scotsmen and those of Scots descent, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, should lose no time if they wish to be charter members of the banner camp of B. C., in calling at 52 Government street, where the petition and a copy of the constitution can be seen, and the former signed. All further particulars at the same place from 7 to 8 each evening during this week.

THE NYMPHE AT NANAIMO.

She Arrives From Behring Sea Without any Fresh News of the Sealers.

A private dispatch was received in the city last evening from Mr. G. C. Gerow, who went north on H.M.S. Nymphe, with Prof. Macoun. The dispatch was from Nanaimo, where the Nymphe arrived during the afternoon. This morning the following dispatch was received from the TIMES correspondent at Nanaimo:

"H.M.S. Nymphe arrived in the harbor yesterday afternoon from Behring Sea. The trip, according to the statement of one of the officers, has been uneventful. Prof. Macoun, who went up with her was transferred to the Melpomene. The Nymphe called in at Port Etches about June 18th, but the Coquitlam had not then arrived. There were eight or nine sealers there waiting for supplies. The Nymphe did not see a single sealer in Behring Sea and everything was perfectly quiet. The commander is awaiting instructions from the admiral. When the Nymphe called in at Port Etches the U.S.S. Mohican was awaiting the arrival of the Coquitlam. The Nymphe will probably leave sometime during the day for Victoria."

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Emma and Ellen E. Nelson Accused of Stealing Household Furniture.

Magistrate McCrae had a busy time at the police court this morning. Two drunks were the first on the list. One was fined $5, but the second pleaded that he took a few drinks as a preventative for smalipox and got a little over the score, and was allowed to go.

Billy, an Indian, admitted having had an intoxicant in his possession, and was called upon to pay $25, and in default will rusticate at Johns' hostelry for a month.

Edward Connors was up before the court charged with supplying Billy with an intoxicant. He acknowledged the offence and made an eloquent appeal to the court for leniency. His story was that the Indians were sick and pleaded with him for an hour for alcoholic medicine. He was convicted, and in default of payment of a $50 fine, went away to keep Billy company for a month.

Emma Nelson and Ellen E. Nelson appeared before the court charged with the larceny of chairs, tables, and a couple of hundred other articles of household furniture, etc., many of which articles were exhibited in the court room. Lindley Crease and Mr. Belyea appeared for the defendants, respectively, and C. H. Barker, with Yates, Jay & Russell, for the prosecution.

On cross-examination the complainant admitted that he had taken the goods to his house in trust for the defendant, Mrs. Nelson; and that there were others who had claims against the defendant out of whose way they were to be kept.

For the defence it was claimed that Mrs. Nelson alias Mrs. Collins, had a claim upon the property, and the complainant held it in trust for her, to be disposed of as she directed. Also that the complainant gave Mrs. Nelson a key to the back door of the house in which the furniture was stored, that she might get the goods when she wanted them. After considering the evidence the Court discharged the defendants.

DEATH OF WILLIAM PAINE.

The Popular Victoria Seal Hunter Dies at Sea on the 1st of July.

The schooner Sapphire, Captain W. Cox, which arrived from Behring Sea this afternoon brought sad news for Victorians, it being to the effect that William Paine died on the 1st of July and was shortly afterwards buried at sea.

It was but a few days ago that news reached Victoria that the deceased was coming home on the schooner Sapphire on account of a severe illness. When his friends learned that he had left his schooner, the E. B. Marvin, and was on his way home, they did not have to be told that "Billy" was very sick, but they were not prepared for the sad news that struck them like a thunderbolt, when the Sapphire arrived.

William Paine was a native of Victoria, having been born here in 1863. For many years he resided with Mr. Beckwith, the customs house landing waiter. Here he first learned to row a boat, and in a few years showed that he was no mean oarsman. He met and easily defeated the principal local oarsmen of the day, with which he was satisfied, for he soon afterwards gave up rowing races and went into the seal hunting business in which he had been very successful, owning part of the E. B. Marvin, of which he was one of the hunters. Previous to going sealing he had been in the employ of E. B. Marvin & Co.

DONALD DOINGS.

A Budget of News From Our Correspondent in the Mountain Town.

J. C. Steen has returned to town after a long absence.

Four marriages have been celebrated this month, and two more are announced to come off before the 20th.

Donald police court has been quite busy this month. On the 5th E. E. Colpitts was fined $2 and costs for cruelty to a horse.

On Wednesday last Constable H. Redgrave arrived from Golden with Hugh McKinnon, committed for trial by O. P. Cummings, S.M., charged with attempting by force and against her will to feloniously ravish Marianna, an Indian woman, on June 3rd at Columbia Lakes.

On the 6th L. Lucas of Golden had to pay costs and was bound over to keep the peace for six months for carrying a revolver and on a charge of intent to maliciously injure another person. Dougal McCallum of Palliser paid $3 and costs for using obscene language and on the 8th W. C. Bennett of the Field Hotel was fined $20 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday.

A. P. Cummings, S.M., has returned to Donald after an absence of about five weeks from his regular visit throughout East Kootenay. He looks in good health, but has lost flesh in his travels over the mountains. He gives an encouraging account of the prospects of East Kootenay mines, and states that the ranchers are well satisfied with their crops, although they are rather late.

Last week a Miss ——— from Calgary arrived in Donald in a very weak condition, bringing with her a male child about a fortnight old. She was without a cent, and Constable Redgrave took her to his home and saw that she was provided for. Mrs. Freemantle has since provided her a home. She says that "James Henry Barkley, an Irishman, middle sized, fair complexioned, aged 25, and a carpenter by trade," is the father of her child. She was a servant in a private family at Calgary and he promised to marry her, but two weeks before the birth of the child he deserted her and left for the coast. She was taken to the home at Calgary but left as soon as she could get up, to follow and find Barkley, but owing to weakness and want of money could travel no farther than Donald.

Kate Castleton Dead.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13.—Kate Castleton, whose death at Warwick, R. I., has been announced, was a victim of the use of cosmetics.

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From Wednesday's Evening Times.

A New Officer.

Mr. G. Hickey, a warrant officer of the Royal Navy, arrived from Davenport last evening, and went on duty at the dockyard, Esquimalt, this morning. Mr. Hickey is accompanied by his family.

Governor's Medal.

Miss Pauline Frank, who won the Governor-General's medal for proficiency in the high school last term, received the medal to-day from the Education Department. It is a very handsome trophy, and beautifully engraved.

Adjourned Till October.

The case of Russell vs. Russell for a judicial separation came up before Mr. Justice Crease again this morning, and owing to the vacation rules just issued, was adjourned till October 17th. Only three witnesses for the plaintiff were heard.

For the Plaintiff.

The case of S. P. Tuck vs. the Corporation of the City of Victoria was decided last Saturday, and the Chief Justice delivered judgment in favor of the plaintiff, who claims a month's salary for having been appointed city engineer and surveyor, the appointment being afterwards nullified by the council before plaintiff had assumed office.

The Dates Fixed.

The annual exhibition of the British Columbia Agricultural Association will be held this year from October 4th to 8th inclusive. A fine programme is being made ready and the prize list will be a tempting one. Besides these inducements are mentioned increased opportunities for getting exhibits to the fair. Everything gives promise of a successful exhibition this year.

Trial Indefinitely Postponed.

The trial of the suit brought by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to recover possession from Messrs. Banchard & Bennett certain hotel property at Field station, B. C., set for to-day did not come up for hearing. The defendants arrived in the city last night, and were ready for trial this morning; but the vacation rules issued yesterday and first published this morning, declaring a vacation in the Supreme Court form the 13th day of July to 1st October, prevented the case coming up for hearing. It did not even come up for adjournment.

Too Anxious for Justice.

Before disposing of the charges of larceny against Emma and Ellen Nelson yesterday, Magistrate Macrae received a letter from F. C. Collins, which purported to give some information indirectly bearing on the case. Whether it was an attempt to influence his judgment, or merely the result of a false impression regarding the law, and too great a desire to tell what he knew of the matter, Mr. Macrae was not able to determine, but is inclined to believe the latter. The letter he will hand over to the Attorney-General for his consideration.

The Douglas at Work.

The Dominion steamer Sir James Douglas arrived in port yesterday afternoon after a week's cruise in the vicinity of the Sandheads. The North Arm of the Fraser River had three buoys placed in the turning points of this shallow entrance, used by very small steamer and scows from Point Grey. The three beacons in the First Narrows and Burnaby Reef buoy were also painted. Whilst lying in Vancouver it was reported to Captain Walbran by Indian Paul, of Thunder Bay, that the lost No. 3 red buoy from the Fraser River entrance had drifted, with stone attached, to the entrance of Jervis Straits, a distance of sixty miles in a northerly direction. After coaling at Departure Bay the Douglas proceeded there, and after closely searching the coast from Scotch Fir Point to Cape Cockburn, managed to find it, on Sunday afternoon, in a little cove a mile northward of the latter cape, where it had been taken by a logging steamer. The cove, about 300 feet broad, was a perfect natural dock, the granite sides rising straight out of the water (10 fathoms deep) to a height of about 30 feet. The buoy was towed down to the Fraser in a strong gale of wind and rain from the southeast and duly delivered to the snag boat Samson, which will relay it. The pile beacons marking the westerly edge of the shoal ground of the Sandheads will soon be replaced, marking buoys having been laid down by the Douglas where they have to be driven. The next trip of the Douglas, after a visit to Race Rocks, will be to Cape Beale and Carmanah Point lighthouses.

THE COQUITLAM CASE.

The Question of Security to be Considered by the Alaska District Court.

Captain Cox, president of the Sealers' Association, received a telegram late last night from Premier Abbott, stating that the United States Government had informed the Federal authorities that the Washington authorities could not take security for the release of the Coquitlam, but that an application to the district court of Alaska for the release of the steamer, provided suitable security was provided, would be favorably received. The Federal Government is prepared to provide the security.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Capt. Hooper, commander of the revenue cutter Corwin, has made a brief report of the seizure of the British steamer Coquitlam. He has turned the vessel over to the marshal at Sitka and will transmit a full report as soon as possible. He estimates the value of the vessel and cargo at $100,000.

It appears that the Coquitlam entered a harbor of the United States, not a port of entry, without a permit from the customs authorities, transferred and received a cargo in violation of law and was engaged in towing within the jurisdiction of the United States, and has for these acts subjected herself and cargo to confiscation and the officers and crew to fine and imprisonment. It also appears that the captain and owners of the Coquitlam were warned by Collector Milne, of Victoria, before sailing that they would run great risk of what they proposed to do. He advised them to make a transfer on the high sea, but they refused to be governed by his advice, and he states that the United States authorities have several grounds for the seizure. The sealers of Victoria concede that the seizure is a blow which will cut off further sealing for this year, as only 12 of the largest Canadian vessels had received supplies before the Coquitlam was taken in charge by the United States.

The revenue cutter Corwin and the remainder were compelled to give up their trips and return to port. It is reported that the poachers have been unusually active and that the weather is favorable. The slaughter was indiscriminate and unrestrained, and as a consequence the catch to date aggregates upwards of 34,000 seals, the largest ever made in the North Pacific.

It is needless to say that Captain Hooper's story is very different in many respects to that told by gentlemen who were on the Coquitlam during her whole trip and are therefore better able to judge.

Mr. G. C. Gerow, who came down on the Nymphe, like others who were up north, heard that the Coquitlam was to be seized long before she reached Port Etches.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

THE president of the Tramway Company is usually so very courteous and obliging that I feel sure he will listen to a small petition from Spring Ridge. The cars on that line used to run as far as the junction of Yates and Government streets. Latterly for reasons that no doubt are weighty to the company, the cars terminate at the corner of Pandora and Douglas, and as the James Bay car rarely meets these cars, the passengers have to pursue the rest of the journey on foot. The old arrangement is so obviously the best that I hope Mr. Higgins, smiling contentedly over his 16 per cent dividend, will grant this boon.

A friend of mine traveling from the Rockies to this city last Sunday, overheard a hotel runner deliberately decrying Victoria to a gentleman, who stated he was bound for our city. Pulling out a Vancouver paper he showed an article in which the said paper had deliberately falsified the smallpox scare and then urged the gentleman—if he valued his life—to stay at Vancouver. The gentleman replied, "I live at Victoria and that article is an abominable falsehood." Meanwhile the same hotel runner had secured another visitor for his hotel at Vancouver to the evident chagrin of a rival runner; so in order to be revenged the disappointed rival remarks,—"you are a pretty one to run down Victoria when *you know the smallpox is two doors from your own hotel.*" Tableau.

"Never halloo till you are out of the wood" is an old proverb, and on the same line one might also remember, "Never prophesy till after the event." Both of which ancient bits of wisdom I have lately violated. I prophesied Gladstone's success before a vote was cast or an election declared, and I "halloo" to-day when he is still in the minority. But as the "Grand Old Man" once declared "the flowing tide is with us." The 400 battles that have been fought but indicate the final issue, and if certain morning papers had but the faintest knowledge of English politics they would know that the counties' elections—which always take place last in England—in 1855 gave an overwhelming majority for Gladstone—in 1886 went against him—are the battlegrounds that Gladstone expects to win his majority in 1892.

I notice my good friend, Mr. Colman, has taken umbrage at my suggestion re "quarantining Chinatown." His heart is so evidently in the right place, he is so desirous of doing good to the Chinese, that I scarcely like to criticise his letter. Unfortunately for his logic, his letter carries with it its own refutation. It is suggested to quarantine Chinatown because, as he admits, it is "unclean;" "the sanitary condition is deplorable." Doubtless to do this effectively it would cause inconvenience and possibly loss to the traders and laborers of that section of the city. But, in the presence of public danger, private convenience must bow. From Chinatown comes forth the army of domestic servants every day to our homes, tons of vegetables stored in shacks reeking with filth are sold to our housekeepers and hotels, labor of every description is undertaken by the workers from that quarter. It is well known that there is a settled prejudice on the part of Chinese to be examined by white doctors; that if they should be ill their comrades refuse to obtain proper medical assistance, and if they die, there is not the strict care taken as to a medical certificate of death. In the interests of the Chinese themselves, Mr. Colman, I ask the authorities to quarantine Chinatown and to cause a proper examination of the health of the inhabitants to be instituted. QUIZ.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

CRICKET.

THE GAME IN NORTH SAANICH.

The North Saanich C.C. met on the 4th July to play for a knife presented by Messrs. Short & Sons, of Victoria. It was won by Mr. W. Wain, and a second prize, presented by the Rev. F. S. Christmas, was won by Mr. Robert James.

The sides were captained by Messrs. Breeds and Cavin respectively.

The following is the result of the game:

MR. BREED'S SIDE.

1st Innings.		*2nd Innings.*	
R. James b D John	4	b W. Walker	4
W. Wain b McDonald	1	b do	12
J. Imrie c and b J. Cavin	14	b James John	2
W. Reid b Jas. John	0	b W. Walker	0
C. Armstrong b H. Wain	6	not out	1
J. McIlmoyle c Jas. John b do	0	b D. John	0
F. W. Collins c Reid b Jas. John	4	played on, b do	3
Rev. F. G. Christmas not out	6	b Jas. John	7
H Breeds b Jas. John	2	run out	4
G. Mitchell b do	0	St Caven b Walker	0
Extras	5	Extras	0
Total	42	Total	39

MR. CAVEN'S SIDE.

1st Innings.		*2nd Innings.*	
W. Walker b Imrie	6	b James	0
W. Roberts b Imrie	0	b Christmas	7
J as. John b W. Wain	3	b Irmie	0
P. Imrie b W. Wain	1	b Breeds	7
J. Caven, run out	0	run out	8
D. John b James	10	c and b James	0
Jas. John st. Irmie b do	0	b Breeds	17
H. Wain c James b Col.	0	not out	2
A. McDonald, not out	0	b James	0
W. Mitchell b James	2	c and b do	0
Extras	1	Extras	10
Total	23	Total	51

SEALERS RETURN HOME.

The Labrador, Ariel and Sapphire Arrive From the North To-day.

A Victoria-built Schooner Out Sails the Nova Scotians—The Catches.

The schooner Ariel arrived in the harbor this morning from Port Etches, Alaska, where she received her orders from the captain of the cutter not to enter Behring Sea. Capt. Gould had an Indian crew, who refused to go to Copper Island and he therefore had to come home, and be contented with his catch of 206 skins. The poor catch is accounted for by the poor Indian crew that was on the Ariel. Capt. Gould said that by the actions of the American cutters at Port Etches he thought they intended some mischief. One of the captains told him that he would like to get a chance to seize the schooners. The catch of the Sadie Turpel amounting to 451 skins were brought down.

The little schooner Labrador, Captain Whitley, also came home this morning, bringing 2618 skins, 275 of which were her own. The others belong to the Geneva, Ocean Belle, Mascot, Dora Sieward and Mermaid. The Labrador was ordered not to enter the sea by the cutter Rush and had to come home on account of the loss of one of her boats which was stolen by a couple of deserters.

A well-known sealing captain writing about fast sealers says:

"It has been claimed that a fast sailing schooner had little or no advantage over a slow one for sealing purposes. I think this an error and for the benefit of those interested in sealing I wish to cite an instance where thousands might be figured in favor of the fast schooner. Quite recently 25 sail left Port Etches together after clearing with a moderate breeze and as usual no one wished to be behind. It was not long, however, before the fleet was small and the contest was left to the flyers. First in order was the Sadie Turple. The Sadie has probably never before been termed a flyer, but she is young and just gaining a reputation for sailing which will be a feather in the cap of her builder. Next was the Agnes McDonald, a fine schooner and one that any seaman must call a beauty. Then the well-known Mollie Adams (E. B. Marvin) did good work, but owing to bad sails could not by any means do her best. The old Ariel and Carlotta Cox came next and it would be hard for an impartial judge to decide which had fourth place. The Ariel kept up her reputation for staying and considering her build was surprisingly close to the clippers. The others were far behind, many of them ought of sight, and who can estimate the loss to their vessels? This is not the Sadie's first victory, for I have learned from good authority that she had earlier in the season had a bout with one the eastern built schooners whose superior sailing qualities are well known and carried off the palm." The Sadie Turpel was built in Victoria.

Mr. Turpel received a letter this morning from Captain Currie, master of the Sadie Turpel. The crew of the schooner were considerably inconvenienced on account of the death of William Firth, the cook, who died at sea. Captain Currie says the Turpel is the fastest schooner on the Pacific coast. She had a four hours' race with the E. B. Marvin, and sailed right away from her. Mr. Turpel feels proud of his schooner and he has good cause to be proud, as he designed and built the schooner.

The schooner Sapphire, Captain W. Cox, arrived from the north this afternoon. The following account of the trip was furnished by Captain Cox:

On the 13th June arrived in McLeod's Bay. On the 17th the schooners Annie E. Paint, Triumph and C. H. Tupper came. On the evening of the 18th the American cutter Corwin came in. An officer from her coming on board and to whom we reported on the morning of the 19th. We were ordered to have all the boats and crew on board and to hold no communication with shore or with other vessels. Our papers were then examined. The officer on leaving said that we would again be boarded and searched which was not done until the forenoon of the 20th. At 5 p.m. an officer came alongside and ordered us to be out of the harbor by 8 p.m. The captain of each vessel boarded the cutter and asked permission to remain till morning so that we could complete repairs and finish taking in water, but this was refused. During the afternoon we entered Port Etches, where a fleet of 20 schooners were, also our friend the Corwin, who had just completed the seizure of the steamer. On the morning of the 21st we were again ordered to be to sea by midnight, but the weather not permitting we could not get out till the 27th. The cutter having in the meantime left. While in Port Etches all of the Indians struck work and refused to go any further. They said that they were told by the officers of one of the cutters that they would be seized if they went to Copper Island. On the 1st of July William Paine, a hunter from the schooner E. B. Marvin, and a native of Victoria, died on board the Sapphire, having been sick for some time. We saw no seals on the way down; in fact there have not been any seals taken since the 1st of June."

The Sapphire brought down the following schooners' skins: Sapphire, 978; E. B. Marvin, 1432; C. H. Tupper, 967; C. G. Cox, 1605; Triumph, 284; Annie E. Paint, 412; Agnes McDonald, 591; total, 6169.

TRANS-PACIFIC TRADE.

The Guion Steamships Will Take Up the Work of the Upton Line.

The trade between the Orient and Victoria direct undertaken by the Upton Line, now defunct, will be continued. F. C. Davidge, who has just returned from Portland, states that arrangements have been entered into whereby the business heretofore carried on by the Upton line will be maintained by steamships of the Guion line.

For the present the Palmas, the Mascot and the Phra Nang will be kept on the route, the Palmas being now on her way here and is expected to arrive about the 17th. The promoters of the enterprise recognize, however, the necessity of a better class of steamers being employed if they wish to get their share of the fast increasing Oriental trade, and it is likely that steamers equal to the best afloat will be put on the route before long.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

The Orangemen—An Ill-timed Article in the News.

VANCOUVER, July 12.—A large number of Orangemen arrived here from Westminster, river points and Nanaimo. Rain is interfering with the demonstration.

No new cases of smallpox here. Provincial regulations have been received with general satisfaction.

An ill-timed and uncalled-for article in this morning's News is being most severely commented on, as much because of its mendacity as on account of the venom shown by it.

Mayor Cope requested the Victoria Orangemen not to come to Vancouver on Tuesday.

Two hundred passengers arrived by the Yosemite on Sunday morning.

The Saturday early closing law was put in force on the 9th inst.

Ma Jeun, a Mission Chinaman, was robbed of $92 and beaten by three of his countrymen.

The labor council elected the following officers: W. Monk, stone cutter, president; D. O. Dwyer, painter, vice-president; G. Gagen, secretary; G. Pollay, treasurer; W. Pleming, statistician; W. Rumble, guard. Finance Committee, Messrs. Walker, Stewart, Oliver. Parliamentary committee, Messrs. Coulthard, Stewart, Bishop, Watson and Leeper.

The appointment of James Orr as head of the immigration office here meets with general satisfaction.

Charles Scott was caught in the gearing of the "live rollers" in the Hastings mill to-day and very badly injured, necessitating the amputation of one leg.

The council decided to-night not to quarantine the Yosemite.

The council has offered 10 acres of Stanley Park for the new British Columbia Methodist College.

Social evil petitions to enforce the by-laws regulating prostitution, signed by 860 citizens and 615 ratepayers, were, to-night, presented to the council. The delegates were Rev. Messrs. Hobson, Wilson, Maxwell and Fay.

VANCOUVER, July 12.—The rumor connecting the smallpox with this refinery is absolutely without foundation. We have not had a single case of even ordinary sickness, and we are taking every possible precaution by compulsory vaccination and otherwise to prevent the slightest risk. Please give this the widest publicity in your paper. B. C. Sugar Refining Company.

The inquest on the remains of Edith Edgar was completed on Saturday, and a verdict returned that the girl had committed suicide. John Holden testified that the girl stopped at the middle of the bridge, and came back about half-a-dozen yards, and then went back again to where she had stopped at first. She stood there a minute, and then went down on her knees. She put her feet under the rail of the bridge and then crawled through, and the next thing he saw was her fall in the water. He did not think it looked as though she fell in accidentally. He tried to get a boat, but no one was around, and the boat was tied in deep water. He then went down to the Bridge Hotel, and while crossing the bridge saw two men put out in a boat. He saw her come up twice. The tide was coming in at the time. Other witnesses corroborated Holden.

A Rajah's Weight in Gold.

London News.]

The ancient annual ceremony of "Talabbaram," or weighing the Maharajah of Travancore against an equivalent weight of gold, has come round again.

It appears to have been conducted this year with great pomp and ceremony, for the present Maharajah is a Hindoo of the orthodox type, who aspires to keep up the traditions of his house. Some months before the ceremony the Government purchased through its commercial agent at Alleppey about 2000 pounds weight of pure gold, the greater part of which was converted into coins for this purpose. After presenting an elephant and offerings to the shrine, the Maharajah entered the building prepared for the occasion, and having completed the preliminary ceremonies, mounted one of the scales. The sword and shield were laid in his lap; in the other side of the scale gold coins, struck for the occasion, were placed by the first and second Princes, till it touched the ground and the Maharajah rose in the air, the priest meanwhile chanting Vedic hymns. Volleys were fired, the band played and the troops presented arms. The Maharajah worshipped at the shrine and then went to the palace. Subsequently the Dewan and other officials distributed the coins from the fort gates to about 15,000 Brahmins.

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Cheapest and Quickest Route TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

ALLAN LINE FROM MONTREAL.

Sardinian ..... July 10
Numidian ..... July 23
Parisian ..... July 30

DOMINION LINE FROM MONTREAL.

Toronto ..... July 20
Vancouver ..... July 27
Oregon ..... Aug. 3

BEAVER LINE FROM MONTREAL.

Lake Superior ..... July 20
Lake Winnipeg ..... July 27
Lake Ontario ..... Aug. 3

FROM NEW YORK.

State of Nebraska ..... July 14
Siberian ..... July 21
State of California ..... July 28
Adriatic ..... July 20
Majestic ..... July 27
Germanic ..... Aug. 3

Inman Line steamers sail every Wednesday; Cunard every Wednesday and Saturday.

Fares—Cabin $40, $45, $50, $60, $70, $80 and upwards. Intermediate $30, $35 and $35. Steerage $20.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent.

Prepaid passages arranged from all points.

Apply for rates of fare and full particulars to A. CAMERON, Victoria, C. P. R. Agents; W. H. DENNISON, Nanaimo, to D. E. BROWN, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Vancouver. my20-1yw

TURN OF THE TIDE.

The Dread Disease Seems to be Fairly Under Control of the Health Authorities.

Only Two Fresh Cases Reported Since Yesterday Morning And No Deaths To-day.

Hon. F. G. Vernon is Convalescent—Chief Justice Begbie Grants An Injunction.

From Tuesday's Daily.]

The smallpox question monopolized the public's attention again this morning, and the different reports of the progress of the disease were earnestly discussed. The panicky feeling observable a day or two ago was absent, and the people seemed not to think so much of the danger. There were more people on the streets, and business was quite brisk all day. The reassuring reports issued from the health office had the effect of quieting the public nerves, and it was generally accepted that the worst stage was past, the disease checked and on the point of being completely eradicated. A medical man who was spoken to this morning said the number of cases here was a mere trifle. In the great cities of the east and in Europe there are as many cases and more all the time, and nobody ever goes wild about it. They are carefully isolated and dealt with in such a manner as to preclude the chance of the disease becoming epidemic. The proportion of cases to the population of Victoria is bad enough, he said, but not enough to form what can be called an epidemic. At the telegraph office, banks and wherever coin is handled in large quantities all silver received is immediately disinfected in strong solutions of carbolic acid and other microbe annihilators. In many of the stores the same wise precaution is taken, as it is known that money is often the means of spreading disease. The bills are subjected to sulphur fumes for a few minutes, a process which the smallpox bacillus cannot endure. It might be mentioned that the fumes of sulphur form the most powerful disinfectant known; nothing with life in it can live in them. It is cheap, safe and easily handled.

An Episode.

Yesterday afternoon a painful scene was witnessed at the corner of Superior and Oswego streets, where the humble dwelling of the little district telegraph messenger boy who is suffering from smallpox, stands. Since the lad was taken ill his father has nursed him with the greatest care, the yellow flag has warned all passengers away and a guard, night and day, has patrolled the opposite sidewalk to prevent anyone entering or leaving the cottage. Yesterday afternoon the smallpox hospital ambulance wagon came to carry the little sufferer to the Jubilee Hospital quarantine station. The father refused to permit the removal of his boy and defied the ambulance staff to enter the house. They were nonplussed for the time. One of them rang up the health officer at a neighboring telephone, asking instructions, receiving the most peremptory orders to proceed with the removal. Still the father remained firm and would not permit his boy to be touched. He said he could afford to nurse the lad himself and obtain the best medical treatment. The ambulance people, of course, were not authorized to listen to arguments of any kind, and finally, with the assistance of a couple of patrolmen lifted the little sufferer out of the cottage and placed him carefully in the wagon, the father all the time uttering loud protests. The clothing, bedding, etc., which had been in use by the patient were taken out and burned in the adjoining lot. The house was then perfectly fumigated. It is learned that the boy is doing well at the quarantine station. While the argument between the parent and the ambulance staff was going on, a large crowd gathered in dangerous proximity to the dwelling, the doors and windows of which were wide open. They were several times warned off by the guard, but were too deeply interested in what was going on to remember their danger.

At Albert Head.

At Albert Head quarantine station, which was visited yesterday by a city physician as a deputy for the health officer, were found 15 cases, all of a mild description except one, whom the doctor did not expect to live over night. This patient while delirious escaped his nurse and jumped out of the window into the sea. He was rescued with difficulty, replaced in bed and given extra attention. It is one of the worst cases noted so far. To nurse the 15 patients there are five men and one woman, besides the wives of two of the patients. With all this help they are excellently looked after. No more patients were allowed into this hospital after Sunday night at 12. When the first patients were taken out to Albert Head there was not the slightest accommodation for one of them, not even an extra teaspoon beyond the caretaker's meagre kit. No bedding, medicines, food or fire. This was a bad case of Dominion Government again, but was quickly remedied by the health officers and the patients made quite comfortable. Last night a number of the patients were up and walking about, convalescent. They will all be better by the end of the week.

Who They Are.

The patients at Albert Head quarantine station are as follows: Fred Foster, Edward Sexton, Isaac Gaudie, John Helkman, Sandy Williams, W. Nelson, W. Barry, Edward Barry, Adam Ritchie, W. A. Short, William Barton, all mild cases. Herbert Lillie, William Weston, Stephen Marsh, moderate cases. Thomas H. Burrows, severe.

A Complete Quarantine.

In reply to inquiries sent out from the TIMES the following dispatches were received:—

SEATTLE, July 12.—Yes, sir, boats from Victoria will not be allowed to land here, and any one known to have come from Victoria will not. Passengers on trains from British Columbia will be examined and vaccinated. Any one known to have come from Victoria will not be allowed to remain in this city.

TACOMA, July 12.—No full quarantine; every passenger examined before landing.

VANCOUVER, July 12.—Seattle wired to-day that they had quarantined Victoria, and asking co-operation. A hurriedly called meeting of aldermen decided to advise the mayor to declare quarantine against Victoria.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 12.—Sound ports all quarantined against Victoria.

A TIMES representative saw Dr. Milne, the health officer, this afternoon and was shown a telegram which he had just received from Vancouver. It was as follows: "The health committee of City of Vancouver have decided to declare strict quarantine against Victoria beginning with this date." Dr. Milne has also been apprised that the cities of Seattle, New Westminster and Nanaimo have likewise declared strict quarantine against this city.

It was reported to the health officer this morning that a Chinaman was suffering from small-pox over in one of the shacks in Chinatown. Immediate instructions were issued to the health officers to secure the man. They proceeded without delay to the spot, but the bird had flown. A hot search was made all over the neighborhood, but fruitlessly. The Chinese positively refuse to let the white doctors treat them. This is looked upon as a very serious phase of the present trouble, for if the disease once gets a good start among the Chinese, say the doctors, there will be plenty of trouble for the city authorities.

A Startling Bulletin.

About midday a telegram was received at the C.P.R. telegraph office from Vancouver, which was immediately bulletined as follows. "In cooperation with Seattle, New Westminster and Nanaimo, Vancouver has declared a strict quarantine against Victoria." The TIMES at once telegraphed to each of the cities named for corroboration of the above.

Because Seattle Asked Them.

VANCOUVER, July 12.—The board of health met this morning and adjourned, when a messenger boy arrived with a dispatch for the mayor and chairman of the board of health, which stated that Seattle had quarantined Victoria and asking Vancouver to co operate. The aldermen were at once called back. The purport of the message could easily be read between the lines. The World will say: It meant if Vancouver and Westminster persisted in taking in people from Victoria, Washington would quarantine the province and all trains would be stopped at the border. In view of this, a motion was passed requesting the Mayor to declare a quarantine against the infected port of Victoria. This will be done. If the steamer stop at Moodyville that place will be declared quarantined. The authorities claim that clause 8 of the public health by-law of the city gives them power to prevent the landing of steamships, vessels, etc, coming from infected ports. The Yosemite landed as usual this morning.

The Chief Commissioner.

Hon. F. G. Vernon is willing to be removed to quarantine as soon as the tent is prepared for him. He has expressed his urgent desire to be removed as early as possible. The health officers have been twitted on this very subject: "Why don't you remove Mr. Vernon; are you afraid to touch the rich, and hustle only the poor out of town?" The above is the best reply to these taunts. The health officers do their best to persuade the people to let the patients go for their own good and that of the city.

Protestant Orphans' Home.

When a TIMES man called at the Protestant Orphans' Home this afternoon and rang the bell six or seven times only the muffled echoes of the bell in the empty and silent corridors answered to his summons. Opening the front door he looked inside. Bags of chloride of lime hung from the top of every door, more of it was scattered in the corners, along the floor, on the stairs. "Anybody at home?" No sound made reply to the somewhat stentorian interrogatory. It was a deserted mansion. The little ones and their guardians had departed to safe quarters at Ross Bay. The neighbors across the street vouchsafed this information, timidly from upper windows as the newspaper man took his departure. It is an undoubted fact that the single case of small-pox which was discovered among the children at the home, can be traced directly to Vancouver. The child's mother brought down a bundle of clothing from there two days before the child fell sick, and it was as healthy as any of the others before it wore the clothing. It was to verify these facts the TIMES representative called to see the matron.

Two painters employed at the Odd Fellows Hall and who are now down with the disease, say they contracted it in Vancouver where they were visiting some friends some days ago.

Health Officer's Bulletin.

Three new cases were reported at my office to-day. one of those an Indian who was removed from his lodgings in the Stronach cabins to the Jubilee quarantine station. There have been four deaths so far; two last night, J. Giles, at 106½ Yates street, and a woman "Georgie" at the Refuge Home. Both were buried before daylight this morning. There are now (3 p.m.) 47 cases officially reported. They are nearly all of a mild nature. The work of removing patients yet in the city to the quarantine station is going on as fast as circumstances will permit. The friends of the patients could facilitate matters considerably by assisting instead of obstructing the men who are engaged in removing the patients. We have failed as yet to find any Chinese cases; one reported this morning has been removed by his friends to some unknown place.

G. L. MILNE,
Health Officer.

General Notes.

When the steamer Mexico arrived at the outer wharf this forenoon it was announced to the passengers aboard that they could not land on account of the smallpox in the city. Many of them expressed disappointment at this order. The steamer sailed shortly afterwards for her destination.

It was reported in the city this morning that Mr. Eckert, the grocer, had succumbed to the smallpox. The report was found to be without foundation. Mr. Eckert, while not out of danger, is making good progress towards recovery.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The situation is about the same, but the fact does not appear to affect the spirits of the people very much. Last night for the first time in the history of the city the mails for the Sound were refused because they had not been fumigated according to what almost every medical man in the city concurs in stating is under the circumstances, an unnecessary process, namely, fumigation by burning sulphur for 24 hours in an air tight room. The local authorities agree that this is carrying matters beyond the limits of reason and common sense. There were many anxious enquiries last night and this morning as to the condition of the patients at the Jubilee and Albert Head quarantine hospitals, and those qualified to give information said that all were doing as well as could be expected. There is a pleasing scarcity of severe cases. The alarming report in a morning paper that one of the patients "had to be ironed last night on account of delirium" is a fabrication which was nailed as such this morning by several medical men who know. None of the cases have developed any such symptoms yet; nor are they likely to under the treatment being bestowed upon them. It is indubitable that business is feeling the general depression. Nothing else was to be expected, as people will not come down town as usual, especially the ladies, upon whose purchases not a few of the stores rely for their support.

The manner in which people stand around, and are allowed to stand around by the officers, who should look to it that they are kept at a safe distance when smallpox patients are being removed, is much commented upon. In one case the crowd actually stood close up to the ambulance wagon and gaped at the patient. In this way the disease is spread and carried into a hundred different places. The officers, it is believed, have strict orders to keep back all persons having no business with the removal of patients, although it is hard to understand how any person gifted with a modicum of ordinary sense could be guilty of such suicidal folly as to poke his nose into such dangerous places for no other purpose than the gratification of an idle, morbid curiosity. One by one the yellow flags in the city are coming down as the patients are removed. In every instance the house wherein the patient was confined is subjected to a very rigid purification by means of burning sulphur, which, casting off its deadly fumes for some hours in tightly closed apartments, searches out the fatal microbe or bacillus wherever it may be and ends its career with the utmost certainty.

Public attention is now directed strongly in the direction of Chinatown with its swarming and not overclean Celestials. No one cares to speculate upon the possibility of the disease breaking forth there. It is something terrible to contemplate. In scores of families the Chinese servants have been temporarily discharged; in many others all Chinamen are warned off the premises and are not allowed to enter the front or back gate or in any way approach the house. This has, for the present at least, practically done away with the vegetable hawkers who used to perambulate the streets with their basket loads of garden stuff in the mornings.

From what can be gathered from street and club talk there seems to be a strong desire on the part of the general public to have the origin of the present smallpox trouble sought out and the blame placed where it belongs. The action of Vancouver and New Westminster has called forth the most bitter comment on all hands, especially in the case of Vancouver, which town is known to be the spot where the disease first broke out.

REFUSED A LANDING.

Vancouver's Officials and a Hose Wagon Receive the Yosemite To-Day.

VANCOUVER, July 13.—This morning at an early hour the mayor, aldermen, health inspector Huntley, city solicitor Hammersley, Judge Bole, the chief of police and a number of specials were on the main dock awaiting the arrival of the Yosemite. On the approachway to the dock was stationed a hose wagon with an attachment adjusted to the hydrant, and men were ready for action on an alarm sounding. As soon as the Yosemite came round the narrows, inspector Huntley, on board the steamer Senator, went to the vessel and served Captain Rudlin with a notice intimating that the Yosemite would be allowed to come to dock and land mails and freight, but no passengers, officers or crew. The captain tied the vessel to a buoy in the stream and came ashore. After consultation with the civic officials he agreed to the proposal made, the mails and freight to be landed, but passengers to remain on board. There was no demonstration; everything was peaceable and the best of feeling prevailed. There is general sympathy in the city with Victoria and all hope the trouble will soon pass away.

The speakers last night at the Orange demonstration all condemned the Federal Government and the Home Rulers were especially severe on Sir John Thompson.

One passenger, J. M. Spinks, dropped into a canoe and was spirited away. The health officer is after him. Policemen are out in force guarding the Yosemite, and the C.P.R. gates on the wharf are closed to all except officials and passengers outward. The Islander is expected to-night from Alaska. Capt. Irving is expected to be furious, and trouble is looked for.

J. B. Lynch, head of the Quarantine Service, Ottawa, is in the city. He will look into quarantine matters and also to the settling of census accounts. He will go over to Victoria.

C. Gardiner Johnson seriously injured his back this morning while working in his garden, tearing ligaments from the back.

Rumor has it that an injunction has been granted to allow the passengers to come ashore. The Atlantic express is being held to accommodate them.

An Injunction Granted.

In the Supreme Court this afternoon Mr. Bodwell, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, owners of the steamer Yosemite, applied for an injunction to restrain the corporation of Vancouver from preventing the Yosemite landing her mails, freight and passengers. The injunction was granted provided all Dominion and Provincial sanitary laws had been complied with. The order of the court was immediately telegraphed to the mayor and city clerk of Vancouver.

Vancouver Freight Quarantined.

The following communication has been forwarded to Capt. John Irving:

John Irving, Esq., Manager C.P.N. Co.

DEAR SIR,—I have to inform you that freight coming from China in transit from China and Japan will not be allowed to be landed in this city. It is found that such a step as this is required in order that the health of the public shall be preserved.

Yours respectfully,
G. L. MILNE, M.D., Health Officer.

San Francisco Steamers Stopped.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Owing to privalence of smallpox at Victoria the Pacific Coast Steamship Company today ordered its steamers to discontinue stopping there. The steamer will go direct to Port Townsend, where freight and passengers will be sent to Victoria.

What the Postmaster Says.

This morning a TIMES representative waited upon Postmaster N. Shakespeare in regard to the method employed at the postoffice for fumigating the mails. Mr. Shakespeare said that ever since the present trouble began the mails had been carefully disinfected. The method used is this: Each letter is taken separately and liberally sprayed with carbolic acid ejected from an atomizer, then placed in the bags, which are also strongly disinfected with the same powerful agent.

Do you consider this effective in killing the disease germs?

Perfectly effective; carbolic acid is powerful enough to do that.

What about the American quarantine regulations?

A deputation consisting of members of the boards of health of the Sound cities came over last night, and we had a conference. Their demand is that all mail for the American side must be fumigated in sulphur fumes in an air tight compartment for at least 24 hours before being dispatched. I told them that we were carbolizing the mails and thought that sufficient. They would not listen to this, however, and insisted upon the method mentioned by them. All the space in the building is taken up, and I can't see how we can comply with their wishes in the matter. They refused to take the mails last night because they had not been so treated. I have telegraphed to Ottawa for instructions and expect a reply some time to-day.

How is the sulphur fumigating done?

First of all we need a good sized room, fitted with racks, in which the letters can be so placed that the fumes will get at every part of them, then, of course, pans of sulphur burning about the apartment.

What is your opinion of it?

Quite unnecessary with the smallpox so mild as it is in this case. Carbolic acid sprayed upon the letters is ample protection. I spoke to Dr. Jones about it and he says it is the most absurd, monstrous thing he ever heard proposed, and that it is perfectly indefensible. He says, too, that the carbolization of the mails is more than sufficient to render them entirely safe.

If the Ottawa authorities order compliance with the American regulations, what then?

The postmaster smiled, shrugged his shoulders and quietly remarked with an expressive look that, "that settles the matter, of course."

Tightening the Cinch.

Mr. E. E. Blackwood, agent here of the P. S. and A. S. Co., received the following dispatch this morning from Captain Roberts at Port Townsend. It speaks for itself. Mr. Blackwood complied with the requests contained in the dispatch:

PORT TOWNSEND, July 12, 1892.

E. E. Blackwood, Victoria—

Notify postoffice mail will have to be fumigated before being received on steamer, with certificate to that effect. No passengers, baggage, freight or express will be carried from Victoria, by order United States and State Boards of Health. Please make arrangements with Customs House and United States Consul for clearance and receipt for register, as no one can leave steamer, or steamer will be quarantined on arrival at Port Townsend.

GEO. ROBERTS, Master.

The steamer North Pacific will come over in place of the City of Kingston this evening with mails, freight and passengers.

Health Officer's Report.

Two fresh cases have been reported to me since the publication of my last bulletin, making 49 cases in all so far reported. One of these, reported this morning, was a child, seven years old, whose parents live on Johnson street. There have been no deaths since yesterday morning. The majority of the cases at the two quarantine stations are doing well. Several are severe cases, but fatal results are not feared. The two worst are a klootchman and a colored woman at Jubilee station.

G. L. MILNE,
Health Officer.

Change of Services.

Bishop Lemmens has decided owing to the prevalence of smallpox in the city, for the present not to celebrate high mass in the Roman Catholic procathedral. Three low masses will be held during the day, at 8, 9, and 10.30 o'clock a.m.

The Street Cars.

Enquiry at the tram company's office elicited the reply that all the cars of the company had been disinfected. In several instances, the evidence of the senses of seeing and smelling did not bear out the statement of the company's officials. The cars are frequented by all classes and it is simply suicidal to trifle with the lives of employees and passengers. If there is not absolute proof that the cars are thoroughly fumigated at brief intervals, people will prefer walking and it will be the duty of the press to advise the public that travelling on the cars is unsafe. If Seattle requires Victoria mails to be subjected to the strong fumes of sulphur, it is still more imperative that public conveyances should be rendered absolutely free from contagion. Will Mr. Higgins take the hint.

Chinese Missions.

Mr. Colman requests us to state that the Chinese Missions of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, on Fisguard and Pandora streets, have been closed until the city recovers. Mr. Colman is a helper of Rev. Mr. Winchester, of the Presbyterian Mission, and has opportunities of knowing the condition of Chinatown. He informed the TIMES this morning that he had no knowledge of any case in that portion of the city. In speaking to the Chinese he has advised them, in the event of the disease breaking out, to inform the Health Officer, as otherwise they would incur the displeasure of the white people. The Chinese, he thinks, will do this. They are averse only to the treatment of the white doctors, and were they convinced that they would be treated by their own doctors they would have little or no objection to going into quarantine. Chinamen are not afraid of smallpox and do not think that the disease should be isolated. It might be good policy to confer with the leading Chinese merchants and have in readiness a quarantine where Chinese doctors would have control.

Paper Money.

The banks and the money order department at the postoffice fumigate every bill received over their counters. A little spray of carbolic acid is used, many of the bills are very dirty and as they pass through many hands the precaution is a commendable one.

General Notes.

Mr. Robert Cox, who it was alleged was down with smallpox, wishes the story contradicted. He is as well as ever he was.

The Osborne House was closed yesterday afternoon from 1 o'clock to 6, while the process of fumigation was going on. The disinfecting was thoroughly done.

Dr. Geo. H. Duncan, who recently arrived from the east, and who is associated with his brother, Dr. J. A. Duncan of C Battery, and Dr. Powell, was the doctor who volunteered his services to the smallpox ward of the Jubilee Hospital.

Half-hourly trips will be resumed on the Esquimalt route to-day. On the city routes, except the Beacon Hill and Oak Bay routes, the cars will cease running after 11 o'clock p.m. On the Beacon Hill route the last trip will be make at 10 p.m., and on the Oak Bay route at 9:30 p.m., until further notice.

Up to the time of going to press Postmaster Shakespeare had received no word from Ottawa in reply to his telegram.

To-day Dr. Crompton and Chief of Police Sheppard went through Chinatown in search of any "cases" that might be there. None were found although a diligent search was made. Of course it is no criterion that there are no cases, as the facilities for hiding the patients are unrivalled in that section.

Hon. F. G. Vernon said to-day that he never felt better in his life than he did this morning, but was quite willing to move out into a quarantine tent if the authorities so desired. The Chief Commissioner is so far advanced in convalescence that it is probable he will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

A prominent resident of Saanich says there are no cases of smallpox in that district, as reported.

Mr. William R. Brown, who was reported dead this morning, is still living, but in a very low state. There has been no change in his condition for some hours.

ORANGEMEN QUARANTINED.

Nanaimo Enforces Vaccination—A Would-be Suicide Restrained—Societies.

NANAIMO, July 13.—On the return of the steamer City of Nanaimo last night with the Orangemen's excursion from Vancouver, Dr. Praeger, medical health officer, placed the vessel in quarantine. The Orange Lodge were informed by the Doctor and Mayor Haslam that they would bear half of the expense they had been put to providing they would abandon the excursion, but this generous offer was refused. The health officer's action has been endorsed by the citizens generally. The vessel was released to-day after the passengers had submitted to be vaccinated.

LATER—The steamer City of Nanaimo has not yet been released, and Dr. Praeger says 35 of the passengers will have to be vaccinated before they can land. The Haytien Republic called in from Vancouver, but none of the crew or passengers were allowed to land.

The moonlight excursion which was to have been given last night under the auspices of St. Paul's Institute, was further postponed owing to the inclemency of the weather. It will probably take place to-night.

An elderly man giving the name of John Lewis, was about to throw himself into the harbor on Monday night because Constable Gibbs told him to "move on," but was prevented by the latter catching him in time. He was taken to the lock-up to sleep off the effects of the drink he had taken. Previous to being placed in safety he told a pitiful story of how he had deserted his ship the Crown of Italy in Vancouver, and had since been starving, being unable to get work. The heart of the constable was touched and he went off and got the man a good supply of crackers and cheese. Yesterday the man was let out and told to find work at once.

PLUMPER'S PASS.

It would be well if the Government would put on a steam launch to accompany the hordes of Indians that are at present being towed by cannery steamers to the Fraser River. Friday night the steamer Eva towed in 15 canoes filled with Indians, chickens, dogs, etc., turning the whole menagerie loose on the wharf and private property. Some of the Indians were beastly drunk and fighting, frightening ladies and children with their hideous yells all through the night; raiding gardens and cleaning out what small fruit they could lay their hands on. It is a fine state of affairs when peaceable citizens have to furnish their cultivated ground for the convenience of cannery steamers to dump a lot of drunken Indians on, and if possible somebody will be made to pay for the damage done. There is an Indian reservation here and the Indians should be made to camp on it; and if Indians can get whisky wholesale at Cowichan they should be compelled to stay there and drink it. This is not the only case we have had of bringing 15 or 20 Indian canoes loaded with Indians here. We have suffered from the evil in former years, and we are now determined to stop it. We are a quiet community, and may leave work tools, etc., lying round and no neighbor meddle with them, but when a band of Indians like this is turned loose every little thing that suits their fancy is picked up.

Opium on the Wilmington.

PORTLAND, July 11.—The steamer Wilmington, on her arrival at Astoria last night from Vancouver, was seized by Collector Taylor. Four hundred pounds of contraband opium were found in her forehold. The vessel is still detained.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Plight of the Starvation Districts Worse Than Ever.

Russian letter in the New York Independent: One needed not to be a prophet in order to predict that the distress among the starving mujiks would grow worse with the arrival of the spring. The only mitigation in their sufferings which the spring has brought is that they do not need to suffer any longer from cold. In every other respect their condition has grown worse and worse, until it has reached a point which is considered, not only by the "Western," but also by intelligent Russians, to be simply hopeless. Long ago they have consumed their own small store of eatables; their cattle have either died from starvation or been killed by the peasants, so that very little remains; everything in their possession they have sold or given as security to their creditors; and now even the insufficient help from the government given to them in advance is already eaten up or taken by the kulack as payment for some miserable stuff of "flour" prepared from chaff, sand and dirt, which they have "lent" to the mujiks in their terrible distress, and from which many have got sick and died. They cannot earn anything by work, because no one can afford to keep any laborers, except the kulacks (money lenders), and they do not pay anything, only giving their laborers food and that of a very poor kind. Thus they are entirely dependent upon the help given by private charity. However great this may be, considered by itself, it will reach only a small fraction of the starving and suffering. Now about 17,000 of the most destitute people are being fed every day from about 160 "kitchens" or eating-rooms established by Count L. Tolstoi, Jr., and his helpers, in more than fifty villages, spread over a district of some sixty English miles in extent. A few hospitals for the sick have also been established by the Count and by Prince Dolgoruki, supported by English friends. But only a few of the starving millions of the sick in this province can be reached by these means, not to speak of all the other provinces.

With the warm weather pestilential diseases accompanying the famine, such as the spotted typhus and other forms of epidemics, of which some are considered as new phenomena, have increased to a fearful degree. If you could see a Russian village out here at this time, and smell it, you would be able to understand without any words of mine what ravages epidemics must make among its inhabitants in a time of famine! It will be no exaggeration to say that those mujiks who have been carried off during this winter and this spring by the famine and by epidemics will amount to millions in all; and that tens of thousands of children have become orphans. Everywhere children from three years and upward have stood the famine and disease better than older people. Among the sanitary expeditions sent out here by the friends through Prince Dolgoruki, two doctors and two sisters of charity have been taken seriously ill with the spotted typhus, and a couple of months ago a surgeon out here died from the same disease. One would here certainly be inclined to think that those who have died, or who are never born, are the happiest.

But how is the outlook for those yet living? From the above you will already be able to form an idea of this. But I will add a few more facts. I have just come back from a tour over the fields of the peasants, divided into small patches of from two to six acres by ditches or banks of earth. (A few peasants have a little more than six acres.) The sun is warm, the weather is beautiful, and the steppe is dressing itself in a robe of green grass and bright flowers, and these fields ought to be sown by this time. But they are all lying untouched; not a plow or a harrow having disturbed the soil in which you see some weeds commencing to grow, and you see nobody at work on them. It is only out in the far distance, on the fields belonging to the kulacks that a lively work is going on with harrowing and sowing, and where a few mujiks have got work for being (poorly) fed. But what do the mujiks think about who neither plow nor sow their fields? You will not need to go to them to ask them. When you get into the village, where they are moving about in flocks like sheep, they will crowd around you and tell you their sad story, if you had not, as we had, opportunity of hearing it many times every day. "We have no horses for plowing, and no seed for sowing, and no money or credit to by anything."

If that is not sufficient to explain the matter to you they will tell you more. They will tell you that the seed promised them by the authorities may be taken from them by the hulack, who is threatening to make them work all the time for him for nothing if they do not pay their debts, etc. The seed for sowing promised by the authorities is locked up in magazines; but nobody comes and distributes it. Messages have been sent to the chief of the Twoffma, asking him to distribute the seed in time; but no reply has been given until a few days ago, when word came that he would come himself or send somebody else to do it. But day after day goes and nobody comes to distribute the seed, and the weeds are growing on the fields, and the peasants are strolling about in flocks, not knowing what to do.

Before and After.

Among the queer anecdotes told by some of the doctors, brought to mind by the present state of affairs in the city, is one told to a TIMES man yesterday by a city physician. There was a smallpox scare in a certain town where this practitioner was living, and one day a man—a rich man, too—came rushing into the physician's office and cried "Doctor, doctor, on save my child's life, and I'll give you $1000!" The doctor attended to the patient, and in the course of time the child recovered. The doctor sent in his bill for a very humble fee, about a tenth part of the princely amount promised by the father. Next day the two met on the street. The father said, "Why, doctor, I think your bill is simply preposterous. I won't pay any such outrageous charge." He finally did, however, after a tremendous amount of grumbling and bickering. "That's a sample," said the medico with a sigh, "of some of the people we have to meet."

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Thursday's Evening Times.

Early Currants.

Mr. N. Finnerty, of Spring Park Farm, near Gordon Head, has shown to the TIMES a branch of black currants fully ripe.

Tax Notices.

City Assessor Northcott and his assistant are being kept busy getting out tax notices. The notices must all be out by Monday next.

Only One Passed.

Only one of the six candidates who took the preliminary law examination was successful. He is Arthur M. Whiteside, who is now entitled to enter as a law student and articled clerk.

Improvements.

Mr. John Teague, architect, is calling for tenders for additions to Turner and Kirk's wholesale business house at the foot of Yates street and to Tai Yune & Co's building at the foot of Pandora street.

At Half Mast.

A number of flags were flying at half mast in respect to the late Wm. R. Brown, who, although quiet and unassuming, had a large circle of acquaintances, with whom he was very popular. Among the flags flying were A. Lewis' and G. Russell's.

Wedding Bells.

Mr. Robert Grubb and Miss Ethel May Winstanley were married on Galiano Island on the 6th inst. Rev. B. Haslam tied the nuptial knot.

R. L. Allan, of Victoria, and Miss M. Hay, of Ontario, were married at Vancouver yesterday.

After Seal Skins.

Mr. H. Liebes, of San Francisco, has been in the city for several days. He says that at present he cannot make an offer for seal skins as so many are coming in daily. As soon as all the skins are here, however, he will name a price for them. The sealers are as yet undecided as to how they will dispose of them.

Officially Notified.

Captain H. G. Lewis, agent of the Marine and Fisheries Department, has official notification of the acceptance of the Albion Iron Works Company's tender for repairs to the steamer Quadra. The company commenced work this morning. The manager of the company declines to make known the contract price.

Will Not Part With Their Pastor.

A letter was received this morning from the officers of the Baptist church, La Conner, Wash., by Mr. J. L. Beckwith, stating that the congregation of that church definitely declined to allow the departure of their minister, Rev. J. L. Coombs, to become the pastor of the Calvary Baptist church of Victoria. This puts an end to the hope the congregation of Calvary Baptist church entertained of securing Rev. Mr. Coombs as their minister, and means that they will be obliged to look in some other direction for a pastor.

For the World's Fair.

The first lot of exhibits from Victoria for the World's Fair left for Chicago last week. The exhibit consists of a varied assortment of Indian curios from the tribes of Alaska and British Columbia. The collection was made by experienced men for Messrs. Kirchberg and Landsberg, who made such a good showing at the Toronto Exhibition last year. It consists of Chilcat blankets, medicine men's instruments, totem poles, basketware and in fact samples of every article made by the aborigines of the North Pacific coast. A member of the firm will leave shortly for Chicago to arrange for space.

They Were in It.

The campers at the "Lacrosse Wigwam," just across from the Victoria Gardens, say that life with them is one continual round of pleasure, save for a few accidents. Yesterday when the shades of night were falling fast, two of the best foragers sallied forth in search of fuel. They soon had their boat well loaded—heaped high, of dry fir and cottonwood—and carefully paddled campward. Near camp they forgot to be careful, the craft capsized and left the newers of wood floundering around in the water in company with their cargo. Both were rescued, and the cook has to rustle his own wood now.

An Equine Sufferer.

A gentleman who lives in the neighborhood of Cedar Hill called at the TIMES office this morning and reported that a black horse with the off foreleg broken near the shoulder has been wandering about in that locality for some days. He saw the horse last Saturday night and it was quite sound, but on Monday and Tuesday the leg was trailing along the ground as the poor animal limped past. Mr. King, a farmer in the vicinity, sent word to the provincial police to come and look after the horse, but nothing had been done up to Tuesday night. The animal is roaming in the bushes around Macrae's milk ranch. When last seen it appeared to be suffering much pain.

A Keepsake Gift.

A number of the young ladies who took part in the recent entertainment at the Assembly Hall, in aid of the Jubilee Hospital, called on Mrs. Wm. M. Chudley on Monday evening, and gave that lady a happy surprise. The object of their mission was the presentation to her of a handsome silver fruit spoon, which was accompanied by a note setting forth the appreciation by the young ladies of Mrs. Chudley's efforts in teaching them the "Minuet" and "Flower Dance," and asking that the present be accepted as a keepsake along with the thanks of her pupils. The note was signed by Misses Molly Patton, Flo. Gowen, Ella Whitelaw, Maud Booth, Susie Spring, Dolly Sehl, May Gowen, Emma Sehl and Bella Wilson.

Criminal Carelessness.

Some person has thrown a dead horse on the beach at Ross Bay, less than 50 yards from, and directly in front of the quarantine station, in which are now housed the little people from the Protestant Orphans' Home. The carcase has begun to putrify, and the wind which blows in from the sea bears the insufferable stench into the temporary home, greatly to the discomfort and danger of all persons therein. The police were notified by telephone this morning and the carcase was to be removed or buried before evening. Everyone who had learned of this case to-day expressed the strongest condemnation of the inhuman deed. The person who could place in jeopardy the lives of so many innocent children by his wanton carelessness deserves punishment of the most drastic description.

The "Single Tax."

The Single Tax is the title of a new weekly issued under the auspices of the Victoria Single Tax Club, an advance copy of which has been shown to the TIMES. It is a neat eight-page paper, devoted to the interests of mankind, and opposed to socialism, landlordism, etc. The principal of single tax is steadily gaining ground in other places, and it may yet become the rallying cry of a political party of this Province. The world is moving fast these days.

Death's Hand.

W. R. Brown, who has been seriously ill with smallpox for the past week, died last evening. He was very low all day yesterday and even his most sanguine friends hardly expected him to recover. The deceased was a native of North Sydney, N.S., aged 28 years. He came to Victoria seven years ago with his parents, both of whom died several years ago. Immediately upon his arrival here he entered into partnership with his brother and opened up the grocery store on Yates street. He was also interested in several of the sealing schooners. The deceased was a Knight Templar and senior warden of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. He leaves four brothers, Messrs. R. A. Brown, P. Brown, W. Brown and one brother not in the city, and two sisters, one in Manitoba and the other in Cape Breton.

St. John's Awful Visitation.

A telegram was received this morning by Mr. Alexander MacMillan, of this city from Mr. D. Morrison, of St. John's, Newfoundland, which will be of great interest to the many Newfoundlanders in the city. It ran as follows: "Everything destroyed east of Beck's Cove, south of military road. Loss $4,500,000." This takes about the whole of the business portion and three parts of the residental portion of the city. There are only three merchants now doing business in the devastated town, and 15,000 people, half the entire population, are absolutely homeless. The area covered by the fire is one and a half miles in length by three quarters of a mile in width, and all the buildings in that limit have been completely gutted. The splendid Episcopal cathedral, built of granite and brick and roofed with slate, supposed to be impregnable to fire, is now a heap of smoking ashes. It cost nearly half a million dollars. Help is pouring in from every corner of the Dominion and everything possible is being done for the comfort of the homeless thousands.

The Grievances of Domestic "Help."

The London Domestic Servants' Union has just celebrated its first anniversary in Hyde and Regent's parks. There was a fair attendance and much fervent oratory. According to the different speakers the great body of British "help" is groaning beneath a worse than Egyptian tyranny. The chief grievances alleged were excessive hours—the working day generally lasting from 7 a.m. to 1 or 2 a.m.—the fact that no extra pay was given for Sunday work, and the non existence of a law compelling employers to give servants a written character. A fervid coachman described himself and his hearers as a seething mass of discontent. Resolutions were adopted pledging hearty support of the Union. A statistical footman announced that the total number of domestic servants in the United Kingdom was 1,803,997, including 75,000 grooms and coachmen, 75,000 gardeners, 56,000 footmen, etc., 1,230,000 female domestics, and 93,000 charwomen, the vast majority of whom were, he declared, actual slaves.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Conviction of Clarke for Obtaining Money by False Pretenses Sustained.

In the Court of Crown cases reserved, Mr. Justice Crease, Mr. Justice Walkem and Mr. Justice Drake presiding.

Mr. Wilson on behalf of one Clarke, convicted at the late Assizes at Kamloops, moved to quash the conviction on the ground that his client could not be said to have been guilty of obtaining money by false pretences from the Royal Insurance Co., as Howse, the local agent of the company at Nicola, not only knew that Clarke's statement of his loss was false, but induced him to make it; that, therefore, Howse's knowlege of the false statement was the knowlege of his principal, the company; and that such being the case the company could not be said to have been deceived. Held that Howse was in no sense an agent of the company for the purpose of furthering Clarke's attempt to defraud it, and that as Clarke procured the insurance money from the head office in Victoria by making a false statutory declaration sent to the office and must have influenced the manager to pay him the money, he could not be held irresponsible for his offence on the ground that Howse permitted him to deceive and in fact induced him to deceive the company, for in doing so Howse could not have been acting as agent of the company but was acting in his individual capacity, adversely to its interests. Howse was not the company's agent for criminal purposes whether aimed at it or others. The conviction was therefore sustained. Mr. Smith appeared for the Crown, but was not called upon.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

A Stormy Voyage.

LONDON, July 14.—The British ship Aigburth, from Oregon, has arrived at Antwerp. Heavy gales during the voyage washed the head off the main hatch. Water entered and damaged the cargo.

THE COQUITLAM LIBEL.

Captain William Grant Brings Down a Copy of the Information.

The Many and Varied Charges Laid Against the Sealers' Supply Steamer.

Among the passengers from the Sound last evening was Captain William Grant, who arrived at Port Townsend yesterday on the City of Topeka. Captain Grant was one of the sealers' representatives who was on the Coquitlam when she was seized. All those on board the steamer with the exception of Captain McLellan were released shortly after the steamer arrived at Sitka. Captain McLellan will have to give bonds to appear when called upon. The Coquitlam was handed over to the customs authorities, who discharged the cargo and intended to appraise it and the vessel the day after Captain Grant left.

Captain Grant corroborates the statement that no cargo was transferred except outside Point Tonki, fully five miles from shore. Captain Kelly remained at Sitka.

The following is the official libel and information in affect, filed in the district court of Alaska.

To the Honorable Warren Truitt, Judge of the United States District Court of the District of Alaska:

The libel of information of C. S. Johnson, attorney of the United States for the District of Alaska, who prosecutes on behalf of the United States, and being present in court, in his proper person, in the name and on behalf of the United States against the steamer Coquitlam, her boats, tackle, apparel, furniture, boilers, engines and cargo, and against all persons intervening for their interest therein in a cause of forfeiture, alleges and informs as follows:

That C. L. Hooper, a captain in the United States Revenue Marine Service, commanding the United States revenue cutter Corwin, on duty in the waters of Alaska, and duly authorized in the premises, heretofore, on or about June 22, 1892, at or near Port Etches, seized the steamer Coquitlam, her boats, tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, boilers and cargo, and turned the same over to the collector of customs for the port of Sitka, in said District of Alaska, where they now are, as forfeited to the United States for the following among other causes:

That on or about June 19, 1892, within the limits of the United States, within the limits of the Alaska collection district and within the waters thereof, within four leagues of the coast of said District of Alaska, and within the jurisdiction of this court, to-wit: At or near the island of Afognak, there was unladen from the following named vessels the merchandise and cargo hereinafter named: From the schooner Brenda, 409 fur sealskins; the Umbrina, 707 fur sealskins; the Sea Lion, 629 fur sealskins; the Venture, 150 fur sealskins; the Maud S., 773 fur sealskins; and from the Walter A. Earle, 1225 fur sealskins. That afterward—to wit, on or about the 20th or 21st days of June, 1892—within the limits of the United States, and within the said collection district and the waters thereof, and within four leagues of the coast of said district of Alaska, in the Gulf of Alaska, there was unladen from the Oscar & Hattie 161 fur sealskins; and from the Viva 1654 fur sealskins, and from the Fawn 472 fur sealskins, aggregating in all the sum of 6190 fur sealskins so unladen. That each and all of said vessels so unlading said merchandise were from the port of Victoria, in British Columbia, or some other foreign port, were laden with merchandise, were bound for the United States, and on or about the 18th day of June, 1892, were anchored in a small bay in Afognak Island and elsewhere in the waters adjacent to the land and within the collection district of Alaska. None of the said vessels at the time of so unlading said merchandise had come to the proper place for the discharge of their cargo, nor any part thereof; nor had any of them been authorized by the proper officer of the customs of the said district of Alaska to unlade the same, and said unlading was not made necessary by any unavoidable accident, necessity or distress. That all of said merchandise so unladen from on board said vessels was put and received into said steamer Coquitlam at the times and places the same were unladen as hereinbefore set forth. Said merchandise was so received into said steamer Coquitlam with the full knowledge and consent of one E. E. McLellan, who was then and there master of said vessel, all contrary to the provisions of section 2867 and 2868 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in such case made and provided.

The attorney further alleges that the Coquitlam on the 8th day of June, 1892, cleared from the foreign port of Victoria, in British Columbia, laden with a large amount of general merchandise, to wit: One hundred tons or more. That on about the 18th day of June, 1892, said vessel, with her said cargo, arrived in a small bay or harbor in the island of Afognak, U. S. That the office of the deputy collector of customs which was nearest to the point at which said vessel so entered the waters of the United States, is at Kadiak. That all the times complained of herein, E. E. McClellan was master of the Coquitlam. That said master did not report at the office of said deputy collector of customs at Kadiak, nor did he report to any collector or deputy collector of customs for said district of Alaska. Nor did he obtain or receive a special permit from such collector or deputy collector to proceed further inland to unlade or take in cargo. Yet said vessel on or about June 19, 1892, within the collection district of Alaska, within the waters of the United States, within four leagues of the island of Afognak, and within the jurisdiction of this court, did unlade a large amount of general merchandise from said steamer Coquitlam and did transfer said merchandise from said steamer Coquitlam to the British schooners Brenda, Umbrina, Sea Lion, Venture, Maud S, Winefred, Libby and Walter A. Earle, and did then and there receive and take in as cargo from each of said schooners, except the Winefred and Libby, a large quantity of fur seal skins, aggregating in all the number of 3893. All contrary to the provisions of Section 3109 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in such case made and provided.

Said C. S. Johnson further alleges that the cargo ought to be forfeited to the United States, for that on or about June 19, 1892, the British vessels Brenda, Umbrina, Sea Lion, Venture, Maud S. and Walter A. Earle, after having cleared from the foreign port of Victoria in British Columbia, or some other foreign port, being laden with merchandise and bound for the United States, on or about June 20 and 21, 1892, and after said vessels had arrived within the collection district of Alaska and within four leagues of the coast thereof, in the Gulf of Alaska, did unlade a large amount of cargo and merchandise, to wit: 2297 fur seal skins, before any of said vessels had been duly authorized by the proper officer of the customs to unlade the same. That said unlading was not due to any unavoidable accident, necessity or distress of weather, and said 6190 fur seal skins so unladen were found on board said steamer "Coquitlam," and were and are a part of the cargo seized as hereinbefore set forth. Said unlading was contrary to the provisions of section 2867 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in such case made and provided.

Said C. S. Johnson further informs that the cargo of the steamer Coquitlam should be forfeited to the United States for the further reason: That said steamer Coquitlam is a foreign vessel, owned in Vancouver, in British Columbia. That on June 8, 1892, she cleared from the foreign port of Victoria in British Columbia for the North Pacific ocean. That on or about June 22, 1892, and without having cleared from any other port, said vessel brought into the United States, at Port Etches, in the district of Alaska, from a foreign port or ports to said attorney unknown, except as hereinbefore stated, a large quantity of merchandise, said merchandise being of the value of $60,000 and more. That at said time one E. E. McLellan was the master of said vessel, and he, the said master, did not then and there have on board of said vessel any manifest whatever in writing of said cargo signed by said master, or otherwise. That a large quantity of said merchandise was, by law, subject to duty, and the duty thereon had not been paid or secured to be paid to the United States. That all of said merchandise was so brought into the United States with the full knowledge of said E. E. McClellan, master of said vessel, and contrary to the provisions of sections 2896, 2807 and 2890 of the revised statutes of the United States in such cases made and provided. And all of the acts and things complained of in this libel of information as having been done and performed by said vessel and her said master, were done and performed with the full knowledge and approval of the master, contrary to the statutes of the United States in such cases made and provided, in violation of the customs and revenue laws of the United States and with the intent then and there to defraud the revenues of the United States. And the said attorney saith, that all and singular the premises are true and within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States in such cases made as provided, the aforementioned and described vessel, her boats, tackle, apparel, furniture, boilers, engines, cargo, and all things found upon and appertaining to her, became and are forfeited to the use of the United States of America.

Wherefore the said attorney prays that the usual process and monition of this honorable court issue in this behalf, and that all persons interested in the aforementioned vessel and cargo be cited in general and special to answer the premises, and all due proceedings being had that the said vessel, her boats, tackle, apparel, furniture, boilers, engines, cargo, and all things found upon and belonging and appertaining to said vessel, may, for the causes aforesaid, and others appearing, be condemned to the use of the United States of America, according to the form of statutes of the said United States in such case made and provided.

(Signed) C. S. JOHNSON.
United States Attorney for the District of Alaska.

The contents of the information were this morning telegraphed to Premier Abbott. They will be forwarded by him to England.

Seeking a Friend.

London Daily News.]

Signor Giarello relates in the Roma an anecdote about the present Italian Minister of Public Works. During the Garibaldian campaign of 1866, in which Signor Genela, the present Minister, took part, he had a comrade whose mother had been a second parent to himself. This comrade was missed after the battle of Montesuello and nothing could be heard of him. Genela went to his friend's mother and swore he would bring her son, dead or alive. Then he went in search of him in Austria, Hungary, Bohemia and Croatia, visiting all the hospitals, prisons, lazarettos and barracks, but all in vain. Genela then returned to Italy and instituted enquiries and researches, obtaining permission to uncover the graves in many small cemeteries near Montesuello, and finally found and recognized the corpse of his friend. He transported the remains to Crema, where his mother had the consolation of giving her dead son an honored burial.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The national executive committee of the People's Party will meet here on Tuesday, July 12. Lawrance J. McParlin, of New York, secretary of committee, arrived here to-night.

THE CITY COUNCILLORS

Discuss Smallpox and Find Everything Possible Being Done to Stop the Disease.

Numerous Nuisances Complained of—The Steam Wood Sawing Machines on the List.

The city council met in regular session yesterday evening. There were present Mayor Beaven, presiding, and Aldermen Humber, McKillican, Hall, Baker, Lovell, Bragg, Munn and Styles.

On motion the minutes of the meeting held on June 30th and July 5th, 6th and 11th were taken as read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications were presented and read:

From C. T. Dupont calling attention to the dangers arising from allowing steam wood-sawing machines to operate on the public streets.

Ald. McKillican advocated the nuisance should be abated, and moved that the communication be referred to the street committee with this object in view. He was supported by Ald. Hall, who seconded the motion.

Ald. Baker stated that the owners of these machines had been granted licenses, and they were entitled to consideration.

Ald. Lovell suggested that a caution to the machine owners would be sufficient.

Ald. Styles moved that the matter be referred to the police committee with power to alot space that might be occupied on streets.

Mayor Beavin pointed out that the street by-law specially stated that no wood should be sawed on the streets, and declared Ald. Styles motion was out of order.

The motion to refer the matter to the street committee was lost, and it was finally referred to the chief of police.

From the Attorney-General, enclosing a copy of the rules recently passed by order in council with regard to smallpox, and referring especially to section 13, and recommending that a public vaccinator be appointed by the city.

The Mayor stated that he had advocated at a meeting of the city physicians the appointment of a medical man to vaccinate poor people at the city's expense.

Ald. Styles moved that the communication be received and the recommendation acted upon. Carried.

Ald. Baker in seconding the motion succested that an officer to assist Mr. Bailey, sanitary officer, be appointed, and also advised a thorough examination of Chinatown to ascertain if there are any other cases of smallpox there. It was rumored, he said, that Chinese peddlers visited houses where the disease existed and then called at other houses.

Ald. Munn stated that a number of the principal men of the Chinese community had expressed their willingness and offered their assistance to look through Chinatown, and in addition stated that they would be willing to erect a pest house on a plot of ground they had secured, for the use of any of their nationality afflicted and promised to pay for their care. This, he thought, was a fair and liberal offer.

The Mayor stated that if any of the guards allowed Chinamen or anyone else to visit quarantined houses, as stated by Ald. Baker, the guard should be reported at once and he would be removed.

Ald. Humber advised that an assistant to the sanitary officer be appointed.

The Mayor stated that Mr. Young had already been appointed to assist the sanitary officer. The Chief of Police had also received the signatures of 24 guards who agreed to act according to the rules just issued. There were now Dr. Milne, medical health officer, and Dr. Crompton as an assistant, the Sanitary Inspector and an assistant, and 30 or 40 guards, as well as the police.

The Chief of Police stated to the Board that he had visited all the guards and read to them the rules and regulations. They did not allow anyone to visit the houses, they said, or take anything away from them. The Chief also visited Chinatown with three medical men, and after careful examination found no cases of smallpox.

Ald. Lovell expressed himself as pleased with the report of the Chief of Police, and also the statement made by Ald. Munn that the Chinese were willing to assist the authorities.

Ald. Bragg reported that the sanitary committee were doing their utmost to help Mr. Bailey, and it was generally believed that the disease was now under control.

The mayor stated that he had received a note suggesting that all societies be asked to discontinue their meetings for the present. There was no necessity for the council taking action in this direction he pointed out, as the provincial health officer under the new rules was given power to disband meetings and stop all gatherings where he deemed it advisable.

RETURNS WANTED.

A communication was received from the deputy attorney-general stating that no returns had been made from the city regarding convictions under the Indian Act. 1887, or of certain moieties of fines which should be paid to the provincial treasury; and requesting that the returns referred to be made. The matter was referred to the mayor, police magistrate and finance committee.

From John Ellis and other residents of Seventh street, complaining of nuisances from Chinese gardens. Referred to the sanitary committee, sanitary officer and the chief of police to abate the nuisance.

From G. R. Tiers and others, complaining of a nuisance arising from drains on Niagara and Boyd streets, and asking that the nuisance be abated.

Ald. Lovell said this was the same old story, but there was necessity for action in the direction of abating these nuisances permanently.

The communication was referred to the street committee.

From Eberts & Taylor, stating that in the case of Dupont against the City of Victoria Mr. Justice Crease had issued an order to abate the nuisance complained of in seven days. Referred to the street committee.

From W. C. Nathan, asking for a box drain on Moss street. Referred to the street committee.

From McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard, stating that they had an application from a Chinaman for a pawnbroker's license. On motion of Ald. McKillican the clerk was authorized to instruct the applicants that no such license would be issued.

From James H. McGregor, complaining of a nuisance at 137 Cormorant street and asking that it be abated. Referred to the sanitary officer with power to act.

From the city surveyor, recommending that the Johnson street sewer be taken into the permanent sewerage system. Received and laid on the table.

From Auditor Rayner, submitting a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the city for the past six months and also giving the available appropriations and unappropriated warrants. The receipts amounted to $89,644.27, and the expenditures to $118,343.62. The document was received and ordered to be filed in the city clerk's office for inspection.

From Noel Leclaire asking permission to blast two loads of rock on Cook street. Referred to the street committee.

From John G. Elliott asking that an alarm box be placed in the vicinity of the Queen City Plaining Mills. Referred to fire wardens with power to act.

From J. Holland asking for an expenditure of $80 on Turner street continuation. Referred to street committee.

From G. Bailey, sanitary officer, reporting the purchase of a new wagon, horse and harness, at a cost of $310. The action of the sanitary officer was confirmed.

From John Grant and other residents on Stanley avenue, asking for water service on this street. Referred to the water committee.

FINANCE REPORTS.

The finance committee reported recommending the payment of an account of Drake, Jackson & Helmcken of $100, services re Victoria & Sydney Railway by-law. Report received and account ordered to be paid.

The committee also reported recommending the payment of accounts amounting to $1394. The report was adopted and the accounts authorized to be paid.

The home committee reported recommending that A. Petit and Wm. White be admitted to the Old Men's Home. Report adopted and recommendation ordered to be carried out.

The meeting then adjourned.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

LACROSSE.

The next scheduled game of the B. C. Amateur Lacrosse Association series takes place at Westminster on Saturday next between the Vancouver and Westminster teams. Both teams are in fine form and a close and interesting game may be looked for. The Vancouvers have a decided lead over the other clubs, the result of the matches so far played standing: Vancouver, won 3, lost 1; Westminster, won 1, lost 1; Victoria, won 0, lost 2. The game played here on the 23rd of May, under protest, and won by Victoria, does not count and will have to be played over again.

BASEBALL.

Yesterday afternoon a game of baseball was played at Beacon Hill between nine printers and a team composed of firemen. The game was a close one, but the printers won, the score standing 15 to 14. The batteries were W. H. Cullen and Faler for the printers, and Deasy and Leray for the firemen. Jim Wishart umpired the game satisfactorily.

THE RING.

SMITH-MAHER FIGHT.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The following cable was received from London: "Jim Smith, English champion, has challenged Peter Maher, of Dublin, to fight for £500 a side and the championship of England, according to London prize rules, the fight to take place eight weeks from signing of articles.

Astor Improving.

LONDON, July 14.—Mr. Waldorf Astor continues to make rapid progress towards recovery. The author of the bogus despatch announcing his death is being diligently sought. The despatch was signed "Clement." The family are surprised that the announcement was accepted by New York Astor agents, as no man named Clement is connected with the Astors in any way.

Royal Baking Powder is reported by the U. S. Government, after official tests, highest of all in leavening power. It is the best and most economical; a pure cream of tartar Baking Powder.